THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

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The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MAY 16.

LIES OF THE CHICAGO TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

The viper of Æsop's fable which wreaked its venom on the bosom that warmed it into life, has lost none of its characteristics with the lapse of time. The miserable Copperhead, whoever he is, that makes up the St. Paul dispatches to the Chicago *Times*, not content with contributing all he can to the efforts of that sheet to harm the national cause, improves every opportunity of slanderous misrepresentation to injure this State, and fills his little hole in the news column of the *Times*, with malicious lies coined out of whole cloth, and expressly designed to prejudice the Eastern public against Minnesota. Here is a sample. In allusion to the murder of some Chippewa chiefs away off at Rabbit Lake, on the extreme headwaters of the Mississippi, in a fracas wholly among themselves, and which occasioned no alarm anywhere outside of their own camp, he says:

> Arrivals from Fort Abercrombie confirm the intelligence of the murder of the four before reported, and also of one other. *The country between Abercrombie and Georgetown is entirely deserted. The effect of this news*, together with the murders on the Cottonwood, *was painfully manifest on our streets today, in the passing through of settlers from the Big Woods and McLeod county, with all their stock, en route to Wisconsin and Southeast Minnesota.*

This pretended panic and flight of settlers from the Big Woods and McLeod county, in consequence of a wholly domestic quarrel among some friendly Indians *at a locality from 150 to 200 miles distant*, with a chain of military posts and a small army between the scene of the fracas and the pretended panic, is a thing so prodigiously preposterous in itself, that it is scarcely necessary to say that the reported exodus is wholly false. To our knowledge, and we have made very particular inquiries to sift out the truth of the matter, *not a solitary settler* from those localities, or from any other, *has passed through St. Paul, this spring, designing to leave the State, or settle in any other part of it*, in consequence of Indian troubles on the frontier, or as far as we can learn, from any other cause. On the contrary, *thousands of settlers who fled from those localities last fall have returned this spring* to their old homes. The whole story of the *Times'* correspondent is a batch of ridiculous falsehoods, intended to be of the same character with those which have been annually spread by the agents of the Illinois Land Corporations to the prejudice of this State, but too utterly idiotic in its self-stultifying absurdity to be classed with any previous effort of the human imagination. As the bugbear of hyperborean cold has been found insufficient to prevent immigration from passing over Illinois to this State, this Chicago *Times* man has doubtless been instructed to try how far a judicious use of Indians would produce the desired result. His employers had better engage the services of a less stupid and bungling liar. This fellow has not wit enough to give plausibility to his inventions; and he is too ignorant of the country which he is employed to misrepresent to know that his lies are physical impossibilities. The settlers in McLeod county and the Big Woods, could not have known, when the *Times* man sent that dispatch, and do not probably know to-day, that there ever was any difficulty among the Chippewas of the kind reported by the *Times* correspondent, or if the item has come under their notice they have probably forgotten all about it. It is a matter which concerns them or their safety about as much as a quarrel among the Digger Indians of California.

There is another interesting little item in the paragraph of absurdities which we quote from the *Times*, which illustrates the utter ignorance of its correspondent concerning the country. He says:

> "The country between Abercrombie and Georgetown is entirely deserted."

This, too, is stated as a consequence of the quarrel among the Chippewas at Rabbit Lake, over 150 *miles east of the deserted locality*. Now it is true that the district mentioned, on the banks of the Red river, is deserted, but it is also true, that it always has been so within the memory of living man. There never were half a dozen inhabitants, all told, between Abercrombie and Georgetown, and there has not been a soul there since last fall. So that we have the extraordinary phenomenon of a country which was previously entirely destitute of inhabitants, having been suddenly deserted in consequence of a row among some Indians at a point 150 miles distant; and this desertion of an uninhabited wild took place, be it recollected, long before the panic stricken solitude could possibly have heard a word of the terrible affair at Rabbit Lake—even if it had ears to hear withal as long as those of the *Times* man himself.

The worst of it is that all this ridiculous stuff has been gravely adopted by the Associated Press Reporter at Chicago, and heralded as authentic news to all the Eastern journals. In the New York papers it appears conspicuously as a reliable news paragraph. Now we desire the Chicago *Times* to take notice that the whole story is a wilful and abominable fabrication, as preposterous in its statements as it is malicious in its motive; and we have to request it and those Eastern journals, who have unwittingly copied the story from the columns of that sheet, or received it as a news dispatch, to relieve this State from the enormous injury which the circulation of that villainous falsehood is doing it. Except upon our extreme western border there never was a more thorough security, or a more complete *feeling* of security from Indians, than now exists in every part of the State.

Within a few weeks, indeed, all the Sioux and Winnebago Indians have been removed from the State, and an army of five thousand men is just about to move against the predatory bands of hostile Sioux who are now at large in the adjacent territory of Dakota, to complete, in their utter extirpation, the effective measures which have been taken for the entire security of our border.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF GENERAL BANKS.

General Banks has covered himself with glory. A brief *resume* of his operations, since the 1st of April is all that we can now give of one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the war. Early in April while the rebels of New Orleans were jubilant over what they supposed to be his failure at Port Hudson and the prospect of a rebel investment of New Orleans, he left his gunboats to defend New Orleans from the fabulous thousands that were to descend upon it from Mobile, Jackson and other strongholds on the East, and set out to attend in person to the increasing bands that had begun to threaten his outposts at Berwick Bay, on the West. While they were meditating an advance from here in force and with a gunboat fleet on New Orleans through the bayous of the Mississippi, General Banks suddenly appeared in front of their fortified camps on the Bayou Teche with nearly his whole army, when he encountered the rebels in force under Sibley and Taylor, and after a severe fight at Bethel Place on the 12th and 13th of April forced them to evacuate, leaving cannon, arms, ammunition and all their sick and wounded behind them. The enemy fled with every evidence of demoralization and panic. On the 14th of April the rebels were again defeated two miles west of Franklin. When Banks reached New Iberia, 20 miles north west of Franklin, he had captured 1500 prisoners, a rebel steamboat and had caused the destruction of all the rebel gunboats on the Teche. Near Iberia he took possession of a famous salt mine and destroyed the works.

From this point he moved on twenty miles further northwestward to Vermillionville, where he again defeated the enemy; thence still 30 miles further on in the same direction to Opelousas, the centre of one of the richest sugar districts in the South. From this he pushes on till he occupies Alexandria in the Red River, 70 miles north of Opelousas, one of the chief depots of rebel supply for Vicksburg and Port Hudson, where he is ready to co-operate with Farragut, for clearing the Red River and the Mississippi of rebels, and reducing Port Hudson. He is now master of nearly all the bayous of Louisiana. In two weeks he has marched 160 miles, fighting several battles and beating in detail and dispersing a rebel army of 20,000 men.

FIVE THOUSAND NEGROES WANTED.

General Sibley has shown a great deal of good sense, and has doubtless acted solely upon his best judgment for the good of the service in availing himself of the excellent quality of brawn and muscle which has been placed at his disposal in the persons of the numerous refugees from slavery who have thronged into the lines of the Union Army. Between three and four hundred of these contrabands sent upon his requisition from St. Louis have already arrived, and more, we believe, are coming, to serve as teamsters, cooks, &c., for the little army of the Northwest, very necessary auxiliaries to the efficiency and comfort of the army, but which without this expedient it would have been impossible to, have supplied in the almost utter depletion of the laboring classes in this, State without drawing largely from the effective military force of the expedition.

The judicious hint thus given by Gen. Sibley, is likely to be followed pretty extensively in civil life, where it has suggested an easy method of remedying the serious inconveniences resulting from the great deficiency of labor. This deficiency has been felt in all departments of business, but no branch of industry has suffered more keenly from this cause than agriculture. Since the absorption of so many of the laboring class in the army, many of our farmers have found it necessary to reduce the quantity of land under tillage from the sheer want of hands to put in their usual crops, and even then, much of it has gone to waste from the deficiency of help in harvest time. Some of our intelligent farmers have already begun to look to the contrabands for aid in this extremity, and if their native repugnance to a northern climate can be overcome, which we think very doubtful indeed, an importation of five or ten thousand negroes might be made with very great advantage to the State. We happen to know, from personal observation, that in agricultural occupations, as indeed in many others, hired negro labor is, on the whole, more efficient, because more tractable and docile, than the class of white labor which is usually available for such purposes. And this fact, which is established by experience, is further corroborated by the testimony of our Celtic "hewers of wood and drawers of water," who, by the intense dread and savage hostility which they have everywhere manifested to the introduction of negro labor, virtually confess their inability to compete with it in the lowest functions of industry, and thus frankly acknowledge themselves the inferiors of their Black competitors. The negro contrabands, who have recently arrived here, furnished another proof of their superiority over their Kilkenny persecutors by the favorable contrast of their quiet, civil and inoffensive manners with the brutal insolence of the savages who assailed them with insults, and even bodily violence. It was impossible for an impartial spectator, who witnessed the scenes at the levee on those occasions, not to assign the negro to a higher type of civilization than the white barbarians who howled around them as if, like beasts of prey, they thirsted for their blood.

For these reasons and others the people of this State are prepared to welcome a large accession of negroes to our laboring population; and unless there should be a great and rapid improvement in the manners and minds of the kind of people who now mainly monopolize the menial branches of industry and claim the monopoly by right of race and natural *status* —not even the rigorous laws of climate will be sufficient to withstand the more potential law of demand, or prevent such an influx of negro emigrants as may be necessary for the instruction and civilization of the now dominant element of our lowest laboring class.

THE MINNESOTA FIRST.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from Washington, addressed to Gov. Ramsey, by which it appears that the First Minnesota were not in the recent battles:

> "The First Minnesota was with Sedgewick's forces, laid the pontoon bridges and ascended the heights above Fredericksburg and then returned to the town, and were on picket duty, &c. Seven of their men were wounded. None of them were in the fight."

Gov. Ramsey has authorized the Soldiers' Aid Society at Washington, to draw upon this State for funds to take care of the wounded.

The Constitutionality of "Green Backs"

An very important decision was made in the Superior Court at Cincinnati, a few days since, on the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress making Treasury notes a legal tender. The case was this:

> Richard B. Field was indebted to one John Townley, by way of note and mortgage, on a balance due of two thousand dollars—and Field tendered to Townley the two thousand dollars in legal tender notes, and demanded his note and mortgage. Townley refused to give them up, or receive the money, on the ground, as he claimed, that the treasury notes offered were not money, and were not a legal tender, and he demanded gold or silver. Thereupon Mr. Field brought suit to compel the surrender up of the note and mortgage, alleged a tender of lawful money. The defendant answered, denying that greenbacks were a legal tender, and claiming that he was entitled to be paid in gold or silver. The question, therefore, was squarely presented. After a full and exhaustive argument, the court decided that the tender was good, and the law making greenbacks a legal tender constitutional—and ordered the note and mortgage to be surrendered.

—Two German astronomers, Dr. Klinkerfuss, in Gottingen, and Herr Backer, in Nauen, have each lately discovered a new comet. The first, shining very brilliantly, is in the neighborhood of the Dolphin, the other in Pegasus. Both are at present only to be seen during the morning hours.

—The value of the property taken by the rebels in Morgantown and other parts of Monongalia county, West Virginia, is summed up as follows:

Horses	$15,000
Drugs	1,200
Groceries	500
Hats	500
Boots and Shoes	400
Other goods	2,200
Grain and forage	5,000
Total	$24,900

—Our exchanges frequently record romantic incidents connected with the war, but we have seen none better than the following, which we clip from the Nashville *Dispatch*:

> "HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF } Cumberland, April 17, 1863. }
>
> "General: The General commanding directs me to call your attention to a flagrant outrage committed in your command, a person having been admitted in your lines without a pass, and in violation of orders. The case is one which calls for your personal attention, and the General commanding directs that you deal with the offending party, or parties, according to law.
>
> "The medical director reports that an orderly sergeant in the Brigadier-General ——'s division, *was to-day delivered of a babay*—which is in violation of all military law, and of the army regulations. No such case has been known since the days of Jupiter.
>
> "You will apply the proper punishment in this case, and a remedy to prevent a repetition of the act."

The above, says the *Dispatch*, is a genuine letter emanating from the headquarters of that rigid disciplinarian, Gen. Rosecrans.

—On the 25th ultimo, fish sold for a dollar a pound in Chattanooga. A pair of boots at Tullahoma brought $75. Late rebel papers contain advertisements offering from $3,000 to $5,000 for substitutes. Rev. R. J. Graves, imprisoned at Raleigh, N. C., on a charge of treason against Jeff. Davis, has become insane.

The Rebel Flag.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 5.

We saw on Saturday the first flag of the Confederate States in accordance with the design of Congress adopted at its recent session. The white ground was recommended by a number of military and naval officers, as possessing the requisite of distinguishment at a long distance. The battle flag was retained as the union, because of its association with so many brilliant feats of our brave men under it.

FROM THE FIRST MINNESOTA,

WAS NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE RECENT BATTLES—NONE KILLED—LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1ST REGIMENT MINN. VOLS., 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT:—We have great reason for gratitude, that we all survive, except one who died some weeks since in hospital, the only one in eight months, while other regiments around us have buried from 20 to 50 before the late battle. Also in that awful fight we furnished 25 volunteers for the forlorn hope in crossing on boats, and storming works; and the rest, rank and file, went in early on Sunday morning and were under heavy fire at short range, not a man from his post, and thank God, not a man killed.

We acted with Gen. Sedwick's corps, and ascended the plank road some three miles, then were counter-marched to the north bank to support battery and guard bridge. Very soon after we reached our position the enemy marched in his rifle pits in rear of the 6th corps. I only mention this as showing the special kindness of Providence to us.

Charles Haskel, Company C, of Anoka, died in hospital in March; wounded in the second battle at Fredericksburg.

Nicholas Guntzer, Company A, fracture of collar bone; A. Davis, Company F, shot through hand, and slightly in leg; Wm. S. Reed, Company C, cast iron ball through arm; Corp. Ed. Phillips, Company G, piece of shell through fore arm; Albert Johnson, Company G. leg, flesh; Rinhard Hess, Company H, top of head, not dangerous; Charles B. Boardman, Company K, shell in back, not dangerous; Alex. Shaw, Company K, by shell in hip. They were are all dressed in less than an hour, as Dr. Le Bland was in the line.

Yours, F. A. CONWELL, Chaplain.

The Leader of the Mississippi Cavalry Expedition.

Col. B. H. Grierson, the leader of the cavalry expedition into Central Mississippi, is from Illinois, which has furnished so many good and true men to the armies of the Union. "At the beginning of the war," says the Springfield *Journal*, "he entered the service from principle, acting for several months as the aid of General Prentiss. In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned as Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and it was chiefly through him that splendid regiment, now one of the best and most efficient in the service, was saved from utter demoralization. Subsequently, on the resignation of the then colonel of the regiment, he assumed its command. Since then he has gone steadily forward in the discharge of his duty, taking no pains to secure the praise of newspaper correspondents, and making no effort to secure promotion. The result is that he has won a reputation as the best cavalry officer in Gen. Grant's department, and one of the best in the service, as is fully attested by the dangerous and important service which has been entrusted to him."

Fernando Wood getting into Trouble.

On the trial of Mr. Vallandigham, at Cincinnati, he "refused to plead, and asked time to consult his counsel, and for process to compel the attendance of Fernando Wood, of New York city, who should be required to bring with him the letter which he received from Richmond in relation to terms offered for the return of Southern Senators to their seats in Congress, with the letter of the President declining to entertain the proposition."

Now, it is a criminal offence for a member of Congress to correspond with the enemy in time of war; and it would not surprise us to find that Mr. Vallandingham, in his fright at being tried for treason, has committed fatally, also, his friend and ally, Wood.

Mr. Wood has often asserted that somebody had had communications with the enemy at Richmond; but he was always careful not to commit himself. We now know, however, that it is Fernando himself who writes and receives letters from the rebel leaders. Will he not communibate to the public the letters he has received, and the propositions he has before now refused to make public?—*Evening Post.*

A Curious Man and his Curious Burial.

Major Charles Larrabee, who died at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, left all his property for the relief of lame, deformed and needy females of Hartford and West Hartford. He left written directions with the undertaker, which exhibits his peculiarities. He says:

"Should I die in the winter, enough earth must be placed so far above the surface of the ground as will save the body from the frost. When the spring has come, and the grass has grown well, then earth must be added to raise my grave two feet above the adjoining surface of the ground. The top of the grave must be three feet wide and eight feet long, with a gentle slope all around it. Then the best of turf must be placed all over it; and may this turf have a good and substantial growth every summer! My head must be placed at the west end of my grave, so when I rise, or am called to judgment, I may face the sun. I have had an engagement many years with Mr. Roberts to furnish my dead body with a coffin. I want a well made coffin, but I do not want a cent's worth of fancy work and materials upon it. I do not want a box for my coffin, for I desire to lie as near our mother earth as possible."

Shinplasters in Richmond.

From the Richmond Whig, May 4.

Shinplasters again deluge the city. The refusal of the State and the Confederate authorities to authorize the issue of small notes, has emboldened the hoarders of State and city "change" to push out and invite the introduction of the uncouth and ridiculous looking paper currency of Southern savings banks, which once before variegated the currency in the city. This should be stopped by popular movement. Let no man accept a "shinplaster" whose place of redemption is outside of the State of Virginia.

—Governor Buckingham sent his annual message to the Legislature of Connecticut on the 5th inst. The document is mostly occupied with the affairs of the State. Towards the close he says that the demands of the Government and the claims of the rebels are as antagonistic as freedom and slavery, as democracy and despotisms as falsehood and eternal truth, consequently the conflict must go on until the Government shall conquer or be conquered. He says no one must be deceived by the artful device of securing peace by a cessation of hostilities, because a peace thus obtained would cost the nation its birthright. We must not, he continues, inquire whether the rebellion was caused by slavery or abolitionism, by ambition or interference with State rights —our duties are with the events of the hour, and we must render the administration a cordial and energetic support, as it is the only agency through which the will of the people can be legally and properly executed.

MARRIED.

Married, on the 11th inst., at Minneapolis, by Rev. D. Cobb, Mr. JOSEPH H. WARD and Miss MARIA CHRISTMAS, both of Minneapolis.

DIED.

At Memphis, Tenn., May 5th, EDWARD S., only child of Rev. Asa S. and Lizzie W. Fiske formerly of St. Paul, aged 1 year and 6 months.

New Advertisements.

BOARD WANTED,

For a married couple, in a private family, with or without furnished rooms. Address S. J. T., Post Office, stating terms and location. my16-1t

SILVER WARE AT AUCTION.

A fine Velvet Carpet at Auction.
A lot of Furniture at Auction.
A House at Auction.

All this morning, Saturday, May 16th, at 10 o'clock, at our store room, on Third Street, Rogers Block, next to Strong's Carpet Store.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
my16-1t Auction and Com. Merchants.

NOW READY FOR PLANTING.

Hot bed Plants of fine size, including the celebrated early

WINNINGSTADT CABBAGE,

Nearly as early and twice as large as the Early York; Wheeler's Imperial Cabbage; Early Paris Cauliflower; Tomatoes; Egg Plants; Celery, &c. Our Tomatoes are mostly re-planted into other beds, making them strong and well rooted.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS and PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE will be ready in a few days. Call on FAIRCHILD & MARCH, or send orders to us per mail if not convenient to call at the Nursery.

my16-3t L. M. FORD & CO.

NEW PAPER AND STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,
No. 230 Third-St.,
One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders. my16-1m

THE BEST PLACE

To buy Family Groceries is of A. H. Wimblish, Jackson street. He keeps the freshest Oranges and Lemons, the best Spices and Cooking Extracts, the freshest Butter and Eggs, the best assortment of Sugars, Coffees and Teas, the finest Sugar Cured and Country Hams. He sells at the lowest market price, and delivers goods without extra charge. my15

THE NEW YORK STORE.

An immense

STOCK OF GOODS

JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW YORK STORE,

Minneapolis,

Which are to be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR MOTTO IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

Fifty dozen HOOP SKIRTS, of the various kinds, KID BOUND, which we offer at

Great Bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

We have always on hand a fine stock of

DRESS GOODS

Of the latest and best styles.

Our stock of BOOTS, SHOES and READY-MADE CLOTHING, is unusually large.

We offer our whole stock of

HATS, CAPS, CALICOES, DENIMS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

At prices which will defy competition, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
ap19-tf Minneapolis, near Suspension Bridge.

A CARD.

Having engaged my services to Messrs. ALLEN & COMSTOCK, Minneapolis, it will afford me the greatest pleasure to see my old customers once more. We have one of the largest and best selected stocks in the northwest, bought mostly for cash at Panic Prices, which we offer to our customers at prices which will defy competition. I hope to merit for the firm that patronage which you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me.

H. J. RUFFCORN.
Minneapolis, May 5th, 1863. my6-1w

RAISINS.—500 WHOLE, HALF, and Quarter Boxes, standard brands, cheap at my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

SUGARS AND COFFEES.—600 Packages, including every known variety and grade, bought "in the nick of time," will be sold at very clear margins. *We mean it.*
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF PORT HUDSON.

TROOPS MOVING TO AID GEN. GRANT.

Rebels Claim to have Whipped Gen. Banks.

Complications in Washington.

Refusal to Return Slaves of John Minor Botts.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Mpy 15.

The *Star* says a dispatch was received here from Gen. Grant, dated the 8th inst., which shows that the Cairo dispatch of the 13th and the Jackson, Mississippi, rebel dispatch of the 6th were untrue, the former having represented that he had beaten Brown's rebel army on the 6th inst., and the latter that Brown's army had been repulsed on the 5th. In the dispatch of the 8th he expresses satisfaction with the appearance of matters in his vicinity, and states that Port Hudson is undoubtedly evacuated except by a small garrison, and their heavy artillery.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

NEW YORK, May 15.

A dispatch from Cairo yesterday, states that our troops all the way from Memphis, to Young's Point are moving to reinforce Grant, who will endeavor to cut the railroad track between Jackson and Vicksburd.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Appeal takes a gloomy view of matters, and says Grant's movements deceived every body.

Bragg was at Atlanta on the 2d.

A dispatch from Richmond says the railroad communication has been re-established between Richmond and Fredericksburg.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 12th has a Jackson dispatch of the 11th, saying that the Natchez Courier professes to have information that Kirby Smith, with 10,000 raw troops whipped Banks, driving him out of Washington, La.

The Sentinel says Law's North Carolina brigade lost 605 men at Chancellorville, or 36 per cent. of its entire number.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The Marshall of this District has seized the real and personal estate of the following persons: C. Waggoner, Dr. Cornelius Boyle, Dr. Garnett, son-in-law of ex-Gov. Wise, Maj. C. S. Wallach, Lawyer Ratcliff, Francis Hanna, Wm. Shields, Edward M. Clark, Martin L. Smith, Samuel Lee, and several others.

Gen. Carrington, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, is rapidly maturing proceedings against the property of all persons who have left their homes, and joined the Southern Confederacy. He expects to have nearly all completed by the first Monday in June, the return day fixed by order of the Court. He is acting under orders of the Attorney General of the United States, issued several months ago, only commenced upon the first of March last.

A few days ago a number of slaves belonging to John Minor Botts, were found within our lines. Mr. Botts requested the Commander of the Post to return them as he was a loyal man. The commander telegraphed to Gen. Heintzleman to know what to do. Col. Lathrop of the Generals staff, replied that they were free the moment they entered our lines, and could not be remaned to slavery.

Mr. McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency has decided that associations organized under the new national currency law, shall be designated as national banks, and not as national banking associations. A circular of explicit instructions will be issued.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.

Over $200,000 worth of goods, mostly from the East Indies, sold at auction today. Among the lots were a cargo of coffee, sugar, rice, and spices, from Batavia, which scarcely realized cost. Teas sold low. Twenty-five hhds prime Orleans sugar 11c. per lb. A consiuerable quantity of tobacco, high, 65a85c.

San Jaquin county has voted to subscribe a quarter million dollars stock to the Pacific Railroad.

STEVEDORES STRIKE.

BUFFALO, May 15.

The strike among the stevedores and the laborers has terminated, their employers having acceded to their terms.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 15.

Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1.17@$1.18. Corn steady at 50c@50½. Receipts 7,000 barrels flour. 19,000 bushels of wheat.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.

The following are the latest stock quotations to-day. Treasury 7-30s, bid 1.06⅝, asked 107. Per mail 1.80@1.90. N. Y. C. 1.21¼@1.21⅝.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION.

At present we are selling a very fine French LASTING HEELED GAITER for $1.86, former price $2.50. BUY SOON!

Black and Brown Lace Heel Gaiters, 75c.

Black, Brown and Drab Gaiters, 50c.

A GOOD KID BUSKIN, 50c.

A nice Kid Heel Slipper, 65c.

A very fine French Lasting Lace Gaiter for 75c, former price $2.00.

A fine Kid Lace Heel Boot, $1.25.

A good Kid Congress Gaiter, without heel, for $1.

Misses very nice Kid Lace Gaiters, without heels, 50c—worth $1.00.

Misses Black and Drab Lasting Gaiters, for 25c—don't ask them for less.

MISSES BUTTON BOOTS, 50c.

MISSES KID BUSKINS, 25c.

MISSES FINE KID SLIPPERS, 40c.

BOYS:

Boys Patent Leather Boots, $1.50.

BOYS CALF OXFORD TIE, 90c.

Boys fine Enameled Tie Shoe, $1.00.

A first-rate Double Sole Sewed Kid Lace Boot, without Heels, for $1.00—worth $1.50.

The best $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00

LASTING GAITERS

IN THE CITY, SURE.

GENTLEMEN:

We are selling at $2.50—to raise money—a tip-top

PATENT LEATHER GAITER

Regular price $4.50.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

A pegged

PATENT LEATHER GAITER,

A real good one, $1.50—worth $2.50.

THESE ALSO MUST BE SOLD.

We have the

BEST PATENT LEATHER BOOT IN AMERICA,

At a Low Price.

Cash Buyers only Invited.

P. S.—Purchasers wanting any of the above goods, will please ask for them and they will be shown forthwith; it won't pay to dwell very long on them.

S. KILPATRICK.

St. Paul, May 13, 1863. my14

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

—The Mobile *Tribune* has a rumor that the Alabama has captured the steamer Moses Taylor, with more than a million dollars on board; which is rather improbable, as that vessel is on the Pacific coast.

—The amount of Confederate notes deposited in Lynchburg, Va., up to April 2, was.. $1,700,000
In Montgomery it amounted to..... 3,000,000
In Augusta, Ga..... 2,500,000
In Atlanta, Ga..... 1,284,000
In Columbia, S. C..... 6,019,000
In Petersburgh, Va..... 3,000,000

—The Committee of Safety in Mobile have resolved to publish the names of all persons who refuse to accept Confederate money in payment of debts or obligations.

—Maj. Channing Price, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, aid to Gen. Stuart, was mortally wounded in the engagement which took place with the enemy east of Chancellorville, on Friday last, and died the same night. It is said that at the time he received his wound Gen. Stuart also made a narrow escape from like danger.

—A Charleston correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* says that "an inspection of Fort Sumter shows that while one ball went through the embrasures and struck the opposite side of the fort, that the shot only penetrated one or two feet, and that no injury is done. Gen. G. W. Smith expressed the opinion to-day, after a thorough examination of the walls, that the iron-clad navy could not reduce the fort. His opinion is worth knowing."

—H. McCullough, President of the Bank of the State of Indiana, has been appointed Comptroller of the Currency under the National Banking law. He was long connected with the old State Bank of Indiana, and has been President of the new organization, the standing of which is largely due to his financial ability. He has long held the rank as one of the most experienced financiers and popular bank officers of the country. He was not a candidate for this position and gave up an office of great pecuniary value to accept it. Secretary Chase some time ago selected him for the head of the new bureau to inaugurate the National Banking system, on account of his eminent qualifications

—Nearly forty thousand persons have been burned alive or scalded to death in England during the last fourteen years. Here are the figures, taken from the last official report of the Registrar-General: The exact number was 39,927, or an average of eight a day from 1848 to 1861. Of the whole number, 1,344 were infants under one year of age; 4,509 were children of one and under two years; and 9,777 were between two and four years of age. Between the ages of five and fifteen, 6,255 girls and 5,750 boys were burnt to death. The returns state that after the age of fifteen years, men, who are more exposed to danger from fire than women, die from this cause in greater numbers than the latter; but after the age of fifty years women again turn the scale, their combustible dresses and the prevailing fashion of amplitude exposing them to greater risks than men.

—Stonewall Jackson is said to have been accidentally shot by his own men, and it was that instead of a Federal bullet which caused his death.

—The shooting of Van Dorn by Dr. Peters, was caused by a long and undue intimacy between the Doctor's wife and the General.

—Gen. William Hays is wounded and a prisoner in Richmond, whither his wife had gone to join him, via Fortress Monroe.

—C. W. Merrill, 19th Massachusetts, a drummer boy who was saved from death during one of the recent battles on the Rappahannock by the pocket testament given him by his mother, in which a bullet burried itself harmlessly, has been presented with an elegant pocket testament bearing the autograph of the President.

—A riot occurred in Philadelphia last week which came very near resulting in the destruction of the *Age*, a violent copperhead organ. It was occasioned by the following placard posted upon its bulletin board, announcing the contents of the paper:

Another terrible disaster—Retreat of our army—Rebel cavalry advancing on Falmouth—Capture of Grand Gulf—500 prisoners, arms, &c.
Editorial—Gen. Sigel snubbed.
The moral of the campaign.
The arbitrary arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham.

—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Triune, Tenn., says: "Dick McCann, the celebrated guerrilla chief, I learn from a deserter, committed suicide. The notorious scoundrel was tied to a bed-post by the guard, in the second story of a house, from which he jumped, the rope around his neck strangling the traitor's breath completely."

—The funded debt of the State of Connecticut is $3,000,000, and the unfunded debt March 31st, 1863, was $392,300. From the general government $1,372,882 are due the State of Connecticut, but $261,781 of that amount have been relinquished in payment of the federal tax imposed upon the State.

—At the Kent Assizes, held at Chatham, Canada, two jurors refused to serve on the panel with a colored man, and were severally fined five pounds sterling.

—Mrs. Eunice Hayes died at Milton, New Hampshire, March 27, at the age of 102. She left one hundred and eighty-one decendants. She was born on Friday, consecrated to God in baptism on Friday, married on Friday, moved into Milton on Friday, her husband died on Friday, and she died on Friday, as she often affirmed she would.

From Grant's Department.

The Victory at Baldwin's Hills, Port Gibson.

Bravery of Our Troops.

Letter from Governor Yates.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

THE FIGHT AT BALDWIN'S HILLS (PORT GIBSON.)

PORT GIBSON, Miss., May 2, 1863.—After a series of spirited engagements, and after contesting every foot of ground between the Mississippi and this pleasant village, the general army has at last undisturbed possession of Port Gibson.

When my last was written we were at Brimsburg on the Mississippi. We arrived and went into bivouack there at two o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 1st instant. It had been our intention to make a leisurly march to Port Gibson a little after sunrise, but we were still buried in slumber in the early grey of the morning, when the quick and sharp report of artillery heard in the distance showed that Gen. McClernand was meeting with spirited opposition.

THE ADVANCE.

Shortly after, the General's aid came galloping down the levee, and we were ordered to advance. There were three brigades of us. We were marched out from general headquarters to the music of National anthems, and wound up the steep acclivities over which the road to Port Gibson is laid. The scene was most picturesque and exhilarating. In the distance we could hear the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry. Our boys were eager to join in the fray, and pushed on gallantly. Under these circumstances, you may be sure that notwithstanding the hilly country and steep pathways over which we were compelled to pass, we were not many hours in reaching the vicinity of the battle ground.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The place where the battle was being fought was at "Baldwin's Hills," a range of elevations fifty to one hundred feet above the river, with deep ravines between them, and bottom lands filled with dense canebrakes and impassable thickets of vines and briars. The entrance to the plantation was from a deep ravine through which ran a deep stream of water. As we approached this stream, orderlies and aids were galloping up and down the road, and driving in the stragglers. Just beyond the river the route lay over a steep hill a hundred feet high, and was crowded with soldiers marching in battle order.

BATTLE SIGHTS.

By the roadside was a *corral* of prisoners, a hundred or more, which McClernand had earlier captured, and a battery of field pieces, which the 8th and 18th Indiana had charged at the point of the bayonet and captured before 8 o'clock in the morning. It was on the hither side of this ravine alluded to, that the enemy had stationed this battery, with which they so persistently shelled the advance of Gen. Carr. A little farther up were rough arbors of bushes and capacious tents, already filled with the dead and dying. Here lay a man in his last agony, his brain protruding from a frightful fracture in his skull. Another had an arm shot away; the leg of another was hanging by a small tendon. Sad as these sights were, they were nothing to those seen on the top of the hill, where the general hospitals of the 13th and 17th army corps were located.

THE FIGHT.

Of the incidents which transpired before I reached the battle field, and the connection therewith of the different regiments, I cannot speak from observation, and lest I do injustice, I prefer to speak generally or say nothing.

When the advance reached the ravine, at 11 o'clock Thursday night, they were greeted by a heavy fire of artillery from a battery on the opposite hill. At that hour, and in the darkness, they could do nothing to capture it, and so waited patiently until daylight. The fire was kept up all night long without eliciting reply. When the first tinge of sunshine began to tip the eastern hills, they first verified the strength of that position of which they could only guess at midnight. There was skirmishing between the advance guard of both armies lasting from daylight until 8 o'clock, when the 8th and 11th Indiana charged gallantly up the hill, cleared the guns at the point of the bayonet, took possession and turned them upon the fleeing enemy. It was a most gallant affair and those two regiments are deserving of great praise for their conduct. On the top of the hill is a plantation belonging to Judge Baldwin, of Port Gibson, surrounded by three or four out-houses and negro quarters. The surgeons took possession of these and soon the horrid implements of their trade were displayed and the poor fellows whom their comrades and the ambulance corps brought in turned over to them.

Just beyond the hospitals, the road turns to the right and left, one leading to Port Gibson and Rodney, and the other to Bayou Pierre. It was along the right-hand road that the enemy retreated, and made a stand upon the elevation commanding the approach, near a small church standing in an open field. The fight around this church was very severe, and the position was most gallantly contested. In the open green, I counted, two hours after, the dead bodies of not less than twenty men, all but two of whom were rebels. In one spot, not four feet square, were five dead bodies, and close behind them eight grey horses, belonging to a rebel battery, all of whom had been killed by the explosion of a single shell. Driven from this point, the enemy retreated to the next hill, which was near the junction of the Port Gibson and Rodney roads. Here was another stand, with another fight and another retreat, until the enemy were driven to the range of hills extending around, and a mile distant from Baldwin's mansion. Here they had stationed their reserves, and here they evidently expected to make their great fight.

THE REBEL POSITION.

The position was an excellent one. The country is a series of hills and ravines, and upon the tops of the former the enemy had placed his line of battle. This line was crescent shaped, the right resting near the north of the Port Gibson, and the left upon the Rodney Road. Of course their centre lay between these.

THE BATTLE AGAIN.

Our first attack was upon his centre, and was composed of regiments from Gen. Carr's and Gen. Hovey's divisions. The point of attack, the centre, gave way under the impetuous gallantry of our boys, and the rebel General massed his forces on his left, from which a large number of regiments were engaged, he was forced to retire with great loss. Later, he massed his forces on his right, and by their skillful disposition, aided by his intimate knowledge of the topography of this region, he connelled our boys to retire. Subsequently reinforcements were sent, and after a brilliant engagement, lasting for two hours, in which brigades from nearly every division of the army were more or less engaged, we succeeded in dislodging them and compelled them to beat an unconditional retreat towards Port Gibson.

BIVOUAC.

Night coming on, in our imperfect knowledge of the country were unable to follow, but bivouacked on the field, with arms in our hands and the dead and dying around us. We had become so steeled to human suffering, that even these gloomy surroundings did not prevent us sleeping soundly upon the green sward.

AT PORT GIBSON.

During the early evening Gen. Logan's division was sent to the left, and bivouacked in the field three miles away. This morning we entered Port Gibson, and have unquestioned possession. The enemy have crossed Bayou Pierre, Little Bayou Pierre suspension bridge, an iron structure, and burned it below them, and we are forced to rebuild it before pursuit can be recommenced. The enemy are just within sight, and deserters say they will make a stand there.

HONORABLE MENTION.

It would be invidious to particularize when all did so excellently well. I have not heard of a man or an officer in this whole command, who in this brilliant battle did not do his whole duty. There was no faltering or yielding—not a man that did not give a manly day's labor for his country. I cannot forbear to allude to the distinguished services rendered, the former on our left and the latter on our right, by Gen. John E. Smith's and Gen. John W. Stevenson's brigades. Other brigades did as well, perhaps, but I mention these since I was brought more immediately in contact with their officers. Gen. Benton particularly distinguished himself, by his coolness and bravery in the charge upon the battery on the morning of Friday. Gen. Grant and Gen. McClernand were personally on the field, and in person directed the movement.

REBEL CASUALTIES.

In the charge upon the battery, Friday morning, the rebel General, J. Fracy, was struck in the forehead by a minnie bullet, and instantly killed. His body was removed to Port Gibson, where it was to-day interred by his personal friends.

Of course we cannot tell the enemy's loss in killed and wounded. The dead on both sides still remain unburied, but from what I have seen, I should estimate his loss in killed 200, and wounded, 500, and in prisoners 500. The latter we have in corral. Besides the officers killed, we have as prisoners, Lieut. Col. Pettus, of the 20th Alabama Regiment, brother of Governor Pettus of Mississippi, and Captain Pratt of the same regiment, but we have yet in hospital over a hundred whom he could not remove.

FEDERAL LOSS.

I wish I could say that this brilliant victory has been obtained with little loss of life. I cannot. No one could listen to the loud roar of rebel cannon and see the heavy line of soldiers exposed to the murderous fire of rebel infantry without having the conviction forced upon him, that for all this exhibition of national wrath, some one must pay with life and blood.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

During the sharpest period of the engagement on our left, just before nightfall, Gov. Yates and Gen. Grant were standing on a spur of land opposite the cane brake, in which the enemy were concealed, and from which we were making the most strenuous efforts to dislodge him, when all at once a heavy volley of infantry was thrown in that direction. The bullets whistled merrily about both these distinguished personages, but fortunately neither was injured. The bystanders say it is a miracle both of them were not killed.

To His Excellency Gov. Hoffman:

GRAND GULF, Miss., May 4, 1863.—Our arms are gloriously triumphant. We have succeeded in winning a victory which in its results must be the most important of the war. The battle of May 1st lasted from eight o'clock in the morning until night, during all which time the enemy was driven back on the right, left and centre. All day yesterday our army was in pursuit of the rebels, they giving us battle at almost every defensible point, and fighting with deliberate valor. Last night a large force of the enemy was driven across Black River, and Gen. McClernand was driving another large force in the direction of Willow Springs. About two o'clock yesterday I left Gen. Logan, with his division in pursuit of the enemy to join Gen. Grant at Grand Gulf, which the enemy had evacuated in the morning, first blowing up their magazines, spiking their cannon, destroying tents, &c. On my way to Grand Gulf, I saw guns scattered all along the road which the enemy had left in their retreat. The rebels were scattered through the woods in every direction. This army of the rebels was considered, as I now learn, invincible, but it quailed before the irresistible assaults of Northwestern valor.

I consider Vicksburg as ours in a short time, and the Mississippi River as destined to be from its source to its mouth.

I have been side by side with our boys in battle, and can bear witness to the unfaltering courage and prowess of our brave Illinoisans.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

Going to Market in Richmond.

Imagine yourself for a moment, gentle reader, the father of a family of six healty and hungry children, and going to market last Saturday in Richmond, Virginia, instead of in New York. You stuff your hat and all your pockets full of shinplasters of various kinds, and of Confederate promises to pay, which scarcely any one believes in, and walk out to do the best you can in the way of a Sunday dinner.

You had already opened the Richmond *Whig* and examined the paragraph headed "Domestic Marketing;" and it rejoiced you to read that—

"The provision markets were abundantly supplied on Saturday morning with fish, flesh and vegetables; but the greatest attraction at present is fish. For three days past, as sometimes happens in the mutation of affairs, the quantity of finny luxuries has been somewhat lessened, owing to the high water, but still there is enough for everybody and a little more."

So you set out in good spirits, and, grateful to Providence for the "finny luxuries," inquire the price of shad.

"Five dollars per pair," says the fish dealer, and you turn away with a pang of disappointment from what the reporter of the *Whig* calls grandly "the monarch among the fishes at this season," and look at the more modest sturgeon.

"Seventy-five cents to a dollar the pound," responds the owner.

"And rockfish?"

"The same."

"And perch?"

"Five dollars per bunch."

But the abundance of fish has lowered the price of beef—so the *Whig* assured you; therefore you determine, perhaps, to do without fish, and have an extra fine cut of beef.

"One dollar and a quarter the pound," says the butcher, grumbling that he is losing money at that, and the *Whig* of the 4th inst. assures you that—

"The butchers are calm but resolute, and say that as soon as the fish season is over they will put up their prices to a point sufficiently lofty to make up for their temporary suppression of trade. They now ask from $1 to $1 25 for the various kinds of meat."

You turn into the vegetable market to fill up your basket, and venture to price a bunch of asparagus.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in response.

You want two onions for soup, and you pay for them at the rate of eight onions for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg-spoonful of boiled egg. At last, in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the *Whig* tells truth when it says that "it costs something to go to market now-a-days" in Richmond.

OUR CAVALRY RAIDS.

Glorious Exploits in the Southwest.

GRIERSON'S INVASION OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Jackson (Rebel) *Appeal* contains several accounts confirmatory of Grierson's raid. The testimony of the *Appeal* is honorable both to the commander of the expedition and to the foe that bears faithful testimony of a brave enemy.

THE FEDERAL RAID.

From the Jackson Appeal, April 23.

We do not suppose there is a Mississippian, worthy of the name, within the limits of the State, who does not feel chagrined and mortified at the successful raid of Col. Grierson, travelling, as he has, almost the entire length of the State, from north to south, and that, too, without having a gun fired or snapped at him. But there is nothing to be gained by biting our lips or grieving over what has already transpired. Let us, however, profit by experience, and improve the future.

THE FEDERALS ON THE NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON ROAD.

From the Jackson Appeal, April 28.

The expedition under Col. Grierson reached the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad a short time before noon yesterday, at Hazlehurst, forty miles south of this city.

The down passenger train was met at the station this side by a courier, who gave a report that the enemy was approaching Hazlehurst, seven miles distant, when he left. Several military gentlemen on board were at once consulted, who thought, as the information was rather indefinite, it would be safe to go on, which was done. On approaching close to the station at Hazlehurst, the engineer, Mr. Charles Magahan, observed a citizen make the signal to stop and go back. The breaks were immediately applied, and on the train stopping at the end of the platform the engine was reversed. Up to this time nothing was seen of the enemy, but at once some half a dozen blue coats, who had been secreted at the other end of the station-house, evidently for the purpose of seizing the engineer of the train, came up, stepped out, but only to see the prize backing beyond their reach. At the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the train by a party unbushed some three hundred yards distant, but fortunately no one was struck. The engineer remained at his post, and soon removed the train out of danger. Steps were taken to warn the up train, due at Hazlehurst at three o'clock, of the danger. As the telegraph wires were cut when the Yankees first reached the place, no intelligence has been received of their proceedings after the train left.

THE RAID THROUGH MISSISSIPPI.

From the Jackson Appeal April 28.

From various sources we have particulars of the enemy's movements from the north line of Mississippi, through the eastern portion of the State, almost to the Louisiana line. The route chosen for this daring dash was through the line of counties lying between the Mobile and Ohio, and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, in which, as they anticipated, there was no organized force to oppose them. The penetration of an enemy's country, however, so extensively, will be recorded as one of the gallant feats of the war, no matter whether the actors are captured or not. The expedition, we learn, was under command of Col. Grierson, of Illinois, who has already acquired considerable reputation as a dashing leader in West Tennessee. He boasted that he had no fears of his ability to extricate his command from the dangerous position it seemed to be in, but gave no indication as to the route he should take to get out of the country.

Enterprise was declared to be the next point he should advance upon after leaving Newton, and the movement was expeditiously made. He found a warmer reception awaited him than was expected, and at once turned westward. Leaving Enterprise about noon on Saturday, the forces took the road to Raleigh. After crossing Leaf River, the bridges behind them were burned. Last night, it appears to be authentically reported, they camped near Westville, in the southern part of Simpson county. Whether they will move thence to Natchez, via Monticello and Holmesville, can only be conjectured; but we still incline to the opinion so confidently expressed some days ago, on first being advised of their presence at Newton, that Baton Rouge will be their haven, if undisturbed. The crossing of Pearl River is the only natural difficulty they will encounter, and as we have no doubt they are advised as to the facilities they can secure at the different prominent fords, we presume they will act accordingly. Monticello and Holmesville may expect a visit.

The best information as to the strength of the party puts it at eight hundred. They were well mounted, having abandoned all their broken down horses, and seized such fresh ones as they found on the route. They were unincumbered by artillery or baggage, and admirably fitted out for a flying expedition, such as they appeared to be on. But notwithstanding their facilities for escaping, we anticipate their discomfiture without doubt. If they escape, with the preparations made to intercept them, we shall be much disappointed, indeed.

The damage to the Southern Railroad extends over a distance of four and a half miles, commencing a mile west of Newton and running east. Two bridges, each about 150 feet long, seven culverts and one cattle gap, constitute the track injury done. Most of the culverts are small and easily repaired. An experienced gentleman informs us that proper energy will again place the road in working order in four days or less. Twenty freight cars were burned at Newton, and the depot buildings and two commissary buildings. The telegraph wire was taken down for miles and cut into pieces.

In many instances the wire was rolled up and put into the ditches and pools. But few poles were destroyed. We can hear of but little outrage having been committed upon the persons of non-combatants or upon their property, except by the seizure of every good horse, and of the necessary forage and provisions. They had to depend on the country entirely for these. One engine at Newton was somewhat injured by their attempting to blow it up. A like attempt was made on the other, the James P. Wood: but it failed, when the tender was turned over and broken up, and the engine was started down the road, under a full head of steam and ran off the embankment at a break in the road. The railroad agent and an ordinance officer on one of the trains were captured and paroled.

TRAITORS CAUGHT.

From the Jackson Appeal, April 28.

The Federal cavalry now in Southern Mississippi were guided to Newton by a man named Hammond, who was raised in the vicinity. He has been absent about eighteen months, his whereabouts being unknown. On Saturday he returned to the neighborhood after the enemy was gone, and was captured by a citizen. He confessed to having acted as pilot to the Grierson expedition. His fate had not been determined upon when our informant left on Saturday afternoon, but the general voice very properly called for his summary execution, and it was expected to take place that evening.

250 BOXES FANCY AND STICK
CANDY,
Just received, and for sale cheap at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BY
JOHN GETZ.
ap21-1w Rogers' Block, Third-st.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
DRY GOODS,
AND
"The Cheap Cash Store,"
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.
H. KNOX TAYLOR
Has just returned from
NEW YORK,
And is now receiving his
SPRING & SUMMER STOCK
OF
GOODS,
Bought during the "LATE PANIC," and many of them coming from the late
AUCTION SALES
In that city, he
CAN AND WILL SELL THEM
TO HIS CUSTOMERS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
We do not propose to
Sell Our Goods at Cost,
BUT HAVING BOUGHT THEM LOW
We are determined to give our customers the benefit of it.
We have a splendid stock of
DRESS GOODS,
FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD, UPWARDS.
The following are some of the Varieties:
CHECKED POPLINS,
STRIPED CRAPES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
HIMALAYAS,
ARABIAN GLACE,
Checked Lenos, &c., &c.
ALSO
COLORED ALPACCAS
AND
ORIENTAL LUSTRES
Which are all the rage in New York City.
BLACK SILKS.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
NEW STYLE PRINTS,
French, English and American,
SOME VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.
Our stock of
Ladies' Collars
Cannot be surpassed in the city. We have Embroidered Collars, Maltese Collars, Plain and Ruffled Collars.
We have Embroidered Collars as low as 15 cents.
IN SHAWLS WE HAVE
Stella Broche, Striped Broche, &c.
ALSO
Ladies' Cloakings.
GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND HOSIERY, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
In Bleached Muslins, Stripe, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades and all other Domestic Goods,
We can offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to all wishing to buy either by the piece or single yard.
BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND TWEEDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Flannels,
White, Red, Yellow, Grey and Blue.
Also, Angola, Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels.
Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and Linen;
do do Hemstich and Mourning.
White Goods and Embroideries.
BALMORALS AND CORDED SKIRTS.
Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelings, and Diapers.
In fact, if you want anything in the way of
Dry Goods or Yankee Notions,
Go to the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"
No. 218 Third Street,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
Our motto is
"Small Profits and Quick Sales."
ap28-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.
DRY GOODS
SALE CONTINUED.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
NEW GOODS,
AT
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.
A splendid stock of
New Dress Goods,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
AND
EVERY VARIETY OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
ARE ASSURED THAT WE
Will Sell at Chicago and Milwaukee Prices,
FREIGHT ADDED.
WE OFFER
OUR WHOLE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
All purchasers of
DRY GOODS
Are invited to call at
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.'s,
ap15-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

HOGAN & CAMP
ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.
Lawns and Organdies, &c.,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children:
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL, MIN.,
May 14th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until
MAY 30th, 1863,
For furnishing
FRESH BEEF
TO THE TROOPS AT THE FOLLOWING NAMED POSTS:

POMME DE TERRE,
ALEXANDRIA,
SAUK CENTRE,
PAYNESVILLE,
RICHMOND,
MANNANNAH,
KINGSTON,
FOREST CITY,
HUTCHINSON.

The contract to commence June 1st, 1863, or as soon after as practicable, and to be in force for six months.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include the whole number of posts.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

☞ St. Cloud Democrat please copy and charge Press. my15-td

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,.....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
al-6m P. F. HODGES.

1863 REGULAR. 1863
Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.
For freight or passage apply on board.
NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
ap21f JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

J. WATSON WEBB, JR.,
(Successor to Walter W. Webb,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS AND OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
an24-tf *SIBLEY BLOCK, THIRD-ST.*

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Impure, Disparty pute Blood, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage*. Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Concretions, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, with out risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,
JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.
TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS
is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.
Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.
E. B. TENNEY.
mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time..	$0 50	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days..	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $20 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McCABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTERES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 9 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 9 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
SAINT PAUL, Minn. }

Wanted, for the Indian Expedition, two hundred Teamsters; liberal wages will be given.

For further information, apply at my office.

E. B. CARLING, Captain, and
ap3-tf A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

3 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee,
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AGENCY AT HASTINGS.

CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Agent

FOR

McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Self and Hand Rake, two and four Horse.
BRADLEY & PITT'S BUFFALO THRESHERS,
With a measuring attachment, and saves one hand.
CHICAGO GRAIN BINDER,
The only Grain Binder warranted.
WOOD MILLS,
Driven by sweep power, complete of itself; or driven by tread power, or by threshing machine power; for cutting stove wood from the log.
HUBBARD LIGHT MOWER.
HORSE HAY RAKES, REVOLVING.
ONE AND TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN OR TREAD POWERS.
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,
For cutting cord wood.

All articles sold by me are warranted. Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. For terms, prices and circulars, apply to

CHARLES ETHERIDGE.

ap19-1amd&tw1m HASTINGS, MIN.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.
☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
o5-d t. *w1y

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
ma15-6m 28 Lake Street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

NOW OFFER FOR

Early Spring Trade,

By the Package or Dozen,

5,000 Cases,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

PALM LEAF HATS, SHAKER HOODS, &C.

Comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found WEST of the SEA BOARD, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought out of the BEST HOUSES in the ATLANTIC CITIES.

MERCHANTS

From all sections of the WEST, will find our STOCK full at all SEASONS, and well adapted to their wants, and are assured that our long experience in trade, extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and ample means for buying large lots for CASH, enables us to offer GOODS at the very LOWEST PRICES. LARGE BUYERS will find us prepared to sell GOODS, by the PACKAGE, at small advance on MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ORDERS

Shall receive prompt personal attention.

ma3-3mo **Weber, Williams & Fitch.**

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
ma31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK.

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 6318. a1-6m.

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

RODER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

CHICAGO BREWERY

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale. We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,
On Third-st., second door from the
ap30 Merchants' Hotel, front the levee,

Miscellaneous.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

invite the early attention of Suttlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES.....500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES.....200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES.....200 do do do
CHERRIES.....200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES.300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands: also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy, Anisette Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.
October 14, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Mallets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest

Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of

Stationery. jan23

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.
Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

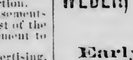
THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

NICOLS & DEAN.
je27-



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

jan29-1y

J. MAINZER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

Notary Public,

McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,
ap18-2m* MINNESOTA.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

Before leaving for New York, we will offer all our stock of

CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHING,

AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

AT

OLD PRICES,

Regardless Late Advances,

AT THE

Great Carpet Hall, Bridge Block,

At the OLD STAND of the late firm of Strong & Wylie,

FOR CASH ONLY!

m4-tf **WYLIE & CO.**

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY—In Probate Court—Special Term, April 18, 1863.

In the matter of the estate of Seth P. Spencer, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Robert P. Lewis, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, setting forth the nature and character of the debts outstanding against said estate, and a description of the real estate in this State, which said deceased died seized, and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate, and it appearing from said petition, that it is proper and necessary to sell said real estate:

It is ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the city of Saint Paul; then and there to show cause, if any there shall be, why license should not be granted to the Administrator applying therefor, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary to pay all debts or claims against said estate, and if necessary to sell the whole of said real estate.

E. C. LAMBERT,
su ap19-6w Judge of Probate.

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Bobert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & Co.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks.
Prints and DeLaines.
Pant Stuff in great varety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros.
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain: Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE STATE PRISON.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals for furnishing the material and erection of a Cell Building, as authorized by an act of the Legislature at the late session, will be received at the office of the State Prison, until the 25th day of May next.

The plan and specifications of said building adopted and approved by the Board of Inspectors, may be examined by those interested, at the office of the Prison.

Payments for said work will be made in orders of the Board of Inspectors on the State Auditor.

Persons making proposals for said work will please give the names of two or more persons who will become sureties for the performance of their contract.

The right to reject all bids not deemed for the interests of the State is hereby reserved.

Parties making proposals for the above work will address the undersigned, and endorse on same "Proposals for Cell Building."

JOHN S. PROCTOR, Warden.
Office States Prison, Stillwater, Minnesota,
April 21, 1863. ap23-4w

STRONG'S NEW CARPET HALL,

ROGER'S BLOCK NEXT DOOR TO FAIRCHILD & MARCH'S AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber is now opening new Rooms, where can be found at all times a general assortment of

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c. In fact, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at very small profits.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No humbug! call and see and be convinced.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HOPS! HOPS!

On hand and to arrive by first boats, a quantity of

Otsego County Hops.

These Hops are commission goods, and will be sold at very low figures for cash.

ap12-2m L. B. & C. GREIG,
Corner Third and Sibley Streets.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street, **Saint Paul.**

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY IN MINNESOTA, AT

DUGAN'S,

Below Day & Jenk's Drug Store, Third-st. St. Paul, Minnesota.

We have just opened—
250 doz. Shaker Hoods.
100 doz. Bonnet Ruches.
100 doz. Ladies' and Children's Bonnets and Hats.
115 Boxes Rich Flowers.
50 do Carton's Bonnet Ribbons.
20 Patterns New Spring Cloaks.

With Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, Balmoral Hoop Skirts, Corset and Undergarments, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols and Fans, with the thousands of Fixings and Fancy Articles kept in our line. We solicit an early call.

MRS. J. J. DUGAN.

ap16-tm23

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR
OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,
Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF
DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS
On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain FU PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO
St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 60 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: Also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. 3ly

BUGBEE'S CARPET STORE.

NEW CARPETS!

FRESH STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

These Goods are arriving daily from New York, and having been purchased before the late rise, are sold at but a slight advance on old prices. It is worth more than the interest on your money to purchase now.

FARMERS,

Send in your orders, and they will be promptly attended to. No person should enter St. Paul and not stop at BUGBEE'S CASH CARPET STORE, next door to Primrose's Furniture Store,

Third Street, St. Paul.

ap12tf

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTHWEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly. Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.
mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail,

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

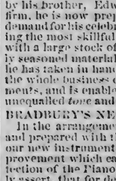
AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL,
jan1-d1y For ——



FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14-6m1y

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make TWO DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

jy15-d1f G. W. BABCOCK.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

Piano-Forte Establishment,

No. 427 Broome-St.,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradbury's" which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano Fortes and Piano Forte Material, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skilful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness.*

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"*Strength and beauty*" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
mar6-3m New York.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions,* &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ BEWARE of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30 St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE CITY.

NATIONAL CANAL CONVENTION.—Circulars have been received by a number of our prominent Merchants and public men, inviting the co-operation of the Mercantile community here and at other points throughout the State, in a National Convention to be held at Chicago on June 2d, to consider the importance of a ship canal between lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. The circular emanates from the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mercantile Association of Chicago. It says:

Regarding the arrangement of the Canals between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic as of great, national, commercial and military importance, and as tending to promote the development, prosperity and unity of our whole country, we invite a meeting of all those interested in the subject, in Chicago, on the first Tuesday in June next. We especially ask the co-operation and aid of the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Agricultural Societies, and Business Associations of the Country.

Arrangements have been entered into with the leading railroads, by which fare will be charged only one way, to those attending the Convention.

In a Convention of such importance to the mercantile community of the Northwest as this, it is proper that our city and its interests be represented by *duly accredited delegates*, selected by a meeting of the Merchants, Agriculturists, and Bankers of this city and vicinity, and not be represented by irresponsible volunteers who may chance to be present.

We have been requested by several parties who have received circulars of this kind, to urge on the business community the importance of holding a public meeting, and selecting several gentlemen to represent them in the Convention. It is naturally the province of our Board of Trade to attend to such matters, but this institution, which at one time was attended to with some spirit by our mercantile community, has been left to a languishing death. It should be revived again. We have now arrived at that juncture when the interests of our trade and commerce should be most jealously watched, and when strategetical movements to increase it are needed. The construction of railroads, opening new regions for our trade, and the inauguration of new branches of business and manufactures, alike seem to need fostering organization to direct and control all these interests, so that our mercantile community can reap the advantages of good management. Each merchant of our city can doubtless accomplish much while acting individually, and on his own account. But how much more could be accomplished towards securing trade for our city and attracting traffic here, did our mercantile community act unitedly and harmoniously. Why not, then, revive our Board of Trade, and after a review of the situation, lay plans for securing still wider fields for our commerce to extend over.

We trust that these matters will be attended to, having now arrived at a juncture when such a Mercantile Union has become necessary, and of real use to our Trade. But in any event, will not some of our Merchants see that a meeting is called and delegates elected to the Canal Convention. Let St. Paul avoid the disgrace of not being represented in it.

THE BOY MURDERER ACQUITTED.—Patrick Lynch, the boy who murdered young Prescott, was examined at the police court yesterday morning and discharged. The principal witness was the son of Judge Sherburne, who was present at the commencement of the attack. He was not able to swear that any stone struck the boy but one struck the gun which he had in his hand.

Another witness was Charles McGuire, Lynch's companion, who, as a matter of course, saw no stone strike the Prescott boy. The attending physician, Dr. Steele, was examined, and gave it as his opinion that the blow of the stone was not sufficient to produce death. Upon this evidence the murderer was set at liberty.

☞ No one who was informed of the facts in the case supposed that the blow young Prescott received was of itself the occasion of his death. Always a delicate child, afflicted with the heart disease, and easily prostrated by undue excitement, the fright produced by such an attack would be more detrimental than a bodily injury. In our original notice of the murder we stated what was unquestionably the fact, that the fright together with the blow of the stone produced death.

The boy left his home in usual health, returned after the occurrence feeling unwell, in six hours was taken violently ill, and in eighteen hours from the time of the assault was a corpse. The murderer was arrested and his associate in crime appeared as a witness. There was no question concerning the identity of the villain, but the prosecution failed to make out a case.

Why were the parents of the murdered boy not summoned to appear as witnesses? We are aware that they did not desire the arrest or the prosecution of Lynch, and wished to take no part in the proceedings, but it was nevertheless the duty of the prosecutor to subpœna them or any other witnesses that would have thrown any light upon the case.

As it stands now the people of this city are informed that its government is handed over to ragamuffin boys. Parents can neither permit their children to attend school nor allow them to depart with safety from their sight. Two known murderers are allowed to go unchipt of justice and their associates will consequently become emboldened.

Since this sad occurrence we have heard of scores of similar cases varying only in particulars and the hardiness of the children to withstand the assault. The public had a right to expect that an example would be made when the high crime of murder was committed, but it was otherwise. We consider that from this day henceforth the City of St. Paul is given over to the hands of a lawless mob and would advise our citizens to act accordingly, and take upon themselves, whenever opportunity offers, that punishment of the young miscreants, which the authorities are too negligent or too weak to inflict.

THE MORRIS' MINSTRELS.—These excellent Minstrels had another overflowing house last night, and it really seems that if they were to stay another week they would not give all a chance who desire to hear them. Their levees here have been attended by our most respectable citizens, and have given great satisfaction to all.

We were surprised to-day at receiving from the Rock Island *Argus* a circular calling the Morris' Minstrels a "set of vulgar, ignorant, low-lived scoundrels," and stating that "their performances are not fit to be attended by respectable people," &c. If this is so we have mistaken the character of the audiences they have had here, decidedly, and the character of their performances, which have been highly spoken of by all who have heard them, and not a word of fault found with any of the representations or songs. The circular in question, we learn, was issued by the *Argus* out of revenge, because the Minstrels would not submit to their black-mailing operations. As far as their conduct here is concerned, it has been unexceptionable, and their bills have all been paid promptly.

The Minstrels give their last entertainment to-night. Those who have not heard their excellent music, or listened to their side-splitting jokes and comicalities, should not miss this last opportunity. This afternoon they will give a grand matinee, for the benefit of ladies and children who cannot attend the evening performances.

THE MILITIA ELECTIONS.—Under the Militia Law of the State the elections for company officers should have been held on the 30th of April. The City of Saint Paul has been divided into 20 Company Districts, with about 100 men to each District. Elections were held in only two or three of these. In order to organize the Militia in this county, the County Board will, at their session to-day, appoint officers to the other districts. It is not impossible that some men who are not dreaming of any such distinction will have honor thrust upon them in the shape of a military title, but as far as we have seen the list, the officers elected will attend to the duties, which are not onerous, there being only two drill and inspection days required by law in each year. Privates are fined $2 for each drill day they are absent! If any general organization is entered on, we hope it will be put through in a creditable shape, and not degenerate into the mere farce that such things generally become by the inattention of the proper officers.

MULES AND NEGROES IN EXCHANGE FOR INDIANS.—The people of Minnesota have been making an exchange that is not altogether relished by the majority of their inhabitants. The boats that have taken away Indians bring back mules and negroes. An exchange says: "Official notification has been given to send no more contrabands to Minnesota." The military authorities can do nothing with the worthless vagabonds.—*Dubuque Herald.*

If an assinine bray is to represent the "majority of the inhabitants," we have no issue to make upon the "relish" question.

An exchange, however, lies when it says "official notification has been given to send no more contrabands to Minnesota." The arrival of 218 more night before last is sufficient proof of this. We hear no complaint of the "worthless vagabonds," but on the contrary, they are considered of great service, and the most "worthless," could be more appropriately applied to the lying "exchange."

COMMISSARY STORE HOUSE.—The Commissary Department, under Capt. Small's supervision, is accumulating a large quantity of army stores in the warehouse at the Upper Levee. We glanced through it yesterday, and were surprised at the quantity of stores that have been quietly collected there. Here was a story filled with flour, of which there are some 1500 barrels. Another floor shows an equal quantity of pork, while in a building adjoining, are 2500 barrels of hard bread. Piles of barrels of grits, beans, and other provisions, are also to be seen, and yet many more are contracted for, and will be delivered soon. This is the grand central provision storehouse for the army of the Northwest, and contains 360,000 rations, or supplies for three months. These supplies are designed for the various frontier posts throughout the State, at which it is probable garrisons will be maintained for several years.

The supplies for the Expedition have all been sent up to Camp Pope, the Ariel taking the last lot on Thursday night.

A guard of soldiery is constantly doing duty at the warehouse, to guard the safe, provisions and stores from robbery and fire—a necessary precaution, as the latter would cause many thousands of dollars worth of damage. The credit of organizing and conducting the immense business of this Department is due to Capt. M. P. Small. Under his management, its operations go on like clockwork. It is rare to find an officer who infuses such system and energy into his department; and gratifying, too—to those having business with that office—to notice the quiet and gentlemanly demeanor of its incumbent.

OPENING OF BIDS—The various proposals made for furnishing beans for the army of the Northwest were opened yesterday by Capt. M. P. Small, at his office, Upper Levee. They were as follows:

J. Ullman	1,500 bu	$3,74
H. L. Rockey	30 bu	2,75 *
B. W. Smith	150 bu	2,50 *
Charles Greig, May 20	500 bu	2,60 *
do 25	500 bu	2,70 *
do 30	500 bu	2,80 *
Mark Hendricks, May 20	500 bu	4,25
do 25	500 bu	4,12
do 30	500 bu	3,98

The bids marked with a * were accepted, making 1,680 bushels, at an average of $2,67 per bushel. The dates of delivery are annexed. Altogether, 4,680 bu were offered.

THE INSOLENT NAGURS.—On the last trip up of the Davenport, a deck hand insulted one of the contraband women on board. Her husband overhearing the affair, gave the brute a sound thrashing. Another of them sassed the colored Steward of the boat, who had gone out to see what was the matter, when the latter polished him off in good style. These "nagurs" must be put down. What right have they to defend themselves from insult and abuse against the gentlemanly and intelligent deck hands and wharf rats who dislike them so? That's what's the matter, as brudder Bones says at the show.

ANOTHER CARGO.—The Davenport returned from her contraband trip to the Fort, yesterday morning, having on board four hundred and seventeen Winnebagoes in charge of Justus Ramsey. Their Chiefs were Little Priest, Baptiste, Tom Jefferson, Big Bear and White Bear. A portion of Company I, Tenth regiment accompanied them as a guard.

The Davenport lay at the levee about three hours and large numbers of citizens visited her to view the Native Americans and make purchases of Indian trinkets. The Indians showed their shrewdness by taking advantage of the demand and charging exorbitant prices. Bows, such as they sold at the Fort for from twenty-five to fifty cents, brought one dollar and a half and two dollars quite readily. Ten cent arrows at the Fort were twenty-five cents at the levee, and two dollar strings of beads five dollars.

Winneshiecks band did not arrive in time to go down this trip but are expected at the Fort today, and will go down on Monday. There will, therefore, be one more chance to view the red christians, and all should improve the opportunity.

PERSONAL.—C. F. Warner, Esq., late first clerk of the Northern Belle, has been appointed to a similar position in the office of the American Express Company, and entered on its duties, Mr. Warner has had abundant experience in that line, and will give satisfaction to the patrons of the American Express Company.

Captain Cochran has been transferred from the quarter deck of the Northern Belle to her office, vice Warner, and Captain Martin, an experienced boatmen will command the Belle hereafter.

TWO FINE BELLS.—On Thursday we noticed two fine bells which were brought up from St. Louis. One was designed for the Catholic Church at Carver, and the other for the Catholic Church at Belle Plaine. They weighed about 600 lbs each, and have a fine tone.

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT.—From a private letter received in the city from a member of our First Regiment, we learn that the only casualties in that regiment during all the battles was eight men wounded.

DISTRICT COURT—SEVENTH DAY.—Cyrus Hill vs. Martin O. Walker, verdict for plaintiff $500, the amount claimed.

G. Westinghouse & Co. vs. John Gilman and W. H. Mason—jury trial. Robert P. Lewis for plaintiff; Grant & Freeman for defendant. Suit brought on a promissory note given in payment for a threshing machine. Defense claim that the machine was not what was represented. The suit is yet undecided.

LOCAL NOTICES:

A NEW BURNING LAMP AND OIL.—We were shown yesterday, a new oil lamp, which is apparently the most simple of all lamps. The Chicago *Tribune* speaks of it as follows:

We have just had placed on exhibition at our office, a new burning oil and lamp, patented by a party at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, which is beyond doubt destined to supersede, as a portable light, anything heretofore brought before the public. It is designed more particularly to take the place of the common fluid lamp, while it produces a light much stronger, clear and steady, and in point of economy, we are told by the agent, stands without a rival. We have tested it and have no hesitation in saying, that in our judgment, it possesses all the merit claimed for it, and being used without a chimney, or any of the patent burners, which tend to obstruct the light, must rapidly introduce itself into every household. In the matter of economy and safety it is unrivalled, and it can readily be carried, even in a strong draft, without danger of extinguishing the light.

The agent can be found at Eaton's Insurance office for three or four days, where further information respecting it may be obtained. It

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all points reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,

E. P. BACON,

Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.

ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

River and Steamboat News.

☞ The river is still falling from here to Dubuque. The Minnesota is falling slowly with 30 inches on the rapids.

☞ The Davenport returned from the Fort yesterday morning, having on board 417 Winnebagoes. She departed for St. Louis at 11 o'clock.

☞ The Antelope arrived at the usual time yesterday morning, with her accustomed large ond of produce. She goes up again at 10 o'clock to-day.

☞ The Itasca will be in port to-day, and be the evening packet down. Her Clerk is Charles Mather, a popular and pleasant officer, and one who makes the Itasca a pleasant boat to travel on.

☞ The morning packet down is the McLellan, Capt. Davidson. The McLellan is a superior packet, and with her agreeable clerk, Po. Hatcher, is always a popular boat.

☞ The Northerner is the next St. Louis boat. She is expected to-day.

RECEIPTS.

Per War Eagle—T & B, 5 bxs groceries, 15 brls sugar, 25 brls w lime; Clark & Wright, 1 hhd coal; Day & J, 9 bxs seed; N Semosk, 48 pkgs groceries; J A Stees, 5 pkgs furniture; J S Pillsbury, 6 axles; W Meach, 1 buggy; Geisman & S, 1 bx; Z E B Nash, 5 bx tin; J C Raguet, 55 cases matches; E H Hatch, 1 pc casting; L M Ford, 1 bx; J H Tibbet, 4 bdls cabs; D D Merrill, 1 bx glassware; C Andregg, 4 brls; E M Eddy, 4 bxs cheese; J J Beaumont, 10 kegs nails; G L Farwell, 152 pkgs groceries; E J May, 20 brls flour; W Miller, 1 bx mdse; C Schumacker, 2 pkgs leather; Schmidt, 7 horses, 2 oxen.

Per Antelope—61 sacks potatoes, 50 bbls flour, 1 cow and calf, 300 dozen eggs, 50 lbs butter.

Per McClellan.—A C Murphy, Minneapolis, 1 pkg; M Henouter, 1 pkg; C F Sims, St. Anthony, 1 pkg; R Marvin, 2 pkgs; Veazie & Bro., Minneapolis, 1 pkg; Cooley C & Co., 2 pkgs; E Holmes, Carver, 1 pkg, J S Killsburg, St. Anthony, 1 pkg; D C Jones, 2 pkgs; J C & H C B & Co., 3 pkgs; C E Mays, 38 pkgs; A J Goodrich, 17 pkgs; A Decker, 41 pkgs; Wakefield & S, St Peter, 5 pkgs; Mrs L Lynn, 9 kegs; C Proal, 5 pkgs; Justice & F., 2 pkgs; P F McQ, 14 pkgs; A Lockwood 1 pkg; J J Couchman, Ossio, 2 pkgs; Wm Lee, 3 pkgs; O Wasel, Mankato, 1 pkg; L Semper, 4 pkgs; E C Smith, St Cloud, 21 pkgs; A Paul, Red River, 23 pkgs; Ketchum & Co., 7 pkgs; J B Lynn, 5 pkgs; F M Stonewall, Anoka, 20 pkgs.

Monetary & Commercial

Commercial.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 15.

There was but little doing in the Produce line, compared with the business done yesterday, yet prices maintained themselves at quite a good figure, equal to those of any day this week.

The receipts of wheat were only 1,750 bushels which are much lighter than we have noted for a number of days. Sales were reported at 90@91c. for No. 1, but there was a dull market.

In corn there was but little doing. The receipts were about 125 bushels, with sales at 50c. Oats quiet, nominally at 50c. No sales reported.

In beans the only transactions of note giving the condition of the market will be best reported in our local column, under the head "opening of bids" for furnishing the army. The whole amount offered was 4,680 bu.

Flour was quiet. Receipts 50 bbls. Sales reported at $4.15 for some lots of superfine, and $5.50 for choice extra.

Potatoes were without much demand except by contractors. The receipts were only 375 bushels, and we note sales at 45c. for a lot of No. 2 red.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, May 15, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds	¼ per ct. prem.
American Gold	50 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N.B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the lands hereinafter described, they being among the choicest and best farming lands in Minnesota.

These lands comprise what are known as the

WINNEBAGO TRUST LANDS,

In the State of Minnesota, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Winnebago Indians, April 15th, 1859, and an act of Congress approved February 21st, 1863, entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their Reservation in Minnesota for their benefit."

No bid will be entertained at a rate less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

In case a bid is accepted the party making the same will be notified as soon thereafter as practicable. If within thirty days after such notice the party shall fail to make payment to the undersigned, the land for which such bid was made will be subject to sale to any other person.

Patents will be issued and transmitted to purchasers as soon after payment as the same can be prepared.

Payments may be made either in cash, or in the certificates of indebtedness of the Winnebago Indians issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the debts of said Indians, and secured to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands by the third article of the treaty above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Washington City, D. C., and endorsed, "Bid for Winnebago Trust Land."

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30 of Township 106 north of Range 23 west.

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31 of Township 107, north of Range 23 west.

Section 31 of Township 108 north of Range 23 west

Sections 25 to 36 inclusive, of Township 106, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 1 to 24, and Sections 27, 28 and 29 of Township 107, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 25 to 36 inclusive, of Township 106 north of Range 25 west.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 13, of Township 107, north of Range 25 west.

Section 32 to 35 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 25 west.

All of Townships 106 and 107 north of Range 26 west.

Sections 31 to 36 inclusive of Township 108, north of Range 26 west.

All of Townships 106 and 107 north of Range 27 west.

Sections 31 to 36, inclusive of Township 108 north of Range 27 west.

Bids will be received as above invited until the 1st of July next, at which time all bids then received will be examined and acted upon.

After the 1st of July next bids will be examined and acted upon at the expiration of each period of two months.

WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Washington, D. C., May 4th, 1863.

my12-2taw4w

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods!

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Saint Paul, Min., May 12th, 1863.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Snelling, Min., on Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of twenty-five or more Government Mares, with foal.

E. B. CARLING,

Captain and Chief Quartermaster.

☞ Country papers published previous to the 18th inst., please copy. my13-td

PURSE LOST.

In Upper Town, on Saturday afternoon, a leather purse containing a sum of money, a gold Thimble, marked "M. Rice," and several souvenirs. The finder is welcome to the bills, but is earnestly requested to return the purse and other contents to Mrs. E. A. C. HATCH, or leave it at Comb's Bookstore. my12-3t*

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.,

Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.

mar21-d&w

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE R'R'G CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&wly

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for

my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.15 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

H. C. WENTWORTH,

my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

J. S. REYNOLDS,

Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant

AND

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

Will store Flour, Grain or any kind of Produce and will make liberal advancements on the same. Oats, Barley and Rye wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

UPPER WAREHOUSE AT UPPER LEVEE

feb15-2td&3mw St. Paul.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, May 8th 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 20th, 1863,

for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE

TROOPS AT FORT RIPLEY,

AND

TROOPS DRAWING SUPPLIES THEREFROM.

The contract to commence

July 1st, 1863, and to be in force for Six Months.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,

my9-td Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW styles of Gold, Steel, Shell and Amber

Combs, Belt Buckles and Pins,

my9-1w AT GREENLEAF'S.

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES, EMBRACING a choice variety of Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, English, Breakfast, Japanese, Oolong, &c., selected with special reference to their fine drawing qualities. We intend to make TEAS a *specialty* in our business, and invite all who desire a really *fresh, fragrant* Tea, to inspect the large stock now offering very low for cash, at

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S, Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

CANDY.—500 BOXES ASSORTED Stick and Fancy, including a superb assortment of Gum Drops, Lozenges, Fig Paste, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for our trade.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

LIQUORS.—1,000 PACKAGES IMPORTED and Domestic, including all the *choice and popular* brands of our own introduction, which have been received with such marked favor. Our stock of Liquors, in *extent, variety and cheapness*, defies comparison. Look in at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,

my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

FISH.—100 BOXES CODFISH. 50 do. Cake, 50 do. Smoked Halibut, 100 barrels Picked Herring, 200 boxes Scaled do., 100 kegs Dutch do., and Mackerel in half barrels and kits—all at low prices.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—FIFTY gross—every variety and flavor—Durkee's popular brand.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—FIGS, IN fancy boxes and drums, fresh and fine, Dates, new and nice; Currants, do.; Prunes—a large stock in wood and glass; Citron, &c., &c. &c. We sell them cheap.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.—200 cases Field's unrivalled Cove Oysters; 50 do. Lobsters; 100 do. Sardines—half and quarter boxes—cheap at

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S, Nos 3 and 4 Jackson street.

TOBACCOES.—300 PACKAGES, embracing a great variety of standard brands—Plugs, Fine-Cut Chewing, Smoking, Anderson's "Solace," &c.—at low prices.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING to the GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE, may be found *(cheap as the cheapest)* in the extensive stock now opening at

my6-tf COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a partnership connection, from this date, under the firm name of Nicols, Dean & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand, and settle all the business of the late firm.

May 1, 1863. NICOLS & DEAN, P. BERKEY.

my7-2w

BURLAPS FOR SALE.—NEW Burlap Sacks (four bushel) constantly on hand.

C. W. WOOLLEY, my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

TENTS AND WAGON COVERS. FOR EMIGRANTS AND EXPEDITIONISTS.—I shall have WALL TENTS, accomodating nine persons, with fly, pole and pins, complete, and WAGON COVERS, 9x14 complete, for sale for cash.

C. W. WOOLLEY, my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

SUGAR FOR SALE.—A FEW barrels choice light brown Sugar for sale at 13½ cents per pound.

C. W. WOOLLEY, my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third.

BEANS FOR SEED.—I HAVE A few bushels of choice Seed Beans (small white), for sale by the bushel, peck or quart.

C. W. WOOLLEY, my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third streets.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT, my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,

Has in store a large and well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Consisting in part of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SOAP, CANDLES, FISH, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDY, FIGS, FRIED FRUITS,

In short every thing belonging to the

GROCERY BUSINESS

Including

Tobaccos, Cigars, Wines, Liquors

AND

Pure Old Rye & Bourbon WHISKIES.

These goods will be sold at the lowest market rates, and all buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine the goods, and compare prices before making their purchases. Call at the old stand, *corner of Third and Jackson streets.*

J. I. BEAUMONT.

my8-d&w2w

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

my10 ST. PAUL.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Over Messrs. THOMPSON & BRO'S. BANK, Third-st., Saint Paul. ap25-1m

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,

Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,

15 Cases Clocks,

Manufactured by the

Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of

ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY, Are now ready to FORWARD FREIGHT at

Moderate Rates,

to and from

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, SAINT PAUL, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

☞ Goods called for.

Orders to be left at the office, No. 172 Third street.

A. J. GOODRICH, Agent.

W. J. CULLEN, Managing Director. my12-2w

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN,

May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,

ap15-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,

TABLE CUTLERY,

House Furnishing Goods

of every description.

Have removed from Robert Street, to UNION BLOCK, 3d-st., 2d door from Roberts-st.

sep22-d&w

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER, ap10tf Irvine's Block

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

1863. DRY GOODS.

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades, Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now lagely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

m4-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.

HENRY RUBLES, my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and se Real Estate on Commission. Jan8-d&w1y

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Goods Adapted to Men's Wear,

That has ever been brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

All that we want is a call from the people to prove to their satisfaction that our Goods are Good, Neat and in Style.

As for Price, none will or can undersell us.

W. H. TEMPLE.

Third street, building formerly occupied by Justice & Forepaugh. my2-1y

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Seamons for relief.*

United States, 1863, May 11, M. L. Pfl'r's Att'y, United states—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1863. NUMBER 116.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MAY 17.

SHALL MINNESOTA BE REPRESENTED IN THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL WORLD'S FAIR AT HAMBURG?

We have heretofore repeatedly called the attention of our agricultural readers to the subject of the great International Exhibition of Agriculture at Hamburg, and urged the importance of having our noble Minnesota appropriately represented in the American Department, which will be under the supervision of Gov. Wright, of Indiana.

How far our calls have been responded to we do not know, further than the State Agricultural Society and the Ramsey County Society have taken the matter in hand, and as far as their limited means will permit, will forward specimens of the agricultural productions of this vicinity to the Fair.

We earnestly beg our farmers and gardeners not to neglect this opportunity, as no such favorable one will probably occur for years, for making known throughout Europe, and especially throughout good old Germany, the agricultural resources of this State. Nothing will do so much towards attracting the attention of intelligent Europeans to this far off Western district, as these ocular proofs of its fine agricultural capacities. Every kernel of our beautiful spring wheat will be an unimpeachable witness to the fertility of our soil and the productive warmth of our climate. Every one of our fine, large, mealy potatoes, will serve as an effective Commissioner of Emigration; and every ear of our splendid corn will plead our cause with the persuasive eloquence of the golden-tongued Chrysostom.

We trust the matter will be taken hold of by the more enterprising of our farmers, with the energy and promptness which its importance demands.

THE CENSORSHIP.

There can be no well-founded objection to an intelligent censorship of the telegraph. Secrecy is the soul of strategy as it is of conspiracy, and the most skilfully contrived movements would come to naught if an indiscriminate use of the wires were permitted to newspaper correspondents. But the censorship now established at Washington is not intelligent. It is difficult to believe that the person in charge of the matter is not a fool or a knave. It is simply a blind, deaf, dumb and idiotic shutting up of all the avenues of authentic intelligence without regard to time or circumstances. It is not a censorship but a stupid and indiscriminate proscription, which is an outrage on all common sense. If the Government believes it can suppress the rebellion any better by keeping twenty millions of aching hearts in an agony of suspense for days and almost weeks over the result of a battle, if it thinks it can afford to abuse the faithful and courageous confidence of the people by tossing them over to be fooled and cheated by lying stock-jobbers, it is the part of all truly loyal citizens to convince it of its error.

The worst disaster that could befall the military enterprises of the Government, could not do half so much towards weakening the confidence of the people in the administration as this weak and timid hesitancy to confront them with the facts of the situation. What they do from mistaken prudence or policy, or from mere negligence, will be ascribed by their enemies, aye, and their friends, too, to the cowardice which shrinks from trusting the loyal millions with an unwelcome truth.

Their error is already begetting its own punishment. By sealing up the channels of authentic intelligence they have opened the sluice-ways of false information, and the country is deluged with exaggerated reports of disaster which will force the Government in self-defence to give up a system which is fruitful only in lies, in popular discontents and in materials on which traitorous demagogues may base an effective denunciation of all the policies of the Government.

HOOKER'S LOSS.

We would advise our readers not to place the least credence in the report among our dispatches this morning that Hooker's loss was 22,000 men, partly for the reason that it is an Eastern telegraphic dispatch, and still more for the reason that it is highly improbable in itself. The [illegible] that it conflicts materially with advices from semi-official quarters, previously received, is perhaps not of much importance; but if we place any reliance on the statement that only three-eights of Hooker's army was engaged, such a loss would be incredible—as it would probably be one-third of the whole force engaged, and this loss would have been mainly inflicted in one battle—that of Satnrday. Moreover, General Hooker, in his congratulatory address—(think of a congratulatory address to an army which had suffered such a tremendous loss)—said that he inflicted heavier damage upon the enemy (whose loss he put at 18,000) than he had received; a statement he would hardly have put upon record to be made ridiculous by the developments of the official returns.

SCHOOL LAND SALES.

During the present week the School Lands in this and the adjoining counties will be offered for sale by the State Auditor. Those interested will take notice, and be on hand in full force on the days of sale. As there is a great demand for these lands, we are informed by the Auditor that the most desirable will be sold on the first calling of the list.

The sales will take place as follows:—At Stillwater, on Tuesday next; at Minneapolis, on Thursday next; at St. Paul, on Friday; and at Hastings on Saturday.

At an election for field officers in the 25th regiment M. S. M., Edward B. Strong, of Elysian, Le Sueur county, was elected Lieut. Colonel, and Thomas M. Hazzard, of Ottowa, Le Sueur county, Major.

Incidents in the Army of the Potomac during the Late Battles.

—Gen. Hayes had his horse shot under him, and was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. Every member of his staff and every orderly had their horses shot, and two of his staff—Lieut. Eckles and Lieut. Hays—and one orderly, were wounded while conveying orders. Lieut. Eckles had just rejoined the army, suffering from a wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg.

—Some friends of Gen. Zook had procured and forwarded to him a magnificent sword, as a testimonial. During the fight a fragment of shell struck the sword he was wearing and bent it up and wounded his horse. The General was quite taken by surprise to find another sword ready for him upon his troops being relieved. Although attended by no ceremony the affair may be said to have been very appropriate, and the presentation well timed.

—On Sunday afternoon a rebel sharpshooter posted himself in a tree and commenced firing at Col. Carroll's headquarters, much to the discomfort of those about it. The "14th Indiana rifle" was sent for, and the color sergeant made his appearance with his trusty weapon, and, advancing until he could get a good "bead" upon his man, took deliberate aim and fired. The rebel tumbled headlong from his perch, and General Carroll was relieved from his annoyance.

—There are the usual number of hair-breadth escapes. Among them Colonel Beaver, of the 148th Pennsylvania, who, although severely wounded, was saved from a fatal wound by the ball glancing on a pencil in his vest pocket. It is also now hoped that the ball which struck Col. Miles was sufficiently diverted from its course by a button on his vest as to have missed the vital part. The case of this gallant officer is still very critical, however.

—Among the sad accidents of Camp may be mentioned that of Moses C. Warren, the drummer boy in Company A, Twentieth Maine. On Wednesday, about noon, he was standing before the fire heating coffee, when, taking an old musket, he commenced to poke the burning embers together, when the barrel exploded, shattering both hands. He was immediately carried to the hospital, and after both hands had been amputated at the wrists and the bandages applied, he recovered from the stupor of chloroform, and, looking at the bandaged arms, slowly raised them up and kissed them, saying at the same time, "I shall never drum any more." He was quite a sprightly lad, about fifteen years of age, and a great pet with his company.

—Major McAlo on, of Gen. Steinwehr's staff, has been officially complimented for bravery, &c. Here is an item for the tract societies. A minie ball struck his right side, going through an account book to a Testament which was in his pocket, and glancing off on this shield, went through his vest and the other side of his coat without doing him the slightest injury.

—At the general hospital on Monday a soldier from Pennsylvania, who was severely wounded—so much so much so as to be beyond recovery—was lying on the floor. When the examining surgeon, Dr. Dexter, came along, and looked at the condition of the sufferer, expressing his hopeless belief as to the recovery of the man to his assistant, he raised his head and said: "Doctor, will I recover; is there any hope for me?—for, if not, I want you to kill me." The surgeon tried to calm him, and he appeared to drop into a doze. In a few moments he took a revolver from his pocket, placed it resting against his temple, and fired; being so feeble he could not hold it firmly, and the ball just glanced over the skin without starting blood; but the discharge blackened his face. The pistol was immediately taken from him, when he said: "I do not want to linger in pain without a hope." In half an hour he was dead.

— Under the act donating lands to the several States and Territories, for the establishment of agricultural colleges, the following States have accepted the conditions in the order named:

1. Iowa—To select lands within her own limits.
2. Rhode Island—To locate with Scrip.
3. Minnesota—To select within her own limits.
4. Kansas—To select within her own limits.
5. Illinois—Part selection, part scrip.
6. New York—Scrip.
7. Kentucky—Scrip.
8. Vermont—Scrip.
9. Wisconsin—To select within her own limits.
10. Pennsylvania—Scrip.

Thirty-five thousand pieces of scrip of one quarter section (160 acres) each, will be issued to these States at once.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

— Advices from Newbern, North Carolina, May 7th have been received, stating that the rebels had refused to receive any disloyal citizens sent out of our lines, except those who give security of ability to take care of themselves.

— Dr. Peters, who killed Van Dorn was formerly State Senator in Tennessee, and is a gentleman of wealth, position and influence, whose family connections rank with the first in Tennessee. He approached Gen. Van Dorn in the street, and presenting a pistol, shot him in the head.

—The Lebanon (Ohio) *Citizen* says that Gen. Schenck will resign his seat in Congress previous to the fall election, and that Col. Charles Anderson will probably be Republican candidate for the succession. This is Vallandigham's district.

—James Madison Cutts, second Controller of the Treasury, died at Washington last Monday. Mr. Cutts was the father of Mrs. Senator Douglas. For many years he had resided in Washington, where he was esteemed as an amiable and worthy citizen. He had not been well for some months, and his death was not altogether unexpected.

—Captain Dresser, aid to General Howard, who was killed at Chancellorsville, tendered his resignation the night before the march.

—The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, the office of which was destroyed by a Copperhead mob, will be again in opperation in a few days, prepared to maintain its principles and wage a war against copperheads and secessionists.

The Buell Court of Inquiry—Its Close. History and Scope.

From the Cincinnati Commercial 31.

Passing, yesterday, the room at Pike's Opera House in which the Buell Military Commission has held its sessions, we noticed an immense heap of torn up papers. Inquiring, as of course was our duty, the meaning of the phenomenon, we learned that the long agony is over—the Buell Commission has closed its proceedings. The inquiry has been a secret one, as it was proper it should be. The Commission consisted of three Major-Generals, two Brigadier-Generals, the Judge Advocate, the Recorder and Secretary; besides Major-General Buell and his Aids, Gen. Lew. Wallace being President. Gen. Buell has conducted his own case. The court has been in session 165 days; 95 days have been employed in receiving testimony, and 18 days in receiving and reading documentary evidence, and in discussion; 27 witnesses have been examined for the Government, and 41 for the defense. The witnesses have been of all grades, from Major-Generals down to spies and scouts, and the testimony elicited in the inquiry, besides determining the measure of praise or censure due to the Commanding General, will furnish the materials for the history of the memorable Tennessee and Kentucky campaign.

The testimony, it is said, abounds in interesting details, not only of our own army, but that of the enemy; their marches, numbers, hardships, and severe discipline. The opinion to which the Commission has come is for the eye of the President alone, and that of his immediate advisers. If satisfactory, it will ere long, become the property of a nation. Whether the ponderous record of this Commission will ever see the light of print, will be for the high military authorities to decide; it is, however, more than probable that the opinion of the Court, together with Gen. Buell's elaborate defense, will be printed. The testimony accumulated in this unprecedented trial makes a pile of manuscript (legal cap) measuring somewhat over twenty-four inches in height.

The Wounds of Gen. Jackson.

THREE DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 7.

Our victory on the Rappahannock has cost us dear, in the severe wounds unfortunately received by the great and good General Jackson. *His left arm has been amputated above the elbow; a bullet has passed through his right hand.* His condition is now, we learn, as favorable as could possibly be expected; and he will doubtless recover, and is not, we trust, lost to active service. We could better spare a brigade or a division. It would be grievous to think that his banner will no more flash out upon the Yankee rear, and throw them at its first gleam into headlong rout, with the sudden outcry, "Jackson's coming!"—that the stern eye of the hero will never more lighten with a warrior's joy as he launches brigade after brigade upon the stubborn foe, until the hated flag stoops and the columns reel, and break, and fly, with the vengeful Confederate cheer ringing in their ears.

Our base foe will exult in the disaster to Jackson; yet the accursed bullet that brought him down was never moulded by a Yankee. Through a cruel mistake, in the confusion, the hero received two balls from some of his own men who would all have died for him.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.5 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.5 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

Baptism of a Slave Child.

AFFECTING EPISODE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

From the New York Times, May 11.

Yesterday, at Plymouth Church, was the regular Sabbath for the baptism of infants, and the delightful spring morning tempted a larger number of parents than usual to bring their offspring forward. Having administered the rite to all but one of the children Mr. Beecher paused a moment, and, turning to his interested audience, stated that there was still another child to be christened. Her history, however, contained a moral, and he should take the liberty of carrying her upon the platform, where all present might look upon her features. This preface caused a flutter of increasing interest, which was not abated until the Reverend gentleman had ascended the pulpit steps, bearing in his arms a little laughing eyed, sweet faced, fair haired girl of five years, who nestled closely against his breast, toying with his watch guard, as she timidly met, with her dark, lustrous eyes, the concentrated gaze of the now hushed congregation. In a voice tremulous and tearful, and in words that touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of his hearers, Mr. Beecher told about the child. "She was born in slavery," he said. "A benevolent woman, who was nursing our sick soldiers in the hospital at Fairfax, found her sore and fettered and unclean, and requested the good sister who has dopted her, to bring her North and take care of her. She will be treated as this lady's own child, and it is designed to educate her as a teacher for her race. Look upon this child," continued Mr. Beecher, "and tell me if you ever saw a fairer, sweeter face? And this child," he added, "is a sample of the slavery which absorbs into itself everything fair and attractive. The loveliness of this child would only make her so much more valuable as a chattel; for while your children are brought up to fear and serve the Lord, this little one, just as beautiful, would be made through slavery, a child of damnation. The whole force of my manhood revolts and rises up in enmity against an institution that cruelly exposes such children to be sold like cattle. (Loud applause.) Look upon this child," he repeated in conclusion, "and take away with you an imppression of her beauty, and remember to what a shocking fate slavery would bring her! May God strike for our armies and the right, that this accursed thing may be utterly destroyed." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Beecher then baptized the child Fanny Virginia Cassiopia Lawrence, the last name being that of the old lady who adopted her. He announced afterward, that although this good lady was in moderate circumstances, and was quite willing to bear unaided the burden that she had assumed, yet if any present desired to contribute to defray the expense of educating the child the privilege would be given. In response, at the conclusion of the services, the donations were quite liberal. Plymouth Church is eviuently the place of extraordinary incidents, but probably never before has an episode so stirred and affected the congregation.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

Two Velvet Carpets, two Sofas, three Easy Chairs, three Bureaus, five Bedsteads, four Washstands, one Hall Stand, Chairs, Etagere, Tables, and a variety of Household Goods, at our Auction Rooms, Third-st., Rogers' Block, next to Strong's Carpet store, and at close of sale a cow and calf.

my17-1t FAIRCHILD & MARCH, Auction and Com. Merchants.

WANTED!

TWO GOOD GIRLS, to do dining-room and kitchen work. Apply at the Central House, corner of Minnesota and Bench-sts. my17-1w

JUVENILE SINGING CLASS.

The Singing Class under the instruction of Mr. WM. N. PERKINS, will commence their second term at the First Presbyterian Church on Third-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. As this is strictly a Juvenile Class, none over 15 years of age will be admitted.

Terms—for course of 15 lessons—$1.00 each for those over nine years of age. The rest 50 cents each. my16-3t*

NOW READY FOR PLANTING.

Hot bed Plants of fine size, including the celebrated early

WINNINGSTADT CABBAGE,

Nearly as early and twice as large as the Early York; Wheeler's Imperial Cabbage; Early Paris Cauliflower; Tomatoes; Egg Plants; Celery, &c. Our Tomatoes are mostly re-planted into other beds, making them strong and well rooted

SWEET POTATO PLANTS and PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE will be ready in a few days. Call on FAIRCHILD & MARCH, or send orders to us per mail if not convenient to call at the Nursery.

my16-3t L. M. FORD & CO.

THE BEST PLACE

To buy Family Groceries is of A. H. Wimbish, Jackson street. He keeps the freshest Oranges and Lemons, the best Spices and Cooking Extracts, the freshest Butter and Eggs, the best assortment of Sugars, Coffees and Teas, the finest Sugar Cured and Country Hams. He sells at the lowest market price, and delivers goods without extra charge. my15

THE NEW YORK STORE,

An immense

STOCK OF GOODS

JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW YORK STORE,

Minneapolis,

Which are to be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR MOTTO IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

Fifty dozen HOOP SKIRTS, of the various kinds, KID BOUND, which we offer at

Great Bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

We have always on hand a fine stock of

DRESS GOODS

Of the latest and best styles.

Our stock of BOOTS, SHOES and READY-MADE CLOTHING, is unusually large.

We offer our whole stock of

HATS, CAPS, CALICOES, DENIMS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

At prices which will defy competition, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
ap19-tf Minneapolis, near Suspension Bridge.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE EXPLAINED.

$300 will Not be Accepted as a Substitute.

REBELS DEFEATED AT LINDEN, TENNESSEE.

Hooker Visits Washington.

REBEL REPORTS FROM GEN. GRANT.

Particulars of Jackson's Death and Funeral.

HE WAS A VICTIM OF HIS OWN ORDERS.

Writ of Habeas Corpus for Vallandigham Refused.

Unreliable Statement that Hooker Lost 22,000 Men.

THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The 13th section of the conscription to-day received an interpretation. On the representation of influential citizens of Illinois that the acceptance of $300 from drafted men in lieu of service throughout the west would degenerate the enrolment measure and defeat the intent to raise an army, Secretary Stanton is understood to have decided that it is optional with him to receive the money, or reject it.

Solicitor Whitney, of the War Department, is understood to concur in these views. The President is also understood to concur in their lawfulness and policy.

The clause of the act selling exemptions at $300, will therefore practically be ignored.

J. B. Gilfletcher deserted from the 3d Alabama regiment. He says the rebel troops are mostly back in their old encampments His regiment has but 150 men fit for duty. It lost 225 men in the late action. The rebel officers estimate their loss at 25,000. The death of Jackson had a great effect on troops. The division of Generals Hood and Picket have arrived from the Blackwater since the battle.

VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The following was received to-day by the Secretary of the Navy:

PADUCAH, Ky., 16.—I am just down from Tennessee River. I have on board prisoners captured at Linden on the night of the 12th. I took on board the gun boats 55 men and horses of the 1st Tennessee cavalry, under the command of Col. W. K. M. Breckinridge, and landed them on the east side of the river. Sending gunboats to cover all the landings above and below, Col. B—— dashed across the country to Linden and surprised a rebel force more than twice his number, capturing Lieutenant-Colonel Grierson, one Captain and one Surgeon, four Lieutenants, 30 rebel soldiers, 10 conscripts, 50 horses, two army wagons, arms, &c.

The Court House, which was the rebels' depot, was burned with a quantity of supplies. The enemy lost three killed. We lost no men, and had one horse killed. I will send the prisoners to Cairo.

(Signed) S. L. PHELPS, Comd'g.

SPECIALS TO NEW YORK PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

[*Special to Tribune.*]—The last of our wounded left on the other side of the Rappahannock have been brought across the river. As good care was taken of them while they remained in the enemy's lines as could reasonably be expected. Our surgeons have been with them ever since they crossed the river. Medical stores sent over at the suggestion of Lee were taken possession of by the rebels, but were issued to our surgeons on proper requisitions. The dead of both armies are being buried.

The testimony in the Buell case has arrived. There is reason to believe that the findings of the court are such as show the President had ample reasons for removing Buell from the command of the Department of the Cumberland, and that the Government only erred in postponing his removal so long.

The general tenor of the advices from Mexico at the Department to day are unfavorable to the French, who had on the first made slight progress towards the capture of Puebla.

The Mexicans were defending the place with desperate courage. Commonfort had received reinforcements and was about to assume the offensive. Gen. Forey was believed to be in a perilous situation.

It is said that the dying words of Stonewall Jackson were a request that Gen. Ewell might be assigned to the command of his troops.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

[*Special to Herald.*]—Hooker came up from the army last night, and to-day had an interview with the President lasting some time, after which he returned to the army in a special boat. From what I can learn Hooker returns to retain his present command, and conduct another advance whenever such shall be determined on. This you may consider as reliable at present writing.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Herald's dispatch of the 15th, says the President has been closeted to-day with Gen. Sickles, upon Heintzelman's report.

The President has restored Gen. Stoughton to his rank.

LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

JACKSON, Miss., May 11.

Eleven of Grant's cavalry entered and burned Crystal Springs on the New Orleans Railroad to-day at 12 o'clock. The enemy are now in force at Rocky Springs.

Gen. Osterhaus is at Cayuga with five thousand cavalry and six or seven regiments of infantry.

The enemy are re-inforcing at Wilton Springs and Rocky Springs, from the river.

Gen. Grant will probably advance east and not direct to Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 11.

Nothing of importance transpired to-day. A barge laden with coal went past the batteries last night. The enemy's fleet above the city is increasing.

CHARLESTON, May 12.

The steamer Britain with merchandise arrived through the blockade. She started from Nassau on Thursday in company with the steamer Norsman which has not yet been heard from.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Richmond papers say there is no doubt that Jackson's wound was inflicted by the mistake of his own men. He received three balls in his left arm and hand. This occurred after dark Saturday. Having given orders to fire on anything coming up the road before he left the lines, and on seeing Federal skirmishers before him he turned to retreat, and was shot by his own men. His funeral was very largely attended by Davis, and Cabinet, &c. His body was sent to Lexington. A statue is to be erected in the Capitol.

Unreliable rumors are going the rounds of a great land and naval battle at Vicksburg. Rebel telegrams of the 11th say nothing of it.

AN INDICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

From the fact that numbers of officers and men daily arrive from the Rappahannock, and get leaves of absence and go home, it is regarded as an indication that the army will not move at present.

WILMINGTON, May 12.

The steamers Bassia and Pet arrived this morning from Nassau.

TULLAHOMA, May 12.

Bragg reviewed the northern Alabama troops yesterday. He addressed them briefly, in highly complimentary terms. He gave a spirited and encouraging account of the situation in front, and expressed the ardent hope that they may meet an attack of the enemy. He leaves to-day to inspect the front. All is quiet.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a savage article on Burnside, for his order against spies and traitors at home, and condoles with Vallandigham in his persecution.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th inst. is received. It contains the following items:

TULLAHOMA, May 12.—Scouts from the front to-day report the removal of the enemy's heavy baggage and tents to the rear of Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA, May 11.—All quiet on our front. There are no prospects of a battle.

Andy Johnson has been commissioned as a Major General in the Yankee army with authority to raise 5,000 Tennesseeans and 10,000 negroes.

A son of Andy Johnson has been promoted to a Brigadier General.

Ex-Gov. Neill A. Brown has come through our lines from Nashville, and is now at Pulaski.

The *Enquirer* says five or six transports landed Federal troops at West Point on the 13th inst, who are throwing up entrenchments from the Matapony to the Pamunkey river.

OUR LOSS ONCE MORE.

NEW YORK, May 16.

A Washington letter to the *Commercial* says it is certain that the army of the Potomac lost a large number of prisoners, and also that its dead and wounded exceed 22,000—that it left on the bank of the Rappahannock 24 pieces of artillery, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and that a majority of its general officers desire a new commander.

Gen. Hooker has frankly informed the President that he will resign the command if this step is considered desirable by the government.

A TELEGRAM DENIED.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

There is no truth in the alleged threatening movement of Mosby's cavalry in London county, Va. They number but 150, and no raid is at all probable, or indeed possible.

VALLANDIGHAM.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The application for a writ of hapeas corpus in the case of Vallandigham has been refused.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The U. S. Steamer Vanderbilt, arrived at St. Thomas May 2d.

The ship Mermaid, which it was believed had fallen into the clutches of the pirate Alabama, arrived to-day from Shanghae, after a long voyage.

SKIRMISH.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

A skirmish with a few Black Horse Cavalry near Warrenton Junction, resulted in killing a citizen and wounding several rebel soldiers—we had three wounded.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The steamer Ocean Queen brings $306,000 treasure; also 57 men of the California cavalry.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN TINNER'S STOCK. METALS AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES

199 and 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.
dec13-6m P. O. Box 3157.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION.

At present we are selling a very fine French LASTING HEELED GAITER for $1.25, former price $2.50. BUY SOON!

Black and Brown Lace Heel Gaiters, 75c.

Black, Brown and Drab Gaiters, 50c.

A GOOD KID BUSKIN, 50c.

A nice Kid Heel Slipper, 65c.

A very fine French Lasting Lace Gaiter for 75c, former price $2.00.

A fine Kid Lace Heel Boot, $1.25.

A good Kid Congress Gaiter, without heel, for $1.

Misses very nice Kid Lace Gaiters, without heels, 50c—worth $1.00.

Misses Black and Drab Lasting Gaiters, for 25c—don't ask them for less.

MISSES BUTTON BOOTS, 50c.

MISSES KID BUSKINS, 25c.

MISSES FINE KID SLIPPERS, 40c.

BOYS:

Boys Patent Leather Boots, $1.50.

BOYS CALF OXFORD TIE, 90c.

Boys fine Enameled Tie Shoe, $1.00.

A first-rate Double Sole Sewed Kid Lace Boot, without Heels, for $1.00—worth $1.50.

The best $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00

LASTING GAITERS

IN THE CITY, SURE.

GENTLEMEN:

We are selling at $2.50—to raise money—a tip-top

PATENT LEATHER GAITER

Regular price $4.50.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD

A pegged

PATENT LEATHER GAITER,

A real good one, $1.50—worth $2.50.

THESE ALSO MUST BE SOLD.

We have the

BEST PATENT LEATHER BOOT IN AMERICA,

At a Low Price.

Cash Buyers only Invited.

P. S.—Purchasers wanting any of the above goods, will please ask for them and they will be shown forthwith; it won't pay to dwell very long on them.

S. KILPATRICK.

St. Paul, May 13, 1863. my14

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

MOVEMENTS of TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

From Fort Ripley to Paynesville.

PAYNESVILLE, May 11th, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press.

In obedience to orders, Co. "E" of the 8th Minnesota, took up their line of march from Ft. Ripley, for Paynesville, closely followed by Co. "A" of the same Regiment, which was ordered at the same time to take posts at Richmond, Mananna and Kingston.

We accomplished our journey in five days; the distance being about eighty-five miles by the route we took.

It has been truly said that comparisons are odious, but I think there can be no harm in stating what is so plainly apparent to every one who has seen the route over which we have passed, and has observed the marked difference in the development of the resources of the country between Fort Ripley and St. Cloud on the east side of the river, and between St. Cloud and Paynesville on the west. Along the first mentioned we passed vast stretches in distance without seeing a single dwelling or agricultural implement, and nothing in the prospect to relieve the eye but shrub oaks, with here and there a solitary pine! There are some prairies but there seems to be hardly strength enough in the soil to form a turf, and loose sand is spread over them, which drifts with every wind! Certainly there are many spots that are exceptions to this general poverty of soil, but the fact cannot be gain-sayed that they are exceptions and not the rule. Of the west side of the river, I have seen but little, but am told that it is much better land, and that inducements to immigrants to settle there are much greater. While in going from St. Cloud to Paynesville, we hardly ever passed a dwelling without seeing one still farther in advance. Nearly every one inhabited and surrounded by the usual number of hens, ducks, geese and hogs.

The cattle grazing on the plains, the farmers at work in the rich fields, and the young grain fast spreading its carpet of rich green over the black soil! Everything betokening prosperity, happiness and peace.

In this part of the country there are numerous rocky and gravelly hills, but they are an advantage rather than otherwise, for they furnish the settlers with a much needed building material.

While we keep a strong and vigilant guard ever (I hope the statement is not contraband, and therefore improper to make public!) in constant preparation for an attack by the redskins, there are settlers around us in almost every direction, living at considerable distance from us who still cling to their homes, though some of them have not a single gun!

How dear to every unperverted heart is home! We love it whether present or absent, in prosperity or adversity, in security or in danger!

Permit me to make a slight addition to your market reports. We get butter here for twelve cents per pound, eggs for a dime per dozen, and milk for half a dime per canteen full! Soldiers are very good customers for these articles, as Uncle Samuel is so hard hearted, or stingy, or something, as not to give us any such.

The cavalry company which was here when we came,—A, of the Mounted Rangers, started last Thursday for Fort Ridgley to join Gen. Sibley's expedition, Co. F of the same regiment, arrived here this morning from Sauk Centre *en route* for the same destination. They are staying here to-day and will go on to-morrow morning. They have considerable trouble with their baggage wagons on account of heavy roads.

We haven't a sick man in our company now, and don't mean to have any in the future! What we want is employment, and then we are all right. I suppose it will keep us pretty busy for a while to take care of the country and clean up after the cavalry and their stock: for, to tell the truth, which I don't know as I should do, they didn't leave the establishment in very neat order.

We expect to get the mail twice or thrice a week. Uncle Sam. carries it once, and we shall do the balance ourselves by going to Richmond for it once in a while.

I fear I have lengthened this communication too much for your time and patience.

Yours truly. W.

—A singular dog race lately took place at Verona. The competitors numbered fifty, and were held in leash while their masters walked slowly up to the winning post, calling the animals to them. When the masters arrived the signal for the start was given and the dogs were released Those most attached to their masters had the best chance of becoming the winners, as the course had been strewn with sweetmeats, sausages and other pleasant obstacles, not easy for even the best-fed dog to pass by. The hero of the day was a small dog belonging to Count Stadion.

—Fernando Wood's band of Mozart traitors have revived the New York *Daily News*, which was choked to death by the Government at the commencement of the war. Ben. Wood, the editor when it expired, takes the same position under its new vitality. The *World* is too tame for the Mozart's, and the Express is such a poor wishy-washy thing, that they decline to waste their time and money on it.

—Strawberries were selling in Augusta, Ga., a few days since, at $1,24 per quart.

INVOCATION.

BY MRS. R. H. E. KENERSON

HASTINGS, MINN., May 14, 1863.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

The following lines appeared in the last number of the *Democrat*, written by a lady of this city. They are most spirited and striking and have a ring about them reminding one of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." As they express with great force the prevailing sentiment at this time among all patriotic people, I would ask a place for them in your columns.

Respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

Ho! Shades of grand old leaders,
In your graves how can you rest,
While the eagle droops and falters
With blood upon his crest?

Why cast ye not your mantles down
Upon some stalwart form,
And nerve some arm to guide aright
The good ship through the storm?

Canst thou not find one patriot son
With heart all leal and true—
With soul of fire and iron hand
To bear the old flag through?

Throughout our mighty nation,
In all the breadth of the land,
Are there *none* to cope with the foemen,
And wield a mightier brand?

'Mid all that bannered, warrior host,
Are there *none* both strong and wise,
Inspired to acts of daring,
And deeds of high emprize?

Is there not some dauntless spirit,
With valor flaming high,
To thunder through that martial crew,
Some fierce, wild battle cry?

That shall inspire those legions,
When forth to the fight they go,
To strike to the death the traitor,
With one deep, avenging blow?

This is no time for dalliance
At Pleasure's gilded shrine;
This is no time for tarrying
By the cups of red, red wine,—

But men should rein the war steed,
And with the bright blade deal
Blows that shall lack the knightly spurs,
From off the traitors heel!

This is no time for Northmen
To strive for place and power;
Let the honor of the nation be,
The guerdon of the hour.

For ever we must remember,
That with stern and jealous eye,
Vexing wroth in its impatience,
The whole world standeth by.

Then, is there not *one* patriot,
With heart all leal and true—
With soul of fire and iron hand,
To bear the old flag through?

A Singular Prediction.

[The celebrated Dr. Gall vouches for the truth of the following singular story, recently translated from the French:]

"You agree with the world, then, doctor, in thinking the Princess of C—— a superior being?"

"Perfect."

"Do you think her equal to a political intrigue?"

"Why, there is some *finesse* in her eyes, and in the expression of her face; but there is a want of management, resolution, of fertility in expedients."

"What think you of the brilliant Count de P——? It is but two weeks since he arrived at court, and already all the females in Vienna are distractedly in love with him. It is seldom that we find so much grace and noble bearing united to so much knowledge and such profound learning. It is the emperor's wish to marry him here, and attach him to his court. I predict for him a high destiny."

"I have as yet but glanced at him. He has every external advantage, but—"

"Nay, do not apply your system to him hastily."

"My judgment is founded on obsevation alone; and as yet, I have not examined him so attentively as to enable me to pronounce a decided opinion upon him; but a fair exterior is not always an indication of good or great qualities."

"As for that, I give him up to your scrutiny. Analyze his features, feel again the protuberance of his brain, and I am satisfied you will be convinced, with me, that never was there so fair a soul lodged in so perfect a body."

"Perhaps."

This conversation took place in the midst of a ball given at Vienna by Prince Metternich. There was assembled all that the court of Austria could display of the most illustrious and distinguished, as well by birth as by fortune. All the ambassadors from the different European courts; all the grand officers of the crown, decorated with ribbons, covered with rich embroideries, and glittering with diamonds; a crowd of charming females, the beautiful and the young, sparkling with precious stones, and arrayed with the greatest elegance.

Amid this throng of high personages, one of the most distinguished was the beautiful Princess of C——, by whom Metternich hoped to gain the favor of the Emperor Alexander; and yet more conspicuous was the young Count de P—— whose noble birth, brilliant exterior, and amiable qualities, had, in so short a time, captivated all the rank of Vienna.

The count had a fine estate, situated at the extremity of Bohemia, and appeared for the first time at the court of Francis, to whom he came to render homage as his sovereign. Metternich had been particularly struck with him.

The first of these speakers, although his years exceeded fifty, had all the vigor and confidence of youth. His forehead, already bald, was high and open, and his marked and decided features gave evidence of his habits of thought and observation. The other was a man of about forty years of age, whose effeminate exterior, nevertheless, abounded in beauties. A high forehead, a well-shaped nose, large blue eyes, and a pleasing mouth, whose smile came frequently and at will, composed his countenance. Above the commonplace of the world, he was easy and affable in his manners; master of himself under all circumstances, he knew how to participate in the follies and dissipations of the great, but always with the disposition and ability to profit by them.

This was the celebrated Dr. Gall, the illustrious physiologist; the other, Prince Metternich, prime minister of the Emperor of Austria.

According to his usual habit, the prince in the middle of the *fete* retired to the privacy of his own cabinet, to resume for a few moments his labors. Gall remained alone, and struck with the interest which Metternich, as well as those around him, evinced in the young Count de P——, endeavored to observe him, with fixed attention, during the rest of the evening.

As the Count had just finished a waltz with the fascinating Princess de S——, and during which the crowd had gathered round to admire the delicacy and grace of his motions and the elegance of his manners the prince, who had returned to the apartment, and had placed himself behind Gall, struck him lightly upon the shoulder.

"Well," said he, "have you examined him, and arrived at the conclusion that the Count is a perfect being?"

Without replying, Gall withdrew the prince from the circle, and, when they were alone.

"Your perfect being, prince," he said, in a solemn manner, "is but a profound villain."

"By Saint Mary! doctor," said Metternich, laughing, "you jest. I am more convinced than ever I was before that your system is false."

"You shall not hear," replied Gall, "the reasons which have formed this opinion; but wait, and time will show which of us is most deceived."

Several years afterward, the discovery of a crime, horrible and unheard of, gave shock to the inhabitants of Germany. The perpetrator of this crime was brought before the high court of justice, and condemned to be degraded from his titles and dignities, and afterward to be beheaded, which sentence was duly executed.

The criminal was the brilliant Count de P——!

Two months after the ball given by Prince Metternich, and where we first found the Count de P——, this young noble married the heiress of one of the most illustrious houses in Hungary. Young and beautiful, she had but appeared at court when the Emperor disposed of her hand, with her full consent, it is true, for she had not seen the count without feeling for him that strong sentiment with which he had inspired all females at first sight. Immediately after their marriage, the count withdrew to a distant estate, wishing, as he said, to enjoy in retirement, and without restraint, the happiness which he found in his new state.

The three first years of their marriage were happy, the charms of which were augmented by the birth of two children. The count lived in complete retirement, neither visiting his friends and relations, nor receiving a single visitor in the interior of his *chateau*. The countess, without having any ill treatment to complain of, began to find her husband cold, stern and reserved. Often a gloomy cloud obscured his brow, and although he never uttered a harsh word, or chastised his vassals, they avoided his presence, and trembled merely at his presence.

He appeared to have but one pleasure, and that was in the chase. In all seasons of the year he delivered himself up to it, with an ardor always equal and unwearied. He preferred, in general, to hunt the deer, and as often as possible those of which the pursuit was attended with difficulty and peril. His object did not appear to be attained when the animal was killed at one blow; he endeavored merely to wound it, when he took pleasure in delivering it up to the fury of his dogs, and in calculating the duration of its agonies. It was only when the struggle was long, and the death agony prolonged and loud, that a singular smile unwrinkled his brow, and disposed him to view with favor those who accompanied him.

If the day had passed without furnishing one of these spectacles, he ordered a combat to be opened before him between his dogs, which he never permitted to be interrupted until one of them had yielded or fallen a victim. If it happened that some of them would fly from the arena, he killed them immediately on the spot.

These singularities, however, did not appear more strange than those of many of the Hungarian nobles, who had withdrawn from courts and lived on their own estates. The count, besides, was liberal, and even profuse, in his gifts to all who approached him.

Two or three months previously to this part of our story, he had attached a physician to his establishment, as he wished for the future no stranger in his service, nor any one to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of his *chateau*. This physician was largely remunerated, and had no other care than to attend to the inhabitants of the manor. He had been recommended by the count to communicate as little as possible with the adjacent inhabitants, and above all to observe a profound silence respecting all that might pass under his observation.

One evening, the count entered the *chateau* after an unsuccessful chase, his brow even darker than usual, and his mood more morose. Without changing his garments, or taking any refreshments, as was his custom, he repaired at once to the apartment of the countess. She was alone with her children, who now formed her principal pleasure and amusement. To arise and to fold him in her arms was her first movement.

The count repulsed her gently, and without noticing his children commanded that they should leave the apartment of their mother. When alone with his young wife, he led her to a chair, and placing himself opposite, regarding her in such a manner as to study her slightest emotion.

He then drew from his girdle a long dagger, with a bright handle and a triangular blade, well sharpened; and seemed to amuse himself by trying the point, and moving it across the end of his finger or the palm of his hand.

The countess, trembling at this new and singular occupation of her husband, cast her eyes upon the ground, and waited with an anxiety that may well be conceived, the end of this strange scene.

"Madam, you must die!"

"What mean you?" cried the countess, thoroughly alarmed at these words, and the doleful accent with which they were pronounced.

"I repeat it, madam, you must die; and that without noise or complaint."

Seizing her then by the arm, he inflicted a slight wound in her side! She fell, without uttering a cry. When she came to her senses, she found herself on her couch. A bandage had been placed on the wound. The count was alone in the chamber, opposite the couch, regarding her with fixed eyes. A slight smile rested upon his lips, and he seemed happy in tracing in the features of his victim the various impressions which terror and suffering caused by turns to appear.

"I have changed my mind, madam," said he, when he perceived she was entirely recovered from her swoon, "You live; but, however, your life depends upon your discretion. At the slightest whisper of that which has happened, or which may hereafter pass between us, I know how to ensure your silence forever."

The count continued his usual mode of life. Every day, when he returned from the chase, he went to the apartment of his wife, and examined carefully, without saying a word, the wound which he had made, as it healed. One evening, after passing his dagger over every part of the body of the countess, doubtless for the purpose of exciting her agonies, he wounded her again, by a blow skillfully applied; commanding her, at the same time, to refrain from her complaints

When the wound was opened, he gratified himself by gazing for several minutes at the blood which flowed from the incision, and then departed, after bandaging it as before, without any marked emotion.

When this second wound was healed, the same thing was repeated, and successively every eight days; and each time with the same calmness, the same inexplicable cruelty. Nobody in the *chateau* suspected the real cause of the alarming and increasing paleness and loss of strength which they observed in the countess, who was now almost continually confined to her chamber and to her couch.

However, nothing appeased the sanguinary appetite of the Count de P——. The beautiful body of the unfortunate Countess was now but one horrible wound, covered as it was with the marks of the poniard. Although the wounds were slight, made as they had been with a refinement of satanic cruelty, so that any one of them should cause her death, yet they were now so multiplied that they produced a violent fever, which threatened to deprive this butcher of his horrible recreations.

He reflected, and resolved to call upon his physician, after menacing his wife with all his anger if she betrayed his infernal secret, and threatening the physician with his severest displeasure if he dared to seek the cause of her illness.

The physician, as well as all the persons attached to the *chateau*, believed that the countess was a victim of a consumption, which had for its foundation the austere, gloomy and secluded life which she had led. An able practitioner, he was not long in discovering that the condition of the countess had a cause more extraordinary. A man of judgment and of feeling, an admirer of her virtues and her resignation, he succeeded in extracting from her the horrible secret. Without quitting the *chateau*, he found means of informing the authorities of what had taken place. One evening, when the count returned from the chase, the court of the *chateau* was filled with a corps of cavalry.

Arrested, and conducted to Pruda, he was tried, condemned, and executed.

In 1815, Gall, visiting Prince Metternich at Paris, found with him the Grand Duke Constaatine.

"That, doctor," said the prince, when the grand duke had departed, "is a handsome man."

"His face has an expression of ferocity as decided as that of the bears which people the deserts of Siberia."

"Ah, doctor—"

"Do you recall to mind the Count de P——, that *perfect being?* His countenance, at least, was as handsome."

"I remember that but too well."

"The first was a monster whom a total want of sensibility rendered cruel; he sported with his emotions. This is but a ferocious brute by instinct."

Cavalry Expedition to Richmond

Official Report of Col. Kilpatrick.

RAPID MARCHING AND QUICK WORK.

Battery Charged and Driven within Two Miles of the City.

ELEVEN PRISONERS TAKEN WITHIN THE FORTIFICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11, 1863.—The following was received at headquarters to-day:

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

YORKTOWN, May 8, 1863.—*General:* I have the honor to report that by direction of Major General Stoneman, I left Louise C. H. on the morning of the 3d inst., with one regiment, (the Harris Light Cavalry of my brigade) reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires and railroad for several miles; passed over the Brook Turnpike; drove in the rebel pickets down the pike, across the brook; charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of the city of Richmond; captured Lieut. Brown, A. D. C. to Gen. Winder, and eleven men within the fortifications; passed down to the left to the Meadow Bridge on the Chickahominy, which I burned; ran a train of cars into the river; retired to Hanovertown on the Peninsula; crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry; burned a train of 30 wagons loaded with bacon; captured 13 prisoners and encamped for the night five miles from the river. I resumed my march at 1 A. M. of the 5th, surprised a force of 300 cavalry at Aylett's; captured two officers and 33 men, burned 56 wagons and the depot, containing upward of 20,000 barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattapony and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry.

Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot, a few miles west of Tappahannock on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of 20 miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of Stuart's, from the fact that we captured prisoners from the 1st, 5th, and 10th Virginia Cavalry. At sundown I discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen Court House. The strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to the attack, only, however, to discover that they were friends—a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut. Col. Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 A. M. on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our brave old flag, within our lines at Gloucester Point.

This raid and march about the entire rebel army—a march of nearly 200 miles—has been made in less than five days, with a loss of one officer and 37 men, having captured and paroled over 300 men.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Capt. P. Owen Jones, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. McIlvin, Dr. Hackley and Lieut. Estis, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a dispatch to Major General Hooker. He failed in the attempt, but with his escort of 11 men he captured and paroled one Major two Captains, a Lieutenant, and 15 men. He was afterward himself captured with his escort, and was afterwards recaptured by our own forces He arrived this morning.

I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut. Col. Davis and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry; not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chiefs.

Respectfully submitted, J. KILPATRICK,
Col. Comdg. 1st Brigade, 3d Div. Cavalry.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH STS.,
Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes,
and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.
mar21-d&w

RAISINS.—500 WHOLE, HALF, and Quarter Boxes, standard brands, cheap at
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

DRY GOODS,

AND

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM

H. KNOX TAYLOR

Has just returned from

NEW YORK,

And is now receiving his

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

OF

GOODS,

Bought during the "LATE PANIC," and many of them coming from the late

AUCTION SALES

In that city, he

CAN AND WILL SELL THEM

TO HIS CUSTOMERS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

We do not propose to

Sell Our Goods at Cost,

BUT HAVING BOUGHT THEM LOW

We are determined to give our customers the benefit of it.

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD, UPWARDS.

The following are some of the Varieties:

CHECKED POPLINS,
STRIPED CRAPES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
HIMALAYAS,
ARABIAN GLACE,
Checked Lenos, &c., &c.
ALSO
COLORED ALPACCAS
AND
ORIENTAL LUSTRES

Which are all the rage in New York City.

BLACK SILKS.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

French, English and American,

SOME VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Our stock of

Ladies' Collars

Cannot be surpassed in the city. We have Embroidered Collars, Maltese Collars, Plain and Ruffled Collars.

We have Embroidered Collars as low as 15 cents.

IN SHAWLS WE HAVE

Stella Broche, Striped Broche, &c.

ALSO

Ladies' Cloakings.

GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND HOSIERY, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

In Bleached Muslins, Stripe, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades and all other Domestic Goods,

We can offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to all wishing to buy either by the piece or single yard.

BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND TWEEDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Flannels,

White, Red, Yellow, Grey and Blue.

Also, Angola, Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels.

Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and Linen;

do do Hemstich and Mourning.

White Goods and Embroideries.

BALMORALS AND CORDED SKIRTS.

Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelings, and Diapers.

In fact, if you want anything in the way of

Dry Goods or Yankee Notions,

Go to the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."

ap28-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS

SALE CONTINUED.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

NEW GOODS,

AT

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.

A splendid stock of

New Dress Goods,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

ARE ASSURED THAT WE

Will Sell at Chicago and Milwaukee Prices,

FREIGHT ADDED.

WE OFFER

OUR WHOLE STOCK

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

All purchasers of

DRY GOODS

Are invited to call at

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.'s,

ap18-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL, MIN.,
May 14th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 30th, 1863,

For furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE TROOPS AT THE FOLLOWING NAMED POSTS:

POMME DE TERRE,
ALEXANDRIA,
SAUK CENTRE,
PAYNESVILLE,
RICHMOND,
MANNANNAH,
KINGSTON,
FOREST CITY,
HUTCHINSON.

The contract to commence June 1st, 1863, or as soon after as practicable, and to be in force for six months.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include the whole number of posts.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

☞ St. Cloud Democrat please copy and charge Press. my15-td

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
P. F. HODGES.
a1-6m

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
ap7tf JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

J. WATSON WEBB, JR.,

(Successor to Walter W. Webb,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS AND OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.

an1-tf *SIBLEY BLOCK, THIRD-ST.*

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage*. Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, Dr. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

Is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. B. TENNEY.
mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 10
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first two lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WEDGE & O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants', or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Minn.

Wanted, for the Indian Expedition, two hundred Teamsters; liberal wages will be given.

For further information, apply at my office.

E. B. CARLING, Captain, and
ap3-tf A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 152, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Amos' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-dly

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AGENCY AT HASTINGS.

CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Agent

FOR

McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Self and Hand Rake, two and four Horse.
BRADLEY & PITT'S BUFFALO THRESHERS,
With a measuring attachment, and saves one hand.
CHICAGO GRAIN BINDER,
The only Grain Binder warranted.
WOOD MILLS,
Driven by sweep power, complete of itself; or driven by tread power, or by threshing machine power; for cutting stove wood from the log.
HUBBARD LIGHT MOWER.
HORSE HAY RAKES, REVOLVING.
ONE AND TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN OR TREAD POWERS.
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,
For cutting cord wood.

All articles sold by me are warranted. Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. For terms, prices and circulars, apply to

CHARLES ETHERIDGE,

ap19-1amd&twlm HASTINGS, MIN.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

o3-d tw&wly

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

NOW OFFER FOR

Early Spring Trade,

By the Package or Dozen,

5,000 Cases,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

PALM LEAF HATS, SHAKER HOODS, &C.

Comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found WEST of the SEA BOARD, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought out of the BEST HOUSES in the ATLANTIC CITIES.

MERCHANTS

From all sections of the WEST, will find our STOCK full at all SEASONS, and well adapted to their wants, and are assured that our long experience in trade, extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and ample means for buying large lots for CASH, enables us to offer GOODS at the very LOWEST PRICES. LARGE BUYERS will find us prepared to sell GOODS, by the PACKAGE, at small advance on MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ORDERS

Shall receive prompt personal attention.

m23-3mo **Weber, Williams & Fitch.**

GROCERIES.

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES, ...F. D. TATOR
m23-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK.

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 6318. a1-6m.

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ROD E R

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

CHICAGO BREWERY

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale. We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,
On Third-st., second door from the
ap30 Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.

Miscellaneous.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

invite the early attention of Sutlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES.....500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES.....200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES.....200 do do do
CHERRIES.....200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES.300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—whole & halves & qrs,
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.
October 10, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Markets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar26.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.
Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar14-3m

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office.

SAINT PAUL . . . . . MINNESOTA.

jan29-1y

J. MAINZER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

Notary Public,

McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,

ap18-2m* MINNESOTA.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

Before leaving for New York, we will offer all our stock of

CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHING,

AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

AT

OLD PRICES,

Regardless Late Advances,

AT THE

Great Carpet Hall, Bridge Block,

At the OLD STAND of the late firm of Strong & Wylie,

FOR CASH ONLY!

m4-tf **WYLIE & CO.**

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap16tf

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY—In Probate Court—special Term, April 18, 1863.

In the matter of the estate of Seth P. Spencer, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Robert P. Lewis, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, setting forth the nature and character of the debts outstanding against said estate, and a description of the real estate in this State, which said deceased died seized, and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate, and it appearing from said petition, that it is proper and necessary to sell said real estate:

It is ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the city of Saint Paul; then and there to show cause, if any there shall be, why license should not be granted to the Administrator applying therefor, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary to pay all debts or claims against said estate, and if necessary to sell the whole of said real estate.

E. C. LAMBERT,
su ap19-6w Judge of Probate.

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 85,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons,
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks,
Prints and DeLaines,
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS,

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Course Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain: Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE STATE PRISON.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals for furnishing the material and erection of a Cell Building, as authorized by an act of the Legislature at the late session, will be received at the office of the State Prison, until the 25th day of May next.

The plan and specifications of said building adopted and approved by the Board of Inspectors, may be examined by those interested, at the office of the Prison.

Payments for said work will be made in orders of the Board of Inspectors on the State Auditor.

Persons making proposals for said work will please give the names of two or more persons who will become sureties for the performance of their contract.

The right to reject all bids not deemed for the interests of the State is hereby reserved.

Parties making proposals for the above work will address the undersigned, and endorse on same "Proposals for Cell Building."

JOHN S. PROCTOR, Warden.
Office States Prison, Stillwater, Minnesota, April 21, 1863. ap22-1w

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD'S

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBAKN & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISKEY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONEY Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec1 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house's portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

BUGBEE'S CARPET STORE.

NEW CARPETS!

FRESH STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

These Goods are arriving daily from New York, and having been purchased before the late rise, are sold at but a slight advance on old prices. It is worth more than the interest on your money to purchase now.

FARMERS,

Send in your orders, and they will be promptly attended to. No person should enter St. Paul and not stop at BUGBEE'S CASH CARPET STORE, next door to Primrose's Furniture Store,

Third Street, St. Paul.

ap12tf

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers,

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly. Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.

mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.

Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

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AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For ——

Jan1-d1y

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14-d-y1y

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY.

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welds, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

G. W. BABCOCK.
jy15-d1f

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

Piano-Forte Establishment,

No. 427 Broome-St.,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Wright & Bradbury's" which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano Fortes and Piano Forte Material, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness.*

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"*Strength and Beauty*" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
mar6-3m New York.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $2 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30 St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE CITY.

THE LYNCH MURDER CASE.—Some exceptions have been taken to our strictures in yesterday's PRESS concerning the discharge of the boy murderer Lynch, and complaint is made that we did not publish the testimony as given at the examination. For want of space we stated, in brief, the material points brought out by each witness, but that there may be no ground of acusing us of unfairness, we append the testimony *in full* as it appeared in the *Pioneer*, and as vouched for by Justice Gibbs as being *strictly accurate*:

James C. Sherburne.—I know Joel E. Prescott; he is dead; he died about two weeks ago; I was going with my horse to water and he was coming home from hunting; he asked me if I would give him a ride, that he was tired; I went down to a little creek and watered my horse alongside of the road and then he tried to get on; then this boy (defendant) and another boy (Charles McGuire) defendant says commenced throwing rocks at the horse; McGuire didn't throw any; then Joel went to the foundry and told a man there about it, and he said he guessed they wouldn't bother him any more; then Joel's dog commenced barking at the cows and they commenced throwing rocks at him; then they threw a rock at the dog and took a big piece out of his gun and then Joel got on the horse; they then commenced throwing rocks at the horse and he commenced rearing and pitching; and then Joel threw his gun to me and it tumbled into the mud, and then he got off the horse and started to go home and the boys got a good ways off; that was all I saw him do; this was between Dayton's Bluff and the foundry, right in front of the foundry at half-past four or five the day before he died; the boys laughed at the horse when they threw stones; they hit the horse; were as far from him as twice the length of this room; the boys were driving home cows; they were as far ahead as across this room; the dog commenced barking at the cows after the stones were thrown at the horse; he tried to get the dog away and they threw stones at the dog and one stone went across his arm and one hit the gun; it took quite a piece out of the barrel; the largest boy threw that stone; it was half as big as my fist; he threw about three stones at that time; he said if he did not keep his dog from barking he would kill the dog; he threw one stone before this; after that he was hitting the horse continually; he was hitting the horse when the three were in the gun and was trying to get off; then old Mr Dayton and his man came along and I got on the horse and followed them; he threw several ones and hit the horse three times when Joel was trying to get off; he was crying; he had just stopped crying about his dog when he tried to get on; the dog had left the cows before this; when I went away they were as far away as from here to the white house opposite; Joel stopped behind and was standing loking his gun; I believe his dog was then with him; it was about ten or fifteen minutes.

Cross Examined.—I am 13 years old, Joel was 11 or 12. I first met Joel on the other side of the rail road. They threw stones just as I finished watering the horse, he (Joel) could have easily got on if they hadn't thrown stones.

Dr. Stella Sweet—Examined by Mr. Herrel.—Am a physician; I knew Joel E. Prescott; I was called to see him about nine o'clock on the day he died; I found him insensible; he was pulseless; his extremities were cold; the pupil of the eye was dilated, and to all appearances he was laboring under some disease of the brain. I was with him about two hours; I was with him till he died; I examined his body to see if I could find any marks of violence, and found none, except a very small mark on the right temple; there was a very slight mark, about the size of a shilling piece. He did not speak while I was there, or attempt to; I think I have mentioned all of the symptoms except a slight disposition to vomit two or three times; this would indicate that the stomach was in sympathy with the brain; the mark on the temple was a very small mark, a little red; it looked rather fresh; it was not black or swollen; he died about 11 o'clock, April 30th; I didn't know about his general health; I never visited him before. He appeared to be well formed, his limbs were well developed and he was a fine looking boy; I would give no opinion to be relied on as to the cause of his death. The symptoms indicated that there might have been concussion of the brain. The brain was entirely involved from some cause, but whether from concussion or not I could not tell.

Cross examined by Mr. Grant—The mark on the temple was very slight. A blow on the temple sufficient to cause death might not leave a larger mark than this. I examined this mark very carefully, there was no appearance whatever of a fracture of the skull; there was no swelling under or about the mark; I could not swear that the mark was caused by a blow, or from coming in contract with any hard substance; its appearance indicated that it might have been.

Substantially the same symptoms might have occurred without any concussion of the brain; there are several poisons that would produce substantially the same symptoms; the same symptoms might have been produced by the sudden development of some organic disease of the brain under excitement, especially great fear, by a person of a peculiarly nervous development might produce the same symptoms and also produce death.

From the symptoms and appearances of the disease, I could give no opinion that would be satisfactory to myself or upon which I would wish others to rely as to the cause of his death; there was no *post mortem* examination; I understood that Mr. and Mrs. Prescott did not desire one.

FOR DEFENCE.

Chas. McGuire sworn.—I live on corner of 3d and Rosabel streets; we were driving cows home; defendant threw stones at them in the creek, and three or four at the dog; one of them hit the gun; I don't know whether it bounced off or not; saw Joel when he got on the horse; saw him after he got off, fixing his gun; we didn't see Joel after that.

Cross examined—We had three cows, mine and one of defendant's; Joel commenced to cry as soon as the gun was hit.

We asked the question yesterday, why the parents of young Prescott were not subpœnaed as witnesses, and we add to that to-day, why was not the man in the foundry, mentioned in the Sheburne boy's testimony forthcoming as a witness? According to the statement made by young Prescott before his death, the Sherburne boy rode away, leaving him there, and after that the man in the foundry who, when appealed to by Joel, thought "they wouldn't bother him any more," did interfere and cause the scoundrels to desist, and by this means Joel escaped. This man was, so far as is know, the *only* person, besides the victim and the villains, who saw the whole transaction, but still he either remains unknown, or if known, is not brought forward. Why this important, perhaps the *most* important witness, in the case was not unearthed, is a quest on the public would like to see answered.

The testimony of the Sherburne boy corroborates the dying statement of young Prescott. He left him as near Lynch and McGuire as the "white house opposite." The white white house alluded to is but just across the street from the police court room, and any boy of the age of Lynch could throw a stone twice the distance with perfect ease. A blank is accordingly left in the testimony as to what occurred between the time the Sherburne boy left and the time the man at the foundry interfered. It is inferred that nothing occurred after James rode away, but Joel relates at home that the foundry man interfered, which would not have been the case if nothing further had transpired. James' testimony corroborates Joel's statement that the man refused when first asked to aid, but absence prevented his knowing the sequel. At all events, viewed in whatever light it may be, the testimony of the foundry man would have thrown much light upon the case—more, in fact, than was obtained from any witness examined. It cannot be said that the above facts were not known at the time of the examination, as they appeared in the first account of the murder given in the PRESS of May 2d.

The testimony of the parents of young Prescott would have aided essentially. If the dying statement of their son was ruled out there are a thousand and one other circumstances of vital importance that would have been admitted. We should be glad if it was so that we could commend the manner in which the prosecution was conducted, but we felt called upon as a public journalist to make a plain statement, and we leave it for the public to decide whether all that might have been, was done to convict the guilty, and preserve the peace and good order of the city.

COLORED SERVANTS.—A number of persons in our city have been desirous of procuring colored house servants, as it is almost impossible to get respectable white servants now at any price. In view of this fact Quartermaster Corning at Fort Snelling, who is in charge of the contraband families there, announces that there are 64 women, 70 children, and 30 young men who can be hired by applying at his office. None but persons of known respectability, and who will treat these unfortunate persons properly can be permitted to employ them. Many of them are experienced house servants, and will prove satisfactory to those who employ them.

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.—Messrs. Wheeler & Chaffee have opened a new Stationery Warehouse, on the corner of Third and St. Peter streets, in the building occupied by Yale & Campbell. We looked in at their store yesterday, and found that their stock was large, and comprised everything that one could possibly want in the Stationery line, either at wholesale or retail.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE PARTY.—The last—and we may say, the gayest—surprise party of the season, occurred on Friday evening. The residence of Louis S——r, Esq., on Wabashaw street, was taken possession of on that evening by a party of ladies and gentlemen, who at once proceeded to make themselves at home. The tables and other furniture were quickly turned out of doors, and preparations made for a dance. But where was the music? Search being made a pair of musicians were found secreted in the woodshed—by chance, of course—and soon a couple of sets were gliding over the floor, and gaiety and hilarity prevailed. It was generally pronounced to be one of the most pleasant parties of the season. We noticed among the guests present Gov. K——r and lady; S. M. F——t and lady; Capt. G——ut and lady; Wm H G——nt and lady: Lieut. S——y and lady; Capt. H——ks and lady: Major D——h and lady; Mr. H. O. P——e and lady; Miss R——nk; Miss C——n; Miss Mc——e; Mrs. G——n; Mrs. V——g, and others. Miss M——ll, of St. Cloud, quite carried away the palm as belle of the evening, by her graceful dancing and matchless singing. The elegant hostess and her accomplished sister, Miss F——n, made the guests feel quite at home by their generous welcome. The good cheer which greeted the guests was bounteous and choice. The festivities were prolonged to the wee small hours, and all enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The pleasant circle of parties, of which this is the termination, will probably not be renewed for some time, as several of the gentlemen present are about to leave for the plains. But these bright pages in life's history will long retain the bloom and fragrance of the pleasant memories that must ever attend them, as each one of the fortunate guests present on the above occasion glance back to it in after days.

THE MILITIA ELECTIONS.—Below we give a complete list of the company officers elected in the various Districts and sub-Districts of Ramsey county:

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

No. 1—Captain: Patrick Powers; 1st Lieut.: Thos. H. Morry; 2d Lieut.: W. W. Webber.
No. 2—Capt.: M. D. Clark; 1st Lieut.: Dan'l. O. Connor; 2d Lieut.: Hough.
No. 3—Capt.: Isaac Gervais; 1st Lieut.: Geo. W. Fell; 2d Lieut.: Alex Pepin.
No. 4—Capt.: J. Bensburg; 1st Lieut.: M. C. Hardwig; 2d Lieut.: W. E. Brimhall.
No. 5—Capt: L. Hoyt; 1st Lieut.: J. F. Bageman; 2d Lieut.: C. A. Larpeuteur.

No. 6. City of St. Paul.

SUB-DISTRICTS.

No. 1—Capt: L C Dayton; 1st Lieut: C W Wooley; 2d Lieut: John Dooley.
No. 2—Capt: T B Campbell; 1st Lieut: J H Hulsteck; 2d Lieut: John McCauley.
No. 3—Capt: S S Eaton; 1st Lieut: H K Stevens; 2d Lieut: H L Williams.
No. 4—Capt: I H Conway; 1st Lieut: Wm B Langley; 2d Lieut: Frank Bruer.
No. —Capt: O F Ford; 1st Lieut: J Costello; 2d Lieut: Wm B Shaw.
No 6—Capt: G G Griswold; 1st Lieut: C L Grant; 2d Lieut: F Hildebrand.
No. 7—Capt: C W Carpenter; 1st Lieut: H B Constans; 2d Lieut: Geo H Colgrave.
No. 8—Capt: J Q A Ward; 1st Lieut: D D Merrill; 2d Lieut: Chris Richter.
No. 9—Capt: Thos Sheren; 1st Lieut: R F Crowell; 2d Lieut: John Grace.
No. 10—Capt: J P Kilroy; 1st Lieut: P Devitt; 2d Lieut: P Kinney.
No. 11—Capt: J C Raguet; 1st Lieut: Wm P Murray; 2d Lieut: Thos Powers.
No. 12—Capt: E Ingalls; 1st Lieut: T Jourdin; 2d Lieut: — Walder.
No. 13—Capt: Jacob Mainzer; 1st Lieut: R F Lewis; 2d Lieut: K Six.
No. 14—Charles Nichols; Chas. Scheiflaur; 1st Lieutenant; John Lesh. 2d Lieut.
No. 15—Capt. M. Koch; John H. Wiley, 1st Lieut.; B. Mikel, 2d Lieut.
No. 16—Capt. Wm. B. Dean; J. F. Williams, 1st Lieut; John Graeber, 2d Lieut.
No. 17—Capt. I. B. B. Sprague; C. Stallmann, 1st Lieut.; R. C. Munger, 2d Lieut.
No. 18—Capt. W. A. Spencer; F. McCormack, 1st Lieut.; D. Troyer, 2d Lieut.
No. 19—Capt. L. H. Eddy; R. A. Smith, 1st Lieut.; A. Fink, 2d Lieut.
No. 20.—Capt. J. K. Humphrey; C. W. Smith, 1st Lieut; D. Monfort, 2d Lieut.

As far as we have been able to learn, all the officers chosen are men who intend to fulfil the duties of their station. Several of them have informed us that they should go to work at once and enroll their men and organize their companies. The next thing will be the election of regimental officers. For these offices we hope that none but men of undoubted capacity will be chosen.

We have an excellent militia law, and if its provisions are faithfully carried out, our militia will be well organized. It is impossible to predict whether their services will ever be needed in the field, but the events of the past three years indicate that preparation for the worst will not be time and money needlessly expended. A military education of the masses of the people is much needed. It will do no harm even if never used, and by carrying out the present law on our statute books it can be easily effected. Let it be done, and thoroughly done.

DISTRICT COURT.—G. Westinghouse & Co. vs. John Gilman and W. H. Mason, the case mentioned in yesterday's report, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, a verdict being given for $253.

Dinsmore Brothers vs. Joseph Ullman was the only case tried yesterday. Plaintiff stored some carbon oil in the premises of defendant last summer, which was sold by defendant. Plaintiff claims that the sale was contrary to orders and brings suit to recover one dollar a gallon the highest market price last winter. There were 3,015⅔ gallons in the lot. Defence claim that after the contract for storing was entered into, a subsequent contract was made to sell on commission and he accordingly did so, selling at from thirty-three to forty cents a gallon. The case was given to the jury in the afternoon, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,098. Morris Lamprey was counsel for plaintiff and Smith & Gilman for defendant.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, as the 7 p. m. train from St. Anthony was nearing the depot at the Lower Levee, a span of horses attached to a carriage belonging to Geo. L. Becker, became frightened at the engine, dashed down the bank towards Burbank's warehouse, and upset the carriage, breaking a whiffletree, though fortunately doing no other damage. The horses were stopped at this point. At the same moment a horse attached to a buggy standing near the track, took fright also, and dashed wildly down a steep bank, rolling over and over, and dragging the buggy with him. A couple of ladies were in the buggy, who miraculously escaped injury, although their garments were torn somewhat. It really seems singular that one or both were not seriously injured, and conveys another warning to persons not to leave horses unhitched near the track when the cars are expected.

ANOTHER.—Yesterday afternoon, some small children climbed up into an express wagon standing on the bank near the old Baptist Church. The horse which was attached to the wagon for some reason backed over the edge of the bluff, until the hind wheels slipped off, and the body of the wagon hung suspended over the precipice. The children being frightened at their danger, screamed for help. Gen. Wood, and some other citizens near by came to the rescue, and after considerable trouble succeeded in releasing them from their perilous position. Had they fallen out, they must have all been killed, as the bank is at least thirty feet high. Parents should caution their children against climbing into wagons to which horses are left unhitched. Accidents occur from this cause almost daily.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Rev. J. G. Riebeldaffer will commence this evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, near the Capitol, a series of discourses on "The Females prominent in Bible History." Subject this evening—"The Orphan Queen, or the Power of Beauty." Service at 7½ o'clock.

Major McAlpine, late of the 2d Regiment, with the Quarter-Master's Department of which he was connected for some time, died at St. Anthony, on Friday, very suddenly. He was afflicted with the heart disease.

A large shipment of furs was made by Mr. C. A. Bromley, a day or two since, by the Central Express Company. It was the largest lot shipped this season.

ONE NIGHT MORE.—Owing to a change in appointments elsewhere, the Morris Minstrels are enabled to favor our citizens with one more entertainment which will be given to-morrow (Monday) night, and will be a benefit for Harry Pell. Our citizens have been particularly favored in the opportunity that has been presented for amusement during the last few evenings by these Minstrels, and so many have heard their fine ballads and mirthful songs, and representations that it is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon their attainments. The Morris Minstrels are a class of performers that speak for themselves, and on the occasion of Harry Pell's benefit, we expect to see a house crowded to overflowing.

A MAN named Graham, who insisted on breaking a store-keeper's axe helve to ascertain whether it was strong enough to cut down trees, was the only case at the Police Court yesterday. He was charged $3 for the information he obtained, which he refused to pay.

THERE will be no service at the House of Hope to-day.

LOCAL NOTICES:

CARTES DES VISITES of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other remarkable persons, including Tom Thumb and wife, &c. Albums in great variety at all prices. Ambrotypes, Photographs, &c., (Great attention paid to childrens pictures) at Mrs. Watkin's Gallery, Third street, nearly opposite the bridge. 2t.

LOST.—A Gold Pen and Pencil marked with the owner's name. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to this office.

BEANS WANTED.—Cash paid for prime White Beans. C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

POTATOES WANTED.—We are paying cash for all the Potatoes of first quality.
L. B. & C. GREIG,
C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all points reached by Express. Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.
Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.
VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.
VIA LA CROSSE,
Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.
No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.
☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.
No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.
E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.
my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:
REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

River and Steamboat News.

☞The Mississippi is falling most of the way down to the mouth of the Missouri, with three feet between here and Lake Pepin. The Minnesota is also falling slowly, with less than thirty inches on the rapids.

☞The Itasca arrived yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and after unloading her freight, started at 11 o'clock for the Minnesota river, to meet a barge which was on the way down to her. She went to within two miles of Shakopee before she met it. This is the first time a boat the size of the Itasca has gone up the Minnesota that distance. Capt. Webb, her veteran commander, assures us he would have gone clear to Shakopee, had not his wood pile gave out. The Itasca left at o'clock on her down trip. We are indebted to her gentlemanly clerk, Charles Mather, for a copy of her manifest.

☞The fine steamer Northern Light, will be in port to-day, and is the down river packet this evening. The Light is a splendid packet, and her clerk, J. P. Farley, is an able officer.

☞The Keokuk goes down this morning at 8 o'clock. She is a fast and well managed packet, and is commanded by experienced officers. John C. Cooper is her well-known clerk.

☞The Jeanette Robert arrived from the Minnesota River yesterday morning with a large cargo of produce, for a manifest of which we are indebted to Clerks McLagan and Hubbell. The Jeanette left again in the evening with a good trip.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

From the St. Cloud Democrat, May 14.

The River still continues to fall slowly and it is generally thought that we shall have no steamboat arrivals this season. It would require heavy, continuous rains to bring the water to a proper stage for navigation.

From the La Crosse Republican.

THE "STAR."—This is probably the name of John Force's new boat building for the La Crosse and Root river trade. The hull is 65 feet long and 11 feet beam. It will have an eight horse engine power, and draw about eight inches when complete. Force thinks to have it ready for use within four weeks. Success to him.

Per Jeannette Roberts.—Temple & Beaupre, 5 boxes mdze; Temple & Beaupre, 201 sks wheat; Borup & Champlin, 68 sks wheat; C A Upham, 104 sks corn, 118 sks rye, 57 sks potatoes, 4 bbls potatoes; Kessler & Reihl, 2 bundle hides; P. Kelly, 1 wagon and 1 pair bobb sleighs; J. C. Burbank & Co., 15 pkgs h h goods; S Swan, 6 pkgs h h goods; C Cardinal, 28 h h goods; D C Sheppard 1,339 sks wheat; E McLogan, 1 bbl sundries; Gus Temple, 1 box meat, 1 crate rags; Simpson, 3 pkgs mdze; G Bilder, 3 pkgs h h goods; M Merrill, 3 pkgs mdze; 51 cabin passengers; 23 deck passengers.

Per Steamer Itasca.—J. C. Morin, 14 pkgs ag implements; N P Clark, 4 pkgs forks; G Mitsch, 1 hhd coal; D S Stombs, 3 hhds coal; C F & M Powell, 18 pkgs forks, &c.; T & B 13 pkgs powder, 2 bbls oil, 1 case hats; Nichols & D, 10 hhds coal; F Therg, 10 pkgs forks, &c, 5 c stoves, 4 kegs nails, 36 pcs h ware; H Renkle, 1 case, C H Pettit, 15 bdls iron; J B Brazeau, 53 pkgs iron; J G Working, 3 cases; Cheritree & F, 3 bxs; W A Nixon, 4 pkgs; E Laugevin, 30 bags bran; E H & A J Davis, 36 bxs glass; Temple & B 19 bxs; Wakefield & Son, 5 bdls forks; Kessler & R, 70 bdls salt; Hogan & C, 1 bx8, 1 bale; F Thurg, 17 grind stones, 8 pkgs mdse; Wm Constans, two mill stones; P F McQuillan, 30 bxs candy; J I Beaumont, 1 bbl; Gillman & Bro, 2 bars shatting; D D Merrill, 1 bx; C & F, 5 bxs W Lewis, 1 hhd coal; T H Gibbs, lot hh goods, 1 sulky, 28 sheep, 1 horse; W Leip, 4 hhds coal; Vater & R, 1 can, 4 bxs; F Sherg, 7 stoves, 4 ovens.

Monetary & Commercial

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVE., May 16, 1863.

Gold fluctuating and uncertain. The Eastern advices to-day report the market dull and declining at about 48c.

Commercial.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Market.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 16.

The week just closed has been devoid of any especial excitement in the produce market, yet a much larger business than ordinary was done, and the market was active throughout.

The receipts for the week ending to-day have been as follows:

Wheat	25,410	bushels.
Oats	1,500	"
Corn	1,277	"
Potatoes	1,498	"
Rye	295	"
Barley	756	"
Flour	200	barrels.
Pork	93	"
Hams	50	boxes.
Hams	2,000	pounds.

These greatly exceed the receipts of any one week hitherto in the history of our city.

The wheat market to day was rather more active than yesterday. The receips were 4,020 bushels. The price paid was about 91c for No. 1.

The market for beef cattle has been poorly supplied during the past week. Some very inferior beeves have been sold at $3 75@4.

Potatoes were dull to day, with sales at 50c for a fair quality. Receipts only 175 bushels.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson Street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
May 8th 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 20th, 1863,

for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE

TROOPS AT FORT RIPLEY,

AND

TROOPS DRAWING SUPPLIES THEREFROM.

The contract to commence

July 1st, 1863, and to be in force for Six Months.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
my9-td Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

NEW PAPER AND STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,
No. 230 Third-St.,
One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders.
my16-1m

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, May 15, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds	¼ per ct. prem.
American Gold	45 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods!

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&wly

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.
F. M JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-d1t Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N.B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

250 BOXES FANCY AND STICK

CANDY,

Just received, and for sale cheap at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BY
JOHN GETZ,
Rogers' Block, Third-st.
ap21-1y

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES, EMBRACING a choice variety of Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, English, Breakfast, Japan, Oolong, &c., selected with special reference to their fine drawing qualities. We intend to make TEAS a *specialty* in our business, and invite all who desire a really *fresh, fragrant* Tea, to inspect the large stock now offering very low for cash, at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

CANDY.—500 BOXES ASSORTED Stick and Fancy, including a superb assortment of Gum Drops, Lozenges, Fig Paste, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for our trade.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.
my6

LIQUORS.—1,000 PACKAGES IMPORTED and Domestic, including all the *choice and popular* brands of our own introduction, which have been received with such marked favor. Our stock of Liquors, in *extent, variety and cheapness*, defies comparison. Look in at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

FISH.—100 BOXES CODFISH. 50 do. Bake, 50 do. Smoked Halibut, 100 barrels Pickled Herring, 200 boxes Scaled do., 100 kegs Dutch do., and Mackerel in half barrels and kits—all at low prices.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—FIFTY gross—every variety and flavor—Burkee's popular brand.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—FIGS, IN fancy boxes and drums, fresh and fine, Dates, new and nice; Currants, do.; Prunes—a large stock in wood and glass; Citron, &c., &c., &c. We sell them cheap.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.—200 cases Field's unrivalled Cove Oysters; 50 do. Lobsters; 100 do. Sardines—half and quarter boxes—cheap at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos 3 and 4 Jackson street.

TOBACCOES. — 300 PACKAGES, embracing a great variety of standard brands—Plugs, Fine-Cut Chewing, Smoking, Anderson's "Solace," &c.—at low prices.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING to the GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE, may be found *(cheap as the cheapest)* in the extensive stock now opening at
my6-tf COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

SUGARS AND COFFEES. — 600 Packages, including every known variety and grade, bought "in the nick of time," will be sold at very clear margins. *We mean it.*
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a partnership connection, from this date, under the firm name of Nicols, Dean & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand, and settle all the business of the late firm.
May 1, 1863. NICOLS & DEAN,
my2-2w P. BERKEY.

BURLAPS FOR SALE. — NEW Burlap Sacks (four bushel) constantly on hand.
my7-1w C. W. WOOLLEY, cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

TENTS AND WAGON COVERS, FOR EMIGRANTS AND EXPEDITIONISTS.—I shall have WALL TENTS, accomodating nine persons, with fly, pole and pins, complete, and WAGON COVERS, 9x14 complete, for sale for cash.
my7-1w C. W. WOOLLEY, cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

SUGAR FOR SALE. — A FEW barrels choice light brown Sugar for sale at 13½ cents per pound.
my7-1w C. W. WOOLLEY, cor. Sibley and Third.

BEANS FOR SEED.—I HAVE A few bushels of choice Seed Beans (small white), for sale by the bushel, peck or quart.
my7-1w C. W. WOOLLEY, cor. Sibley and Third streets.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.
F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,

Has in store a large and well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Consisting in part of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SOAP, CANDLES, FISH, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDY, FIGS, FRIED FRUITS,

In short every thing belonging to the

GROCERY BUSINESS

Including

Tobaccos, Cigars, Wines, Liquors

AND

Pure Old Rye & Bourbon WHISKIES.

These goods will be sold at the lowest market rates, and all buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine the goods, and compare prices before making their purchases. Call at the old stand, *corner of Third and Jackson streets.*
J. I. BEAUMONT.
my6-d&w1y

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 1-16 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
my10 **ST. PAUL.**

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Over Messrs. THOMPSON & BRO'S. BANK, Third-st., Saint Paul. ap28-1m

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,

Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,
15 Cases Clocks,
Manufactured by the
Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

Are now ready to FORWARD FREIGHT at

Moderate Rates,

to and from

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, SAINT PAUL, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

☞ Goods called for.

Orders to be left at the office, No. 172 Third street.

A. J. GOODRICH, Agent.
W. J. CULLEN, Managing Director. my12-2w

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN,
May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery

PLATED WARE,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
House Furnishing Goods
of every description.

Have removed from Robert Street, to UNION BLOCK, 3d-st., 2d door from Roberts-st.
sep22-d&w

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply
Families and Boats,
as usual during the Summer of 1863.
m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

**HARMON, GALE &

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1863. NUMBER 117.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, MAY 19

GRANT'S SUCCESSES.

If the news from Grant's army, which comes entirely through rebel sources, is true, it puts an entirely new aspect on affairs in that Department—and in the important results already achieved argues the speedy capture of Vicksburg. Tho we have before been deceived by rumors from the rebel papers on which similar hopes were based these statements through several distinct channels, afford a strong presumption of their truth, and as they are so far credited by Gen. Hurlbut as to be made the subject of an official dispatch, we may for the present assume that Grant is in possession of Jackson. We may take for granted that this important stragetic point, the key of all the remaining defences in the State of Mississippi, was not won without a desperate attempt by the rebels to hold it.

Jackson is 45 miles due east of Vicksburg, on the only line of Railroad which approaches the latter stronghold.

According to Gen. Hurlbut Grant is also in possession of Edwards' depot, on the same railroad, some 25 miles further west, and about 20 miles from Vicksburg. Virtually Grant has possession of the whole line of Railroad, and of every avenue of supply or escape for the rebel force in Vicksburg, except the Yazoo valley on the northeast—which, we presume, will also very soon be closed against them if they await the result of an attack on their works. Undoubtedly, however, desperate efforts are being made by the rebels to concentrate a force for the relief of Vicksburg, and the present situation of Grant is therefore not without its perils.

P. S.—It will be seen that our midnight dispatches bring advices from Union sources of an earlier date than that from rebel channels which, as far as they go, confirm the latter. We suppose the bridge alluded to across the Black river, where a battle with Pemberton was supposed to be impending, is the railroad bridge, about 10 miles east of Vicksburg.

HOOKER'S LOSSES.

The *Pioneer*—always credulous of what it wishes—quotes with evident relish, and zealously attests the truth of, a statement by a correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, that Hooker lost in the recent battles 22,000 killed and wounded, besides a large number of prisoners. The extreme reticency of the War Department is all that gives such extravagances as this a place in the public journals. We have before pointed out its improbability, and this improbability is augmented by the statistics of Hooker's strength which have since come to hand.

The New York *World* says that Hooker's whole army consisted of 141,000 men before his recent advance across the Rappahannock. It has been over and over again repeated that only three-eighths of this force which, if the *World's* estimate be a true one, would be about 52,000 men, were engaged in the recent battles. Twenty-two thousand killed and wounded, and a large number of prisoners, a phrase which could not well describe less than 4,000—the rebels claim 8,000—would make a total loss of least 26,000, or half the whole force engaged; a story which, besides being contradicted by all previous statements from official sources is incompatible with the existence of that confident and enthusiastic *morale* which is everywhere attributed o Hooker's army, as it would imply the most terrible slaughter ever experienced by any army which was not completely routed and dispersed in the process.

THE WINNEBAGO LANDS.

The Mankato *Record* says:

Of the entire Winnebago reservation, there are in Blue Earth County 234 sections—179 sections being offered for sale to the highest bidder, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres each, leaving 55 sections open to pre-emption.

In Waseca county there are 90 sections—57 sections being offered for sale; and 33 sections subject to pre-emption.

The lands offered for sale are the most valuable and include all the timber on the reservation. The lands subject to pre-emption are wholly prairie, and include that portion of the reservation on which are located the government buildings. The improvements are to be appraised, and the person pre-empting the land is required to purchase the improvements at their appraised valuation.

We regret very much to see that the rules established by the Indian Bureau at Washington for the sale of the major part of these lands, contain no provision for the settlement of the lands as a condition of sale. The effect of the present regulations is to turn them over to absentee speculators, and thus curse the garden spot of the State with solitude and barrenness for years to come. Our Congressmen should make a strenuous effort to secure a modification of the rules in this particular.

HOOKER'S CAMPAIGN.

We publish elsewhere a judicious and well-tempered article from the Cincinnati *Commercial* on Hooker's recent campaign, which—except in one or two particulars, still doubtful from ignorance of the facts—seems to us to be, if not a complete vindication of his strategy on that occasion, at least a thorough answer to the criticisms of Mr. Emil Schalk, which we print on our second page.

The answer of Mr. George Wilkes, whose personal intimacy with Hooker gives a sort of a semi-authority to his statements, we shall endeavor to find room for to-morrow.

THE HAMBURG FAIR.

In our article in Sunday morning's PRESS, on the Hamburg Agricultural Exhibition, an important paragraph was omitted by some mistake of the printers. It is perhaps not now too late to announce that Governor Ramsey has undertaken to superintend the transmission through the proper channels of articles in convenient packages intended for that exhibition. Specimens of our wheat, barley, field-roots, &c., would form appropriate contributions, but the matter must be promptly attended to as the articles destined for the Fair, should be in New York by the first of June.

Lake Superior, Michigan, Items.

We find among the statistics contained in Preliminary Reports of the U. S. Census the following, made up from June 1, 1859, to June 1, 1890.

In that time the Upper Peninsula of Michigan exported six thousand two hundred and eighty-three tons of Copper valued at $2,292.16, being more than double that of all other States in the Union. Michigan has credit for seventeen thousand nine hundred tons iron ore, which yielded ten thousand four hundred tons of pig iron, valued at $291,400, or a little more than one-tenth of the whole amount in the United States. The value of white fish caught and sold was $250,000, or one twenty-fifth of the total value of the fish caught in the United States. The Upper Peninsula, consisting then of Houghton, Ontonagan, and Marquette counties, is returned as having ten thousand nine hundred and six white males, five thousand two hundred and sixty five white females, eighty-one colored males, sixty-five colored females, one hundred and fifteen male Indians, and hundred and ninety female Indians.

Recruiting for the National Army in Ireland.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL RUSSELL AND MR. ADAMS.

From the London News, April 28.

An important correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams on this subject was published yesterday. The first letter, dated Nov. 20, 1862, is from Earl Russell, and informs Mr. Adams "that her Majesty's Government are informed, by persons to whom they are disposed to give credit, that recruits are being raised in this country for serving in the army of the United States, and that bounty money of a considerable amount is offered by agents of the United States to encourage British subjects to enlist," and that the practice to which his attention is thus called is calculated seriously to increase the difficulties already incident to the observance of neutrality by her Majesty's Government.

On the following day Mr. Adams replies, stating that he "not only has no knowledge of any such proceedings, but he has no belief that they can have been attempted by any persons really vested with authority as agents of the United States. Should it turn out that these are individuals assuming to act under such an authority, he will be obliged to Earl Russell for such information as he may possess that may enable him to ascertain who these persons may be, and to take the necessary measures to disavow their operations."

On the 9th of December Earl Russell writes to Mr. Adams, stating that he has the satisfaction of informing him that "further inquiries which have been instituted respecting the alleged recruiting in London for the United States Army seem to establish that the reports to that effect which had reached her Majesty's Government were without foundation."

On the 16th of April Earl Russell writes to Mr. Adams.

SIR: With reference to your letter of the 15th inst., in which you repeated the denial you had formerly made of the truth of the report that men were being enrolled in this country for the United States Army, I think it right to communicate to you the substance of a report which has just been made to Her Majesty's Government with regard to the number of persons who are now being shipped as emigrants from Queenstown to New York. It is stated that within the last fortnight 1,278 emigrants have sailed, the greater number being strong, active young men; that it cannot be doubted that they are intended for the United States Army, and that, in fact, many of them do not deny it. A certain number of these men were militiamen from Cork and its vicinity, and they informed the emigration officer that they would get from $250 to $300 bounty. It also appears that the prospect of this large bounty has been held out to young men by general rumor throughout the country. It is further stated that the friends of these persons in America are paid so much for obtaining and bringing them over to New York. I do not think it necessary to enumerate this letter with further statements of a more or less trustworthy character which have reached Her Majesty's Government, corroborative of this asserted recruiting of Her Majesty's subjects for service in the United States army; and I shall therefore merely add that I am informed that about eight hundred young men were booked to sail from Queenstown by the steamer of the 9th inst., it being freely spoken of that all the young men were going to join the Northern army, and that, a though the Inman Company have put on additional steamers, the number of applicants for passage is so great that they cannot all be accommodated, and that several families are consequently left behind each week. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, April, 18, 1863.

Two days after, Mr. Adams replies:

MY LORD: I am very much obliged to you for the courtesy extended to me in the communication of the substance of a report which has been made to her Majesty's Government, with regard to the number of persons who are now being shipped as emigrants from Queenstown. The fact that a great many people, especially in Ireland, have been anxious for some time past to find their way to the United States has been made known to me by the frequent applications to this legation for free passage. A considerable portion of these contain offers to enlist in the service of the Government. No doubt they are more or less influenced by the high bounties offered in America, accounts of which have been from time to time published in the newspapers here. To all such solicitations the answer from here has been to the effect that no authority has been given by the Government to listen to any proposals of the kind or to make any engagements whatever. Instructions have likewise been sent to the respective Consuls who have reported similar proposals to me, to make the same answer. I have no reason to believe that any American citizen in England, clothed with authority, has ventured to act in any other way. It is proper for me to add, in explanation of the emigration that is taking place, that a gentleman of influence in America, now in London, who is in a situation to know, has lately informed me that some of the great corporations for the extension of railways in the Western part of the United States, having experienced inconvenience from the liability of the laborers in their employ to be drafted for the war, and apprehending more, are making efforts to procure large supplies from other countries of aliens, who are from that circumstance exempted from the risk of being called into the service. It may be that some of those who desire to get across the ocean, for the purpose of enlisting, expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed before them. In addition to this, there is no doubt of the fact of a scarcity of laborers in the United States. I learn from private sources that the rate of wages this season is very much advanced. I am led to believe that these causes, in addition to the alleged distress of the population of Ireland, may explain the phenomena of emigration to which your lordship has been pleased to draw my attention.—I pray, &c.

[Signed] CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

—An Irish girl, an operative in Smith's paper mill, Lee, Massachusetts, recently found five genuine $1,000 treasury notes in the paper rags; and another girl, in another mill, in another lot of rags, found a gold chain valued at $50.

Review of Hooker's Campaign.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 15th.

We have been disposed to take a favorable view of Gen. Hooker's operations; but it must be obvious to persons of intelligence that precise information, on matters of the greatest pith and moment relating to the campaign, is not yet public property. Our impression is that the number of effective soldiers under Gen. Hooker, when he made his forward movement, has been over estimated, and that if his plan of the campaign was faulty, it was so because he attempted too much. We know, for the fact is before the world, that he was not supported as he might have been in other quarters. The attack upon Charleston, for instance, if postponed until the first of May, would have detained all of Beauregard's forces in South Carolina; and if a diversion was to be made by Reeves on the Peninsula, it would have been more effectual if he had appeared at the head of York River, on the 1st, inst ad of on the 7th of the month; and it is clear that that diversion should have been made by the whole of the available force under Gen. Dix, instead of by a single division. It has been suggested that Stoneman's cavalry raid should have taken place so as to destroy Lee's communications with Richmond before Hooker passed the Rappahannock, but that is merely a conjecture, and it may be doubted whether a time could have been selected in which Stoneman would have found the enemy's rear so unprotected. Hooker has been blamed for sending the best of his cavalry on such a journey at such a time, but there is nothing to show that the main expedition suffered any inconvenience, or lost any opportunity from inefficiency of the cavalry retained in hand. The character of the country into which Hooker advanced was such that the fight was necessarily one of infantry and artillery. One of the plausible allegations against Gen. Hooker is that he needlessly divided his force, and suffered Sedgwick to go into an extra-hazardous position, whence his withdrawal was rather through luck than good management. We must not forget that it was necessary for the enemy to be deceived as to the point at which the main body of the army was to pass the Rappahannock. The enemy were confused by Sedgwick's feint in crossing the river below Fredericksburg. By the time Sedgwick withdrew his troops from below the town and took up his position, Hooker was fairly across above and upon Lee's flank at Chancellorville. The question now was, whether the position at Falmouth, and the line of communications to Acquia Creek were to be abandoned by Sedgwick to follow the march of Hooker, or whether he should hold that position and line by remaining, with the purpose of taking advantage of Lee's employment with Hooker, to assault the Fredericksburg lines. If Sedgwick had followed Hooker he would have been obliged to make a march of thirty miles, occupying two days, in order to come up with him; and it was reasonable to conclude that by that time the battle between Lee and Hooker would be over. These things had been considered, and Sedgwick had been given discretionary power as to making an attack on Fredericksburg Heights. It was presumed that if Hooker held his own, Sedgwick could rout Lee's rear guard from their entrenchments, and without further difficulty join Hooker's left wing, saving the Acquia Creek line and avoiding the circuitous march that had been taken by the main body of the army. It was assumed too that the appearance of a formidable force at Falmouth, which would, of course, be visible to the enemy, and was really ostentatiously displayed before them, would constrain Lee to leave in Fredericksburg a considerable body of troops. These calculations of chances do not seem irrational. Hooker was splendidly successful in passing the river, flanking Lee's army and compelling the enemy to attack him in his chosen position. And when Lee fell upon Hooker, Sedgwick, seeing the opportunity of which he had discretionary power to take advantage, pushed across the river, occupied Fredericksburg and carried the hights by storm, taking a large number of prisoners and capturing the most famous battery in the rebel army—the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. Now if Hooker has held his ground, as of course he had implicit confidence that he could, all would have been well, Sedgwick could have joined his left wing easily, Fredericksburg would have been ours, the old line of communications would have been safe, and our whole force would have been massed south of the Rappahannock in superb style. But Hooker's right wing did not withstand onset of the enemy. The 11th Corps was routed, and lost artillery and precious ground. Hooker was obliged to rectify his position, and so doing yielded the ground on which he expected to be joined by Sedgwick, who marched forward and became involved in extreme peril by running into Lee's position instead of our own. Lee, having beaten Hooker back, fell upon Sedgwick, and drove him with loss, across the river. But why did not Hooker fall upon Lee while he was attacking Sedgwick? We do not know; and it would be presumptious to charge General Hooker with incompetency at that critical moment, unless we knew what was the condition of our army—whether it had been severely shaken by the combats of Saturday and Sunday; what sort of roads there were between the position held by Hooker and the ground over which Sedgwick was being driven; and whether a defense of these roads could easily have been made by Lee; what information Hooker had of the condition of affairs on his left. We do not even know, with an approach to exactness, the distance between Hooker's forces and the scene of Sedgwick's discomfiture. We do not know whether Hooker knew or ought to have known there was an engagement on his left, until it was over. Every thing in such cases depends on the issue of the troops, the "day of the land," the condition of the roads, and perhaps even upon the state of the atmosphere, and the way the wind blows, as it may be all-important whether the musketry is or is not heard. The opinion is prevalent, that while Lee was engaged with Sedgwick, it is unpardonable in Hooker that he did not move upon Lee, but judicious persons will desire to know all about it before they are explicit in condemnation. We do not know how deeply erroneous is the impression that Hooker remained tamely idle and irresolute, within easy reach of the enemy, with a vast army, capable of an irresistable onset, while they were crushing Sedgwick, but we are inclined to the opinion, that this impression is one that does the greatest possible injustice to a gallant officer. It has not been our custom, in commenting on the conduct of the war, to hurriedly condemn Generals who have failed to accomplish all that an excitable and exacting public have demanded, and we do not intend to change our policy in this respect now. But why did Hooker re-cross the river? Hadn't he a strong position? Was not his loss slight, in comparison with the number of his men? Was not his army in gun-on order and eager for the fray? We expect Hooker had excellent reasons for placing the river between himself and the enemy. We presume they amounted to a thing of which the people have not unfrequently heard—a military necessity. The rout of the 11th Corps lost him the strategic position of his right. The defeat of Sedgwick cost him his left. There was a storm. The Rappahannock was swelling over its banks. His supplies were short. The opportunity for striking a decisive blow had clearly been lost. He did well to retire beyond the river, and wait for a better time. The world knows he is not a coward, that he is not wanting in timely audacity. He seems also not to be wanting in common prudence—not the man to make a reckless sacrifice of an army, perhaps of the cause of his country itself, to the vanity of personal prestige. It is fortunate for his reputation that the sharpest assaults made upon him, strike where the country knows he is least vulnerable. It may be that he is not a general competent to do the best that is possible with one hundred thousand men, and the fact, as asserted by the Secretary of War, that not more than one-third of his troops were heavily engaged, gives a colorable reason to doubts on that subject; but who is going to believe that he is irresolute, timorous under the pressure of responsibility, over cautious? The turning-point of the campaign, it seems to us, was the sudden and totally unlooked for disaster of the 11th Corps. That broke the symmetry of the plan, up to that moment perfectly executed. If Jackson's charge on our right had been successfully resisted, Sickles's movement would have cut the rebel army in two, and Sedgwick, sweeping the hights of Fredericksburg, would have come in fresh for the chase; and Lee would have been beaten back, ruinously over the broken roads in Richmond. Supposing Hooker had not "divided his army," as the phrase goes, crossing the country, with a mysterious horror attaching to it. Suppose no fight before Fredericksburg had been made, and our whole army had advanced on the line of real attack. Inevitably Lee's army would have been in full force upon our advance, before all our troops could have crossed the river and formed in line of battle. The result would have been most precarious. The crisis of the contest would have come on while our army was divided by the river, and certainly the chances would have been against us. Would not the fault-finders then have declared Hooker a foolhardy fellow, who did not understand enough of the art of war to take ordinary precautions in attempting the dangerous enterprise of crossing a river in the face of a vigilant and powerful foe? Suppose General Sedgwick, instead of crossing at Fredericksburg, and taking the enemy in the rear, had, after making his feint, marched up the river in the path of Hooker. He could not have joined the main body of our forces until after the battles of Saturday and Sunday. He would have found our troops driven back; the enemy would have been in full possession of Fredericksburg, and they might have sent a force across the river at that point to menace our communications, fall upon our trains, left on the north bank of the river, with the intent to give inability to our fighting men. The eight days' rations with which the army was at first provided, would not have been miraculously multiplied. We cannot expect that Divine Providence would have deferred the storm. The army, tangled in the difficult country and drenched in the rain, might not have been much more capable of going forward, owing to the accession to its numbers; the reasons that caused the corps commanders to favor a retrograde movement, would, in all probability, have been no less imperious than they were found in the absence of Sedgwick; and it is by no means impossible that Falmouth abandoned, our line of retreat would have been upon Washington. As the case stand, we believe the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, in the late operations on the Rappahannock were fully equal to ours, and the weight of testimony is that it is greater. The vital question that determines the profit and loss of the campaign is as to the condition in which the two armies now are. What is their *morale*? And here we are without definite information upon which we can confidently rely. But it is not unfair to assume that the brilliant dash of our cavalry to the James river, throwing the whole district north of that stream into consternation, and implanting a panic in Richmond that will stick to the place like an ague, and the incalculable loss to the rebel cause in the death of "Stonewall Jackson," will infect their army with a degree of demoralization, greater than that which ours has been troubled by the retreat across the Rappahannock.

Largest Muscalonge on Record.

CLEARWATER, WRIGHT CO., May 15.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press.

Perhaps you will be pleased to insert the following: "I certify, that I have this day weighed the Mascalonge, killed with a pitchfork by Dan. Fuller, under his father's shop on the Clearwater river, in the town of Clearwater, and that the same weighed 61½ pounds."

THOMAS FONSFORD,
Chairman Board Supervisors.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

—A soldier in one of the Massachusetts regiments writes home a curious incident. He was in the battle of Fredericksburg last fall, and in the hurry of recrossing the river left his portfolio behind. But when our army last week crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford (which, it will be remembered, is twenty-five miles above Fredericksburg) this same portfolio was found in a hastily abandoned rebel camp, and, by means of the name written on it, was returned to the owner, who found the contents all safe, including, he writes, "a photograph of my mother, which, of course, I shall prize more dearly than ever."

—The following is a summary, in tabular form, of the work accomplished by General Stoneman's expedition in Virginia:—

Bridges destroyed	22
Culverts destroyed	7
Ferries destroyed	5
Railroads broken, places	7
Supply trains burned	4
Wagons destroyed	122
Horses captured	260
Mules captured	104
Canals broken	2
Canal boats burned	5
Trains of cars destroyed	3
Storehouses burned	3
Telegraph stations burned	4
Wires cut, places	5
Depots burned	3
Towns visited	25
Contraband's liberated	150

Besides the destruction of large quantities of pork, bacon, flour, wheat, corn, clothing and other articles of great value to the rebel army.

—The London *Herald* of the 29th of April publishes the following, under the head of "Monster Federal Loan:"

We understand that Mr. Walker, a confidential agent of Mr. Chase, has arrived in this country from Washington with full powers to negotiate a sterling loan for £50,000,000 on behalf of the Federal Government. The stock is to bear 7 per cent. interest, payable half yearly in sterling in London, France and the United States. Possibly, as a further inducement and security to British capitalists, the confiscated cotton plantations and other property of the Southern rebels may be hypothecated to the loan contractors. Mr. Walker has proceeded to Manchester, where his proposals are more likely to be entertained than in Lombard street.

—Bomb shells are hardly safe to warm one's kettle by. At Beaufort, S. C., some days ago, says the *New South*:

A colored washerwoman, while industriously engaged in her ordinary avocation, in a large yard, found a chunk of some hard substance which she thought would serve her admirably to place her kettle on. She removed it, the bottom all covered with sparks, from the fire to the aforesaid ash-heap, and proceeded to kindle a fire. The consequences were appalling. The woman was knocked down and received a bad, but not dangerous wound in the arm.

—It is said that Gen. A. P. Hill has been placed in command of Stonewall Jackson's corps in the rebel army.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN. May 18th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this Office until June 5th, 1863, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

To the Troops at the following named Posts:

POST ON SOUTH BRANCH ON WATONWAN

CAMP POPE,
FAIRMOUNT,
NEW ULM,
MANKATO,
ST. PETERS,
HENDERSON.

In case other Posts are established on or near the Minnesota River, the Contractor will be required to furnish said Posts with Fresh Beef at the contract price.

Separate Bids will be received for each of the above Posts or one bid may include all of them. The Contract to commence June 15th, and to be in force 6 months.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARRANTEE.

We,——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarrantee that ——, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded to him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid. Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

my19 td

Mankato *Independent* please copy, send three copies and charge PRESS.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

GRANT'S FORCES CAPTURE JACKSON, MISS.

REBELS ACKOWLEDGE A DEFEAT AT RAYMOND.

The Vicksburg Rebels Cut off from Communication.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

Pemberton will meet Grant with 50,000 Men.

The Vallandigham Case Settled.

PROVOST MARSHALS ORDERED TO DRAFT.

It will Take Place About the Middle of July.

Hooker Lost Eight Guns and Captured Nine.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN CHARLESON HARBOR.

Proposed Command for General Butler.

OUR SUCCESS IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The following was read to-day at Headquarters of the army:

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Papers of the 14th, from Vicksburg and Jackson, report that Grant defeated Gregg's brigade at Raymond, on Tuesday, the 12th. The rebel loss, admitted in the papers, is 700.

The next day Gregg was reinforced by Gen. W. H. T. Walker, of Georgia, when he was attacked at Mississippi Springs and driven towards Jackson.

On Thursday a telegram from Canton says the Federals had taken Jackson from the east, probably, by a cavalry movement.

Gen. Johnson arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and went out towards Vicksburg with three brigades. He must have been west of Jackson when the capture was made by our forces.

The force which found Gregg's brigade was from Port Hudson, and Walker's was from Jordan.

Every horse fit for service in Mississippi is claimed by the rebel government to mount their troops.

Grant has struck the railroad near Edward's Station.

S. A. HURLBUT, Maj. Gen.

Rebel papers contain the following:

MOBILE, May 14.—Jackson, Miss., is occupied by the Federals. We fought all day, but could not hold the city.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 15th has the following:

JACKSON, Miss., 12.—The enemy yesterday advanced with a column of 10,000 men upon Raymond, Miss., where Gen. Gregg had 4100 infantry, few cavalry and no artillery.

Skirmishing began at 9 o'clock, A. M., the enemy being continually reinforced until 1 P. M., when he opened the battle heavily with musketry. Gregg fought two hours with musketry alone, when learning that the enemy were heavily reinforced, and that reinforcements were ready to engage, he retreated through Raymond. He will make a stand at Mississippi Springs, where he has been reinforced with infantry and artillery.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the guns that now lie on the South Commercial Wharf, consists of two long 11 inch Columbiads, and will soon be mounted for our defense, valuable acquisitions no less than handsome trophies of the battle of Charleston harbor.

The Petersburg Express of the 15th says, retaliatory resolutions were adopted by the Confederate Congress, provides that every commissioned officer commanding negroes against the Confederate States when captured, shall be put to death, and the negroes be delivered to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to present or future laws.

The same paper speaks despondingly about affairs at Vicksburg, and says it is due to the people that they should know how affairs stand.

FIRING OFF CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The steamer from Port Royal reports off Charleston the 14th, she heard heavy firing from 2 to 5 P. M., in the harbor. Supposed to be our iron-clads attacking the batteries on Morris' Island.

SPECIALS TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

The *Bulletin* of this evening has the following:

CINCINNATI, May 18.—It is believed that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham left this city last night involuntarily. Rumor assigns Fort Warren as his destination.

Brig. Gen. Hascall commanding the department of Indiana, has been relieved of his command.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

The following is a special to the *Bulletin:*

CINCINNATI, May 18.—A letter from Russellville, Ky., states that on Wednesday a party of sixty mounted guerrillas fired on a train near South Union. The guard on the train returned the fire, and repulsed the rebels with a loss of one killed and one wounded.

The rebels are collecting a large cavalry force south of the Cumberland, and a large infantry force in East Tennessee.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The London *Times* behooves England to look leniently on the proceedings of Wilkes, in view of the maintenance of her own rights when she becomes a belligerant.

The London *Observer*, in a pacific editorial, credits Lincoln's Government with a desire to cultivate friendly relations.

Layard, in the House of Commons, explained the hauling down of the American flag at the Island of Lombroro, during the stay there of a British man-of-war.

Phaeton denied American jurisdiction, and claimed that the island had long been part of the British possessions in the Carribean sea. There had been no correspondence on the subject.

Russia's replies to the Powers on the Polish question were published. It agrees to negotiate in a pacific manner on the basis of the treaty of 1815. The reply is not generally regarded as satisfactory.

Insurgents continue active.

THE DRAFT—BUTLER'S COMMAND—A REBEL LIE—CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The morning papers' specials are barren of much else than speculation.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says movements are on foot, strongly supported in and out of the Cabinet, for the appointment of Gen. Butler to command the Department of the West.

Provost Marshals have been directed to proceed with the draft forihwith, but it is supposed doubtful whether any can be made before the middle of July. Volunteers may be called for before that time.

The *Times'* dispatch states that Senators Wade and Chandler arrived from Falmouth and report our troops in most effective condition and the best of spirits, impatient for an immediate advance on Lee's army.

Captain Flagler, our chief ordnance officer, reports we lost eight guns and captured nine, thus putting the lie on the rebel assertion that they captured fifty guns.

THE MAIL BOATS CAPTURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16.

Two small boats, the Emily and Arrow engaged in carrying mails, &c., from Norfolk through the Dismal Swamp Canal to New Orleans were captured yesterday near Cunituck Bridge, forty miles from Norfolk. All on board were taken off towards Franklin, on the Blackwater. The rebels made our men work the boats in order to pass our gun-boats without detection.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The War Department has officially proclaimed instructions for the government of the armies of the United States, in the field, prepared by Francis Lieber, and revised by a board of officers. They approved and commended them to be published by the President.

Midnight Dispatches

LATEST FROM GRANT.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.

CAIRO, May 18.

Latest dates from Grant's army, through Federal channels, are to the 11th, and from Milliken's Bend to the 14th.

Generals Logan and Osterhouse were marching towards Jackson, driving Bowen with a force, reported at 15,000, before them, while Grant was maching up Black River, expecting to engage Pemberton at the bridge over that stream.

Pemberton's force is estimated at 50,000, and is said to be strongly entrenched near the bridge. A great battle there is imminent.

The health of the army is better than ever before.

The rebels, 300 strong, with two or three pieces of artillery, fired into the steamer Warner, 15 miles above Greenville, Thursday, killing two and wounding four. The fire was returned and several rebels killed.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

It is represented as coming from rebel sources that Gen. Geo. E. Pickett, formerly of the 9th United States infantry, will succeed Jackson. He is now second in command of Longstreet's corps.

Paymasters will soon be provided with funds to pay the army of the Potomac to the 1st of May. The friends of Capt. Stephen Weed, chief of artillery of Sykes' division, says he was not killed in the recent battle, as reported.

VALLANDIGHAM IMPRISONED

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CINCINNATI, May 18.

General Burnsides general order recites the proceedings of the Vallandigham Court Martial, the finding of which is a sentence to close imprisonment during the war in some fortress, to be selected by the Commander of the Department. The order names Fort Warren as the place of confinement.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.

BOSTON, May 18.

The official vote for members of Congress in New Hampshire gives Marcy, Dem., 76 majority in the 1st District; Rollins, Rep., 351 majority in the 2d, and Patterson, Rep., 276 majority in the 3d.

SALE OF 5–20's.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Jay Cooke reports the sale of $1,515,000 worth of 5 20's on Saturday, and the sales to-day reached $3,161,000. The sales last week were $10,000,000, and this week promises to exceed that amount.

MARRIED.

May 17th, by Fleet F. Strother, Esq., JOHN FOLEY to Mrs. JULIA DONOHUE, both of Pierce County, Wisconsin.

New Advertisements.

PURE OLD BOURBON AND Rye Whiskies,

Really Old and Strictly Pure

Recommended for Medicinal and Private Use, and of a quality appreciated by all good judges.

For sale by

my19-1w JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, May 18th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., *MAY 25th*, 1863, For furnishing such of the following articles of

STATIONERY,

As may be from time to time required by the Substance Department, prior to January 1st, 1864.

Reams white wide ruled "Congress" Letter Paper.
Reams Envelope Paper.
Reams white Foolscap Paper, ruled.
Reams white Legal Cap Paper, ruled.
Reams white Folio Post Paper, ruled.
Reams white Note Paper, ruled.
Reams white Note Paper, wide ruled.
Reams white double Flat Cap, faint lined.
Reams white Blotting Paper, heavy.
Envelopes official, white, medium size.
Small Envelopes, yellow.
Envelopes official, yellow, medium size.
Small Envelopes, white.
Memorandum Books.
Pass Books.
Two quire Blank Books, cap size, ruled.
Three quire Blank Books, cap size, ruled.
Pounds red Sealing Wax.
Pounds of Wafers.
Bottles of Black Ink, quarts,
Bottles Arnold's Copying Ink,
Bottles of Black Ink, pints,
Bottles Arnold's Fluid, quarts,
Bottles Red Ink,
Small Bottles of Red Ink.
Pieces of Red Tape.
Rulers Flat—20 inches long.
Dozen Lead Pencils—(Eagle.)
Gross Steel Pens.
Quills.
Pen Holders.
Wooden Ink Stands—large size.
Wooden Ink Stands, medium size.
Paper Cutters—Tin.
Erasers.
Indian Rubber—Pieces of.
Bottles of Mucilage (Davids & Co.)
Rubber Bands—for tiling Papers.

The Stationery to be delivered free of drayage and to be well packed in stout boxes.

No bids will be received except for furnishing all the articles above enumerated.

The bids will state the price at which each article as described and of the best quality will be furnished.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head.

The articles to be paid for in such funds as the United States may furnish.

Samples of Articles required.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "*Proposals for furnishing Commissary Property*," and addressed to M. P. SMALL, Captain & C. S.

my19-td

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr., Successor to WALTER W. WEBB, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy,
Week's, Spark Log and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH,

Sell Furniture at Auction, Wednesday, May 20th, at 10 o'clock. Sale in the large room, on the second floor, entrance through the store, on Third-st., Rogers' Block, above the Bridge.

my19-2t FAIRCHILD & MARCH, Auction and Com. Merchants.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

By accident, last evening, my Mocking Bird made its escape from the cage, and is loose in the city. I will give the above reward to any one who will return him unhurt to my store, on Jackson-st., between 5th and 6th streets.

my19 A. H. WIMBISH

ST. PAUL UNION CLUB COURSE.

On Tuesday next, a purse of $20 will be given for Dray Horses, to go in Dray, best three in five. Entrance free. Ten or more to make a field. Race to come off at 3 o'clock P. M.

my19-1w A. SPENCER.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

GENERAL BURNSIDE ON COPPERHEADS.

The Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Vallandigham Case.

Mr. Vallandigham having made application to the Circuit Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, Gen. Burnside, on notification of the facts, sent to the court the following document:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, O., May 17, 1863.

"*To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the Southern District of Ohio:*

"The undersigned, commanding the Department of the Ohio, having received notice from the clerk of said court that an application for the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus* will be made this morning before your honors on behalf of C. L. Vallandigham, now a prisoner in my custody, asks leave to submit to the court the following statement:

"If I were to indulge in wholesome criticisms of the policy of the government, it would demoralize the army under my command, and every friend of his country would call me a traitor. If the officers and soldiers were to indulge in such criticism, it would weaken the army to the extent of their influence; and if this criticism were universal in the army, it would cause it to be broken to pieces, the government to be divided, our homes to be invaded and anarchy to reign. My duty to my government forbids me to indulge in such criticisms; officers and soldiers are not allowed to so indulge, and this course will be sustained by all honest men.

"Now, I will go further. We are in a state of civil war. One of the States of this department is at this moment invaded, and three others have been threatened. I command the department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition; to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. If it is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything that would weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute, or by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army, or in a portion of my department, it is equally my duty in all portions of it; and it is my duty to use all the force in my power to stop it.

"If I were to find a man from the enemy's country distributing in my camps speeches of their public men, that tended to demoralize the troops, or to destroy their confidence in the constituted authorities of the Government, I would have him tried, and hung if found guilty, and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should such speeches from our own public men be allowed?

"The press and public men, in a great emergency like the present, should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which just now amount to treason. The simple names 'patriot' and 'traitor' are comprehensive enough.

"As I before said, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than civil.

"There never was a war carried on successfully without the exercise of that power.

"It is said that the speeches which are condemned have been made in the presence of large bodies of citizens, who, if they thought them wrong, would have then and there condemned them. That is no argument. These citizens do not realize the effect upon the army of our country, who are its defenders. They have never been in the field; never faced the enemies of their country; never underwent the privations of our soldiers in the field; and, besides, they have been in the habit of hearing their public men speak, and, as a general thing, of approving of what they say; therefore, the greater responsibility rests upon the public men and upon the public press, and it behooves them to be careful as to what they say. They must not use license, and plead that they are exercising liberty. In this department it cannot be done. I shall use all the power I have to break down such license, and I am sure I will be sustained in this course by all honest men. At all events, I will have the consciousness, before God, of having done my duty to my country; and when I am swerved from the performance of that duty by any pressure, public or private, or by any prejudice, I will no longer be a man or a patriot.

"I again assert, that every power I possess on earth, or that is given me from above, will be used in defense of my government, on all occasions, at all times, and in all places within this department. There is no party—no community—no state government—no state legislative body—no corporation, or body of men that have the power to inaugurate a war policy that has the validity of law and power, but the constituted authorities of the government of the United States; and I am determined to support their policy. If the people do not approve that policy, they can change the constitutional authorities of that government, at the proper time and by the proper method. Let them freely discuss the policy in a proper tone; but my duty requires me to stop license and intemperate discussion, which tends to weaken the authority of the government and army; while the latter is in the presence of the enemy—it is cowardly to weaken it. This license cannot be used in our camps—the man would be torn to pieces who would use it.

"There is no fear of the people losing their liberties; we all know that to be the cry of demagogues, and none but the ignorant will listen to it; all intelligent men know that our people are too far advanced in the scale of religion, civilization, education and freedom to allow any power on earth to interfere with their liberties; but this same advancement in these great characteristics of our people teaches them to make all the necessary sacrifices for their country when an emergency requires. They will support the constituted authorities of the government, whether they agree with them or not. Indeed, the army itself is a part of the people, and is so thoroughly educated in the love of civil liberty—which is the best guaranty for the permanence of our republican institutions—that it would itself be the first to oppose any attempt to continue the exercise of military authority after the establishment of peace by the overthrow of the rebellion. No man on earth can lead our citizen soldiery to the establishment of a military despotism, and no man living would have the folly to attempt it. To do so would be to seal his own doom. On this point there can be no ground for apprehension on the part of the people.

"It is said that we can have peace if we lay down our arms. All sensible men know this to be untrue. Were it so, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down until the authority of the government is acknowledged?

"I beg to call upon the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, relatives, friends and neighbors of the soldiers in the field to aid me in stopping this license and intemperate discussion, which is discouraging our armies, weakening the heads of the government, and thereby strengthening the enemy. If we use our honest efforts, God will bless us with a glorious peace and a united country. Men of every shade of opinion have the same vital interest in the suppression of this rebellion; for, should we fail in the task, the dread horrors of a ruined and distracted nation will fall alike on all, whether patriots or traitors.

"These are substantially my reasons for issuing 'General Order No. 38,' my reasons for the determination to enforce it, and also my reasons for the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham for a supposed violation of that order, for which he has been tried. The result of that trial is now in my hands.

"In enforcing this order I can be unanimously sustained by the people, or I can be opposed by factitious, bad men. In the former event, quietness will prevail; in the latter event, the responsibility and retribution will attach to the men who resist the authority and the neighborhoods that allow it.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General,
"Commanding the Department of the Ohio."

EMIL SCHALK'S LETTER.

THE LAST OPERATION ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

THE CAUSE OF ITS FAILURE.

To the editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: When battles are fought in which thousands and thousands of brave soldiers are immolated, but which, notwithstanding the great sacrifice, do not obtain an adequate result for the enormous loss of life, is it then not the duty of every friend of the country to inquire into the cause of the disasters which cover a whole nation with mourning, and which, in its history, remain a dark spot on its glory?

The late battle of Fredericksburg and Chancellorville, with its hecatombs of human beings, may, like nearly all other lost battles of this war, be traced directly to the generals commanding, and it is but just that the whole country should have a clear insight into those mistakes, for it may be that thus more errors in future may be avoided.

Looking at the map it will be seen that the rebel army, in its encampments near Fredericksburg, held a line running from northwest to southeast; its right wing was extended as far down as Port Royal, on the Rappahannock; its left wing rested above Fredericksburg on the same river. This army has only two main lines of retreat. One toward Richmond, the other toward Gordonsville. It cannot retreat to the east or southeast, as such a march would carry it into the Potomac, or York river. Under these circumstances, the natural point of attack is the rebel left wing. If this wing is seriously defeated, and the victory rapidly followed up, the rebel army would be pressed from its two lines of retreat against the southeast; thrown against the rivers, it would be finally obliged to surrender—the same fate which befell the Prussian army after the battle of Jena.

Crossing, therefore, above Fredericksburgh, at United States Ford, for instance, marching rapidly to Chancellorville and from there to a point midway between Chancellorville and Guiney, on the railroad (or, if the last move be considered too daring, moving straight from Chancellorsville against Frederigksburg), would be the correct strategical move to obtain the desired result, viz., the destruction of the rebel army. Utmost speed, concentration of force, and utmost daring, would guarantee complete success.

General Hooker arranged his plans of attack as follows: He had seven army corps; of these three were massed below Fredericksburg, to cross there and make a feint attack on the rebels, two of the corps immediately after the crossing to return and join Gen. Hooker, who meanwhile was crossing with the four remaining corps at several fords some ten to twenty miles above Fredericksburg.

On Sunday, 27th of April, the movement was commenced, on Monday it was continued, and on Tuesday morning the three corps below Fredericksburg, and on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the four corps above Fredericksburg, made good their crossing.

On Wednesday and Thursday the main army moved to Chancellorville, five miles from the principal crossing place, making five miles in thirty-six hours. Friday was occupied in throwing up intrenchments; Saturday the fighting seriously commenced; Saturday evening only, as it appears, the two remaining corps arrived from below. Sunday, another attack and repulse of the main army. Meanwhile Sedgwick carries the intrenchments behind Fredericksburg. By Sedgwick's movements two lines of operation are clearly formed, the two Union armies separated by a distance of some twenty miles, the rebels in a central position between them. While all these movements are being carried out, the whole cavalry under Stoneman is detached on a raid in the rear of the rebel army.

General Lee, without heeding the cavalry in his rear, waits quietly in his intrenchments till the Union movement is fully developed. He easily discerns the feint from the real attack. He throws his whole force against General Hooker, whom he confronts on Thursday evening, giving up, meanwhile, his intrenchments near Fredericksburg. Hooker is beaten on Saturday. On Sunday, scarcely is he on the defensive when Gen. Lee, by means of his interior-line forces, marches Sunday night and throws, on Monday, the mass of his forces against Sedgwick, who the day before had carried the fortifications near Fredericksburg. Sedgwick is beaten, crippled, and scarcely escapes annihilation. After this triple check General Hooker gives up the contest, and re-crosses the river.

By what we have said above of the position of the rebel army, it will be seen that the crossing at Chancellorville by the main force was entirely correct; but it will be seen, too, that the crossing effected by four corps only, instead of seven, or at least six, was entirely incorrect. Had the army consisted of the seven corps, and marched on Wednesday morning, in forced marches, toward Fredricksburg, they would have been, by Wednesday night, behind the rebel intrenchments.

The great decisive battle of the war would probably have taken place on Thursday, and would have been fought under very different circumstances from those of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, where our army was beaten in detail. The idea of a general who is on the offensive, whose avowed object is the capture or destruction of a whole army, making six miles in thirty-six hours just in the most critical moment of his operations, and finally, *after intrenching himself without being on the communications of the enemy*, tells his soldiers that the enemy has to run away or to attack him on his own ground, where he will destroy him, has not its parallel in modern times.

Another quite as unpardonable mistake is in sending away of the cavalry in a moment when a great battle was nearly certain to happen. It was the same silly conduct which made Melas lose the battle of Marengo. The cavalry ought to have formed the utmost right wing in the large wheeling movement which our army performed, and in which the left wing formed the pivot.

Gen. Hooker's operation is modeled on the operations of Wurmsur and Alvinci, in 1796, in Italy; those of Jourdan, in 1799, at Stokach, and, in quite modern times, on that of the royal Neapolitan army, in 1860, at the Volturno. On the contrary, Gen. Lee took a good lesson from the action of Napoleon, the Archduke Charles, and Garibaldi, on those different occasions. General Lee has certainly gained for himself, by this battle, the name of one of the ablest generals of the present age.

It would be wrong to make General Hooker alone responsible for his defeat. We are told that his army is to be reinforced by 30,000 men from Washington, and by 40,000 to 50,000 from Suffolk. Is it not strange that those troops did not join Hooker before the battle? What is the use of 30,000 idle men in Washington? What is the use of those 50,000 on the Blackwater? Why are some 20,000 standing sentry in north Carolina? What have the 30,000 done yet near Charleston?

Is there common sense enough in our great generals to understand that to keep thousands and thousands of men as sentries to prevent blockade runners from coming into southern ports is ridiculous; that it is more reasonable to mass all those troops, and to crush with this superiority the enemy's main armies, because then the blockade runners will soon find no more buyers for their contraband good? But how could such reasonable action be expected from a general-in-chief who advanced against Corinth with a snail-pace to undertake the siege of field-works which the rebels afterward, under Van Dorn, did not hesitate a moment to storm; and who sent Pope with 30,000 men to capture an army which he, with 100,000, could not defeat? It is the same general who, in August last, gave Gen. Burnside the strange order to stay quietly at Fredericksburg with his troops; meanwhile Pope was defeated at Manassas. The same who ordered Pope to retreat toward Washington, instead of ordering him to retreat toward Salem and Berlin, which would have prevented the battle at Manassas and the invasion of Maryland. It is the same who gave the fatal order to Col. Miles to hold Harper's Ferry when the rebels were already in Maryland, and when, thereby, Harper's Ferry had lost all importance.

Have there not been useless butcheries and failures of operation enough to warrant finally the adoption of sound military plans? Till this is done, we can only hope that fortune will once more smile upon the country of freedom.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
E. SCHALK.

Gen. Lee and His Slaves.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE SOUTH.

The following extract from a private letter written by a young man connected with the army of the Potomac to his father in Massachusetts, and published in the Boston *Journal*, gives some facts concerning the rebel General Lee and his treatment of his slaves, which forcibly illustrate the brutalizing effects of slavery. The letter is dated Fort Albany, Va., April 16:

"Some time ago I called on one of General Lee's old slaves, to find out what I could of that highly praised man. I am going to see him again when an opportunity presents itself. You know Gen. Lee is considered an unadulterated 'F. F. V.' He was the superlative of the upper tendom of aristocratic and presumptions Virginia. This slave, now a man, and a Christian man too, is very old and unable to do much, consequently he was left on the estate. Of course he is extremely ignorant, but nevertheless he is quite intelligent, and can tell a straightforward story as clearly as any one.

"General Lee was more dreaded by his slaves than were any of his overseers. His estate was immense. At Arlington he owned (through his wife) seven hundred acres in one lot, eleven hundred acres in another, and other large tracts in the State. He had four hundred slaves right here; how many more elsewhere, I don't know. Thus you see 'his possessions were very great,' and being so near Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, were very valuable. He had carriages, plate, and all the equipage of a proud Virginian aristocrat. He was 'almost worshipped' by the gay, the haughty, the renowned and the gifted. His position was envied, his name honored.

"This slave had a score of sons and daughters. One by one they were torn from him, until now, in his helpless old age, but one son and two daughters remain. One daugter and the son were too young to be carried away; the other daughter was too sharp to be entrapped. It was really affecting to hear this old man tell his wrongs and his anguish at parting with his loved ones. He 'knew they would have to be sold sometime,' he said, 'but they were my children and I couldn't help loving them.' Some were seized in his presence, and sold before his face; others were meanly stolen at night and hurried off without a good-bye blessing.

"One day the slaves had been worked unusually hard. It had rained furiously all day (and I know what a Virginia rain is), at evening they returned to their huts, wet, weary and hungry. This family had nothing to eat, they had been at work all day, and couldn't prepare anything, and two of the boys went to the brook to catch a few fish. It was dark, but they were seen and reported. The aristocratic General Lee ordered them to be whipped at a certain hour the next day. All the slaves were assembled to see the flogging. Four boys and a girl were to be flogged. 'It was done in that barn,' and he pointed out the deserted building. The overseer lasted away at the boys till their backs were raw and bleeding. Next came the girl; her back was stripped and her hands tied so that her feet could just touch the floor. The overseer gazed at her tortured form and hesitated. Lee ordered him to flog her. 'I can't do it,' was the reply. Again he ordered, and again the overseer replied, 'Master I can't whip a woman.' Lee snatched the whip and with his own hands flogged a helpless woman, which his overseer had the manliness not to do. As I heard this black man tell these stories I felt what I cannot express. My heart throbbed with indignation and my body trembled with passion. Oh, how I wanted the power to avenge this man's foul wrongs! Because he was black he suffered cruelties which we would not allow a dog to suffer. I thought of our own loved family. What if I were cruelly whipped for getting food for a half starved mother? What if my sisters were rudely snatched away and sold to brutal men! What if my father were trampled under foot as a chattel and not a word of intercession permitted? And I thought, too, of a righteous God beholding all these things, and wondered how long He would allow this wickedness. I prayed as never before for the slave, and, trusting my faith to Him whose ways are so mysterious, I consecrated myself to His and my country's sacred cause of liberty and righteousness. My dependence is in Him, and I cannot, I will not, believe He will allow the oppressor to triumph. Some tell us, at home, even, that slavery is a 'Divine institution,' and blame us for speaking aught against it. I thank God that I never thought so, and that I have seen enough never to think so. How a being can say that flagrant injustice, brutality, and inhuman barbarity are 'divine,' I cannot see. He is a being but not a man. As for me, my 'anti-slavery' is stronger than ever, and immovably fixed. We are being taught that we must 'let my children go:' and I were unworthy a mother's kiss, a father's blessing, a sister's tear, or a brother's affection, did I not use every exertion—feeble or powerful—to enforce the lesson.

"After Lee had lacerated the girl's body he bathed the yet bleeding wounds in brine. Now that hand is raised against his country."

Death of Stonewall Jackson.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF HIS DEATH.

Richmond papers of the 10th, have the particulars of the death of Stonewall Jackson. His arm was amputated because of the wound received, and secondary hemorrhage set in, from the effects of which he died. There is great despondency in Richmond, in consequence. Jackson was the ranking officer of the rebel army in Virginia, next to Lee. He was shot very early on Monday morning, while making a reconnoissance over the lines. Riding along with a full staff, a sharp-shooter picked him out and fired with good success. Maj. Brown had just recognized Jackson, and was making such a disposition as would have resulted in his capture, but for the premature firing of a fatal shot by a skirmisher.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Thomas Jefferson Jackson was born in Virginia about the year 1825, and is consequently about thirty-eight years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1846, and in the following year accompanied Magruder's battery to Mexico. At Contreras and Churubusco he distinguished himself so highly on the field that he was brevetted Captain for gallantry. At Chapultepec he again won laurels, and was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct. On his return from Mexico he was for some time in command at Fort Hamilton; but in 1842 he resigned his rank. At the outbreak of the rebellion Major Jackson was one of those Southerners who were greatly embarrassed to discover the true line of their duty. He had married a Northern wife, was an honorable and conscientious man, and long hesitated what course to pursue. It is stated that his father-in-law, a Northern clergyman, visited him, and urged him to remain faithful to his country and his flag. They spent several hours in prayer together, and Jackson confessed that the struggle was sore. But finally the pernicious doctrine of State Rights, which Jackson, like so many other gallant Southrons, had imbibed early in life, won the day: "I must go with Virginia!" he cried, and plunged headlong into the vortex of treason.

As a rebel officer he has been energetic, lucky and skillful. He won his *cognomen* of "Stonewall" by promising Beauregard that his brigade should stand like a stone-wall before the enemy. He fought Shields near Winchester in March with rather indifferent success. But his pursuit of Banks down the Shenandoah Valley was very successful, and infused some heart into the rebel cause. Again, in June, his attack on McClellan's right wing at Mechanicksville helped his fame among the people. At Cedar Mountain his design showed skill, but the steady courage of Bank's troops foiled his purpose.

When Lee invaded Maryland Jackson commanded a corps under him, and it was he who forced the little garrison of Harper's Ferry to surrender. He fought at Antietam, and again at Fredericksburg, but the glory of the latter victory was of course appropriated by his superior, Gen. Lee.

INCIDENTS.

The incidents which are told of this able and daring leader would fill a volume. They all hinge upon the sincerity of his zeal, his personal bravery, his dash and courage in military operations, and the remarkable influence which he exercised over his men. It is said of him that during the battle of Chapultepec, where he commanded a section of Magruder's battery attached to Pillow's division, he was ordered by that commander to withdraw his section, as according to Pillow's idea, it was too much exposed. Giving no heed whatever to the General's order, he rapidly limbered up and moved his section a hundred yards nearer the enemy's works, where he did great execution. Another story is to the effect that at one time the expediency of removing him from his command was freely discussed in the Confederate Cabinet, and all but two members favored the motion; these two arguing that a man of such exemplary modesty, and yet of such intense religious enthusiasm and indomitable firmness, *must* possess those moral elements which, combined with his military education and experience, should constitute a great general. Their opposition served to postpone a decision, and the motion was held under consideration. Meantime, the people of the Valley got wind of the affair, and with a great outcry of indignation and threats so assailed the powers at Richmond that the question was dropped.

Jackson was a very religious man. While in command at Winchester he took a prominent part in revivals, and habitually led the "Union prayer meetings." A servant of his, captured by our forces not long ago, says that before entering upon an engagement his master always retired to his quarters to pray. Nor was he devoid of generosity. There is a story that when the surgeon of one of the Indiana regiments and two of his brother officers were captured by a party of Ashby's cavalry and taken before Jackson, he said: "It was you, gentlemen, who lately saved the property of a dear friend of mine in the valley from the fury of your own men. I thank you. Have you any means of transportation back to your regiment?" "We have not, General." He then gave them horses, an escort, and one hundred dollars, and courteously dismissed them on their parole.

The following personal description of Jackson recently appeared in the columns of the Savannah (Georgia) *News*:

"Imagine a man about five feet ten inches high, rather thick set, full chest, broad, stalwart shoulders, and, indeed, the whole physique indicating what is commonly called a well made man. He is the picture of health, though their is no redundancy of flesh. His face is slightly bronzed from the constant exposure of his campaigns. His appearance at first impresses you with the idea of great powers of endurance. The expression of his face adds to rather than diminishes the general effect. There you see self-command, perseverance and indomitable will without the least admixture of vanity. His forehead is broad and prominent; eyes expressing a singular union of mildness, energy and concentration; cheek and nose both long and well formed. His dress is a common gray suit of faded cassimere, the coat slightly braided on the sleeve, just enough to be perceptible, the collar displaying the rank of a Major General."

Another writer says:

"He often walks with his head somewhat on one side, and his eyes fixed upon the ground, imparting to his whole appearance that abstracted quality which young ladies describe as 'absent minded.' A lady who had known him long and well, has told me that she never saw him on horseback without laughing—short stirrups, knees cramped up, heels stuck out behind, and chin on his breast—a most unmilitary phenomenon. In society he is quiet, but cheerful; not loquacious, but intelligent and shrewd; in religion a strict Presbyterian, and extremely strict in his church observances."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

The following letter and order are published in the Richmond *Sentinel*:

"To Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson:

"CHANCELLORSVILLE, Va., May 4, 1863.—*General:* I have just received your note informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory which is due to your skill and energy. Most truly yours,
R. E. LEE, General."

HEADQUARTERS, Northern Virginia, May 11, 1863.

"GENERAL ORDER No. 61.—With deep grief the Commanding General announces to the army the death of Lieut. General T. J. Jackson, who expired on the 10th inst., at quarter past three P. M. The daring, skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us. But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength. Let his name be a watchword to his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let the officers and soldiers imitate his invincible determination to do everything in the defense of our beloved country.
R. E. LEE, General."

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

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Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

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" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
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Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
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FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale. We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.
H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,
On Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.
ap30

1863 REGULAR. 1863
Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.
For freight or passage apply on board.
NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
ap7tf JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

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(Successor to Walter W. Webb,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS AND
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an1-tf *SIBLEY BLOCK, THIRD-ST.*

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

Is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.
E. B. TENNEY.
mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply
Families and Boats,
As usual during the Summer of 1863.
m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

DRY GOODS,

AND

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM

H. KNOX TAYLOR

Has just returned from

NEW YORK,

And is now receiving his

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

OF

GOODS,

Bought during the "LATE PANIC," and many of them coming from the late

AUCTION SALES

In that city, he

CAN AND WILL SELL THEM

TO HIS CUSTOMERS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

We do not propose to

Sell Our Goods at Cost,

BUT HAVING BOUGHT THEM LOW

We are determined to give our customers the benefit of it.

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD, UPWARDS.

The following are some of the Varieties:

CHECKED POPLINS,
STRIPED CRAPES,
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HIMALAYAS,

ARABIAN GLACE,

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ALSO

COLORED ALPACCAS

AND

ORIENTAL LUSTRES

Which are all the rage in New York City.

BLACK SILKS.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

French, English and American,

SOME VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Our stock of

Ladies' Collars

Cannot be surpassed in the city. We have Embroidered Collars, Maltese Collars, Plain and Ruffled Collars.

We have Embroidered Collars as low as 15 cents.

IN SHAWLS WE HAVE

Stella Broche, Striped Broche, &c.

ALSO

Ladies' Cloakings.

GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND HOSIERY, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

In Bleached Muslins, Stripe, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades and all other Domestic Goods,

We can offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to all wishing to buy either by the piece or single yard.

BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND TWEEDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Flannels,

White, Red, Yellow, Grey and Blue.

Also, Angola, Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels.

Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and Linen; do do Hemstich and Mourning.

White Goods and Embroideries.

BALMORALS AND CORDED SKIRTS.

Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelings, and Diapers.

In fact, if you want anything in the way of

Dry Goods or Yankee Notions,

Go to the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."

ap28-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

DRY GOODS

SALE CONTINUED.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

NEW GOODS,

AT

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.

A splendid stock of

New Dress Goods,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

ARE ASSURED THAT WE

Will Sell at Chicago and Milwaukee Prices,

FREIGHT ADDED.

WE OFFER

OUR WHOLE STOCK

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

All purchasers of

DRY GOODS

Are invited to call at

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.'s,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

ap18-tf

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance*.
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $1 each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 50	$0 10
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McCABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlanda Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
Proprietors.
ap21-d1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Minn.

Wanted, for the Indian Expedition, two hundred Teamsters; liberal wages will be given.

For further information, apply at my office.

E. B. CARLING, Captain, and
A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ap3-tf

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them. If you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.
FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods!

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&wly

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—now milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

my12-tf F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

RAISINS.—500 WHOLE, HALF, and Quarter Boxes, standard brands, cheap at

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL, MIN.,
May 11th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 30th, 1863,

For furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE TROOPS AT THE FOLLOWING

NAMED POSTS:

POMME DE TERRE,
ALEXANDRIA,
SAUK CENTRE,
PAYNESVILLE,
RICHMOND,
MANNANNAH,
KINGSTON,
FOREST CITY,
HUTCHINSON.

The contract for Richmond and Paynesville to commence at the termination of the present one.

The contract to commence June 1st, 1863, or as soon after as practicable, and to be in force for six months.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include the whole number of posts.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

☞ St. Cloud Democrat please copy and charge to Press. my15-td

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
May 8th 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 20th, 1863,

for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE

TROOPS AT FORT RIPLEY,

AND

TROOPS DRAWING SUPPLIES THEREFROM.

The contract to commence

July 1st, 1863, and to be in force for Six Months.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

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We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

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Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

my9-td

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage*. Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Miscellaneous.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

invite the early attention of Sutlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES.....500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES.....200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES.....200 do do do
CHERRIES.....200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES.300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Knickknick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 14, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest

Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.
Stillwater, Minn., March, 1863. mar14m

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

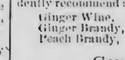
THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

jan29-1y

J. MAINZER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

Notary Public,

McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,

ap15-3m* MINNESOTA.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

Before leaving for New York, we will offer all our stock of

CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHING,

AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

AT

OLD PRICES,

Regardless Late Advances,

AT THE

Great Carpet Hall, Bridge Block,

At the OLD STAND of the late firm of Strong & Wylie,

FOR CASH ONLY!

mh4-tf **WYLIE & CO.**

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots.

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

ap4-d tw&wly

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS., Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.

mar21-d&w

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:15 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks,
Prints and DeLaines.
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All Kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts,
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Laudyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge*. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE STATE PRISON.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals for furnishing the material and erection of a Cell Building, as authorized by an act of the Legislature at the late session, will be received at the office of the State Prison, until the 25th day of May next.

The plan and specifications of said building adopted and approved by the Board of Inspectors, may be examined by those interested, at the office of the Prison.

Payments for said work will be made in orders of the Board of Inspectors on the State Auditor.

Persons making proposals for said work will please give the names of two or more persons who will become sureties for the performance of their contract.

The right to reject all bids not deemed for the interests of the State is hereby reserved.

Parties making proposals for the above work will address the undersigned, and endorse on same "Proposals for Cell Building."

JOHN S. PROCTOR, Warden.
Office States Prison, Stillwater, Minnesota,
April 21, 1863. ap22-4w

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East,

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain RATES PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1863. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 60 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBAKN & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my3tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. CARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz., Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. d1y

BUGBEE'S CARPET STORE.

NEW CARPETS!

FRESH STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

These Goods are arriving daily from New York, and having been purchased before the late rise, are sold at but a slight advance on old prices. It is worth more than the interest on your money to purchase now.

FARMERS,

Send in your orders, and they will be promptly attended to. No person should enter St. Paul and not stop at BUGBEE'S CASH CARPET STORE, next door to Primrose's Furniture Store,

Third Street, St. Paul.

ap12tf

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly. Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.

mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts. jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY,
ST. PAUL,
Jan1-d1y For ——

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. ap14-d&w1y

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

G. W. BABCOCK.

jy15-d1f

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

Piano-Forte Establishment,

No. 427 Broome-St.,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys" which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano Forte Material, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness*.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"*Strength and Beauty*" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
mar6-3m New York.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions*, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
ap30 Wholesale and Retail Agents,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE CITY.

DISTRICT COURT.—The only civil case tried yesterday was that of E. D. Low vs. N. H. Sawtell. Morris Lamprey for Plaintiff; Green leaf Clark for Defendant. Suit was brought on a note and account and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of $405.04.

The State of Minnesota vs. Patrick Butler occupied the attention of the Court during the remainder of the day. I. V. D. Heard for State; Brisbin and Warner and J. P. Kidder for the prisoner. The prisoner stands charged with abortion. This is the case which will be remembered as reported in our police court record last winter. Butler was in the employ of Mr. Denley, a stove dealer doing business on Third street, and it is alleged that a criminal intimacy sprung up between him and Denley's wife. It is charged that to prevent exposure the prisoner took steps to produce an abortion. The case will be summed up this morning, and a verdict will probably be rendered to-day.

ALLOTMENT FROM THE FOURTH.—State Treasurer Scheffer has received the allotment of the Fourth Minnesota up to the 28th of February last. It is the largest allotment ever received here, amounting to $11,915. It is only two weeks since the payment was made, and the promptness with which the allotment has been received here is evidence of the energy and system that Mr. Scheffer has infused in his Department. It is now ready for distribution. Mr. J. B. Power, the obliging Deputy Treasurer, will attend to calls for the same.

The allotment of the First Minnesota Battery for the same period, amounting to $900 has also been received and is ready for distribution.

POLICE COURT.—Rather more than the usual quota made their appearance at the bar of justice yesterday and received their deserts.

Wm. Gidley, we regret to say, assaulted and battered Wm. Price to the amount of $5,00.

Patrick and David Hoar enjoyed a miscellaneous tight for which manifestation of enterprise a levy of $3 was made on their pocket books.

Two celebrated gentlemen named David Mills and Michael Horan arrived in town yesterday, the former direct from the Hastings jail. Proceeding to a house of ill fame they succeeded, with great apparent ease, in making a disturbance, which resulted in their arrest. They were fined $20 and costs and being weak in the pocket were furnished an escort to Co'. Robert-on's establishment where they will find comfortable quarters for the ensuing four weeks.

CAPTAIN E. Y. SHELLEY.—We were pleased to grasp be the hand yesterday our old friend Capt. Erwin Y. Shelley, of the 5th Iowa cavalry, formerly "Curtis's Horse," now stationed at Fort Donelson, Tenn. Capt. Shelley has been in active service for more than a year and a half now, and has come home to enjoy his first furlough. During this period of service his company have marched many hundred miles, been in innumerable skirmishes, and performed much hazardous and difficult duty. Capt. Shelley looks tolerably well, but shows the marks of fatigue and care. We hope a few days sojourn in our splendid climate will recruit his health. He is one of our oldest residents, and there are but few of the older settlers who are not acquainted with him, and proud, too, of the friendship of a man who in two wars (the Mexican and the present) has served his country bravely and conscientiously.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—A number of ladies and gentlemen left on the Antelope yesterday afternoon for Shakopee, at which place the Grand Lodge of Good Templars is to convene today at 2 o'clock. Among the Delegates who left we noticed Dr. E. A. Boyd, William Wilson, and Mrs. C. D. Strong, who represent Dashaway Lodge; and T. J. King, S. A. Field, and Mrs. F. F. Strother, who represent Saint Paul Lodge. The session is expected to be an important and pleasant one.

THE Pomeroy reached the Fort yesterday with four hundred and fifty of the refractory Winnebagoes. She returned immediately for the last load, some three hundred in number, who are encamped at Mankato.

It is expected that the Northener which was due last night will take the latest arrival at the Fort, down to-day.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. Hewitt, on lower town, was entered by burglars last Friday night, and money, silver and jewelry to the amount of $1200 taken. The burglars coolly partook of refreshments before they decamped. After thirty or forty more burglaries have been committed, we hope something will be done about them.

HARRY PELL'S BENEFIT.—Ingersoll's Hall was crowded last night on the occasion of Harry Pell's benefit, and the Morris Minstrels fully sustained their reputation. They perform in Hastings this evening, and those who desire a rare entertainment will be sure to attend.

STILL LOWER.—We see by our Eastern exchanges that prices of Dry Goods at auction in New York have been ruling very low, and our neighbors across the street, Messrs. Ingersoll & Co., are as usual on hand just in time. We hear that they have bought largely at auction and are receiving new goods daily.

BRIG. GEN. SMITH, who was expected to assume command at Gen. Sibley's headquarters in this city during his absence, has been ordered to duty in Iowa. The command will probably be given to Col. Miller of the Seventh.

GEN. POPE is expected here next Friday or Saturday, to confer with Gen. Sibley previous to his departure for Camp Pope, which is designed to take place next Monday.

LIEUT. COL. MARSHALL left yesterday for Mankato, where he will rejoin his regiment and move forward to Camp Pope.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COVENTION.—The fifth annual session of the Minnesota State Sabbath School Association will convene in the Methodist Church at Winona, on Wednesday, June 10th, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. All Sabbath Schools that are evangelical in their character, throughout the State, are invited to send delegates. Each school is entitled to five delegates. All who are interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend. It is hoped that the friends of the cause in Minnesota will spare no effort to make this the best attended and most interesting session of the Association. It will not be necessary to urge those who have been present on former occasions to attend.

Arrangments will be made, as heretofore, with the packet companies, to have those who attend passed to and from the Convention at half fare. Such arrangements have already been made with Davidson's Line for all points on the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, and a similar one will doubtless be effected with the Galena Packet Company in a few days. Delegates and visitors will pay full fare to Winona, returning free.

On arriving at Winona delegates will report at the Methodist Church, where they will be provided with entertainment during the session of the Convention.

H. M. KNOX,
D. D. MERRILL,
T. D. SIMONTON,
A. J. GOODRICH,
E. EGGLESTON,
Executive Committee.

☞ Papers throughout the State will please copy. my19-d&w

LOCAL NOTICES:

MADAME DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions for Summer just received at Merrill's. Also, Godey's and Peterson's for June.

MERRILL is prepared to sell Blank Work, Books and Stationery at reasonable rates.

CARTES DES VISITES of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other remarkable persons, including Tom Thumb and wife, &c. Albums in great variety at all prices. Ambrotypes, Photographs, &c., (Great attention paid to childrens pictures) at Mrs. Watkin's Gallery, Third street, nearly opposite the bridge. 2t.

LOST.—A Gold Pen and Pencil marked with the owner's name. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to this office.

BEANS WANTED.—Cash paid for prime White Beans.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

POTATOES WANTED.—We are paying cash for all the Potatoes of first quality.
L. B. & C. GREIG,
C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all points reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.
Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.
VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.
VIA LA CROSSE,
Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.
No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.
☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.
No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.
E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.
my19-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling pubic, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

River and Steamboat News.

☞ The Milwaukee was in port yesterday, and left last evening for Dubuque. We are indebted to her excellent clerk, Mr. Coffin, for a copy of her manifest.

☞ The Antelope came in yesterday morning on her old time table. She left in the afternoon for Carver again, having on board an excursion party for Shakopee. Her manifest is elsewhere.

☞ The Clara Hine, Capt. Geo. Scott, arrived from La Crosse yesterday morning. She left for Mankato in the afternoon, and will continue in that trade as long as it is possible to run. She had on board 157 bars of iron for the St. Cloud road, and had in tow two bulk barges, which she took to points on the Minnesota.

☞ The Pomeroy, Capt. E. Bell, arrived yesterday morning from Mankato, having left that port with 450 Winnebagoes, which she left at Fort Snelling. She reports 300 more in Mankato, waiting for transportation. The Pomeroy loaded for Mankato, and left at 6 o'clock.

☞ The Keokuk, Capt. Hatcher, did not arrive until noon on Sunday, owing to the sand bars which obstructed her upward progress. She left in a short time on her down trip.

☞ The Eolian will not make her appearance for two or three weeks. She is on the ways at La Crosse.

☞ The Key City arrived yesterday afternoon, having made the run from Dunleith in 30 hours—very good time. Clerk Lew. Eldred has our thanks for late Dubuque papers. The Key City is this evening's packet down.

☞ The McLellan is this morning's packet down river. She is a fine and capacious steamer and well managed. She is commanded by Capt. P. S. Davidson, and has for Clerk Po. Hatcher, one of the cleverest men on the river. She leaves at 9 o'clock.

RECEIPTS.

Per Milwaukee.—J. Michail, Chaska, 1 box; Jno F Meagher, Mankato, 11 pkgs; J Somenitch, Richmond, 18 pkgs; C H Pettit, Minneapolis, 3 boxes; O M Laraway, Minneapolis 8 pkgs; Nichols & Dean 19 pkgs; G W Nichols & Co 2 pumps; D L Howe, Shakopee, 7 packages; R O Strong 2 pkgs; B Presley 42 boxes matches; Fairchild, M & Co 3 pkgs; S K Seidle 2 cases goods; Cheritree & F 2 bbls h ware; D A Huntsman 5 pkgs; F Knauft 5 pkgs; N B Harwood 15 pkgs; W J Cullen 8 pkgs; A Schlind, St. Cloud 12 pkgs; A M Jones, St. Anthony, 2 pkgs; Mrs E L Parsons, St Cloud, 1 box; Temple & Beaupre 35 pkgs, 170 bbls salt.

Per Antelope—Upham 100 sks potatoes; H Olson 1 cow; M Conroy 3 cows; J B Holmes 50 sks corn.

Per Keokuk—E H Biggs 13 pkgs mdse; Wm Lee 2 do do; Day & Jenks 4 bxs mdse; E P Robinson, Minneapolis, 1 do do; L Sompter 3 do do; C Gotzian 5 do do; J & C M Daily 4 do do; E H Biggs 2 do do; F J Duffy, Shakopee, 6 do do; L B Wait 20 do do; Dr. W H Miller 3 do do; D C Jones 1 plows; Arthur Kemp, Excelsior, 1 bdl trus; A Paul, Red River, 3 bxs mdse; P Price, Minneapolis, 1 do do; A Herzberg 18 pkgs do; J W Webb 1 do do; R Kahlfeld, New Ulm, 19 do do; Vawln & Rose 14 do do; D L Howe, Shakopee, 3 do do; C F Lewis, St. Anthony, 1 do do; Litchfield & Co 178 bars iron; Cooley, C & Co 8 bdls bags; D C Shephard 8 do do; H Helfacht 11 do do; S R Randolph 20 do do; no mark 225 bbls salt.

Commercial.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Market.
MONDAY EVENING, May 18.

The week opened with a fair show of activity, and prices of produce are fully up to last week's figures. Receipts are light as yet.

Wheat exhibits no change, and the market today was devoid of any excitement. The rate for No. 1 about 91c. The receipts were small.

Potatoes continue to arrive in fair lots, but prices do not show any material alteration, remaining at 45@50c, according to quality. Receipts 200 bbls, per cars.

Flour dull—no sales reported. Receipts 200 bbls per railroad.

Oats quiet.

Corn unchanged, with receipts of about 125 bushels.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

Great Loss of Property—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

WINDOWS DESTROYED AT THE DISTANCE OF SIX MILES FROM THE SCENE.

From the New York Times, May 13.

One of the most terrific gunpowder explosion which ever took place in this city occurred at a late hour on Monday night, at the foot of Seventy-eighth street, East River. The report was heard in every part of the country for a distance of fifty miles. The damage to the property is very great, and the wonder is, that no lives were lost by the catastrophe. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows: For about eighteen months there has been a cartridge manufactory and a powder magazine located at the foot of Seventh-street, East River.

The proprietors, Messrs. Johnston & Dow, have had contracts w th the United States Government for the manufacture and delivery of cartridges. During the last year and a half, they have had on an average 300 persons in their employ. There were two buildings devoted to the business—one of them between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the other a short distance below the foot of Seventy-eighth street, East River. No accident of any kind had occurred during all this year and a half, until that on Monday night, Mr. Drake, the foreman for Johnston & Dow, informed our reporter that the strictest watch had been kept upon the premises, and that the utmost care had been taken to prevent an explosion, or to avoid accidents of any kind. He further stated that at about 11 1-2 o'clock on Monday night, he was aroused from his slumbers by the explosion.

The magazine where the powder was stored, and where the explosion took place, was situated between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-seventh streets, and close to the river, immediately opposite Randall's Island. It was a low brick structure, about sixteen feet square, and about eight feet above the surface. Mr. Drake, the foreman, states that they usually kept about ten barrels of gunpowder in this magazine, and that no other combustible material was, or had been at any time stored there. He further states that they had three months past employed about three hundred persons in the two buildings, in the manufacture of cartridges, &c.

The effect of the explosion was terrific, and shook the houses of persons living fifteen miles away from the scene of the disaster. At Flushing, six miles distant, windows were broken, and many persons were aroused from their slumbers by the motion of the furniture in their rooms. The same effect is reported by persons residing in Manhasset, Long Island, a distance of twelve miles farther. At Newtown the doors of many of the inhabitants were thrown open by the force of the explosion, and the inmates started from their beds in alarm, under the belief that an earthquake had visited them. The public buildings on the Island, (less than half a mile from the scene of the explosion,) and directly opposite, were much damaged. Window glass and gas fixtures were demolished, and furniture broken by the force of the concussion. In the immediate vicinity, on the New York side, the damage was also considerable.

Mr. Seth C. Reese, residing at the foot of Seventy-sixth street, was thrown from his bed against the side of the wall, and very much bruised in the same manner. The windows and doors of his residence were all stove in, the ceilings shattered and his furniture became almost a wreck. He estimates his damage at about $5,000. Mr. Samuel Lawrence, residing in Seventy-fifth street, had his house completely demolished by the force of the explosion; his loss is about $3,000. Mr. White, a florist in the vicinity, suffered severely. His house was almost rent to fragments, and his fine garden, including greenhouses, hot-beds, &c., was much damaged. More than one-half of the glass in his garden was broken. He estimates his damage at $3,000. Mr. Hastey, at the foot of Seventy-fourth street, lost about $2,000 worth of property. Mr. Somers, proprietor of Jones' Woods Hotel, had the whole of one side of his billard saloon staved in, and his windows and doors broken. His loss will amount to about $1,000. The following named persons also sustained heavy losses: Frederick Robertson, Bellevue Garden, Mr. Underhill, Nincent Gesler, Andrew Mathews, Mrs. Eunice Pike and John Cady.

Grammar School No. 5, situated on the corner of Third avenue and Seventy-ninth street, about ten blocks from the scene of explosion, was so much damaged as to render it unfit to be occupied for school purposes until repaired. Our reporter was informed that a child which was sleeping in its cradle in a house in Third avenue, near Eighty-third street, was thrown by the force of the explosion against the ceiling, and so much injured that its life is despaired of. For miles and miles in every direction we hear reports of the effects of this terrible explosion. In New Haven the inhabitants believed it to be an earthquake; the windows of many of the houses were shaken, and a very perceptible tremor was felt throughout the town.

The police report that there were only 2,600 pounds of gunpowder stored in the magazine at the time of the explosion. The foreman of the establishment also states that nothing but gunpowder in barrels (only ten of which were there on store) was allowed to be put there. His idea is that the magazine was fired by some malicious person. An investigation of the affair will be had to-day, when it is supposed that there will be some light thrown upon the cause of the explosion.

JUVENILE SINGING CLASS.

The Singing Class under the instruction of Mr. WM. N. PERKINS, will commence their second term at the First Presbyterian Church on Third-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. As this is strictly a Juvenile Class, none over 15 years of age will be admitted.

Terms—for course of 15 lessons—$1.00 each for those over nine years of age. The rest 50 cents each. my17-3t*

THE BEST PLACE

To buy Family Groceries is of A. H. Wimbish, Jackson street. He keeps the freshest Oranges and Lemons, the best Spices and Cooking Extracts, the freshest Butter and Eggs, the best assortment of Sugars, Coffees and Teas, the finest Sugar Cured and Country Hams. He sells at the lowest market price, and delivers goods without extra charge. my15

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN		AGENTS FOR
TINNER'S STOCK.	METALS	HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES

109 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.
dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

ATTENTION

At present we are selling a very fine French LASTING HEELED GAITER for $1.25, former price $2.50. BUY SOON!

Black and Brown Lace Heel Gaiters, 75c.

Black, Brown and Drab Gaiters, 50c.

A GOOD KID BUSKIN, 50c.

A nice Kid Heel Slipper, 65c.

A very fine French Lasting Lace Gaiter for 75c, former price $2.00.

A fine Kid Lace Heel Boot, $1.25.

A good Kid Congress Gaiter, without heel, for $1.

Misses very nice Kid Lace Gaiters, without heels, 50c—worth $1.00.

Misses Black and Drab Lasting Gaiters, for 75c—don't ask them for less.

MISSES BUTTON BOOTS, 50c.

MISSES KID BUSKINS, 25c.

MISSES FINE KID SLIPPERS, 40c.

BOYS:

Boys Patent Leather Boots, $1.50.

BOYS CALF OXFORD TIE, 90c.

Boys fine Enameled Tie Shoe, $1.00.

A first-rate Double Sole Sewed Kid Laced Boot, without Heels, for $1.00—worth $1.50.

The best $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00

LASTING GAITERS

IN THE CITY, SURE.

GENTLEMEN:

We are selling at $2.50—to raise money—a tip-top

PATENT LEATHER GAITER

Regular price $4.50.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD

A pegged *PATENT LEATHER GAITER,*

A real good one, $1.50—worth $2.50.

THESE ALSO MUST BE SOLD.

We have the

BEST PATENT LEATHER BOOT IN AMERICA,

At a Low Price.

Cash Buyers only Invited.

P. S.—Purchasers wanting any of the above goods, will please ask for them and they will be shown forthwith; It won't pay to dwell very long on them.

S. KILPATRICK.

St. Paul, May 13, 1863. my14

NOW READY FOR PLANTING.

Hot bed Plants of fine size, including the celebrated early

WINNINGSTADT CABBAGE.

Nearly as early and twice as large as the Early York; Wheeler's Imperial Cabbage; Early Paris Cauliflower; Tomatoes; Egg Plants; Celery, &c. Our Tomatoes are mostly re-planted into other beds, making them strong and well rooted.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS and PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE will be ready in a few days. Call on FAIRCHILD & MARCH, or send orders to us per mail if not convenient to call at the Nursery.

my16-3t L. M. FORD & CO.

NEW PAPER AND STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,
No. 230 Third-St.,
One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders. my16-1m

WANTED!

TWO GOOD GIRLS, to do dining-room and kitchen work. Apply at the Central House, corner of Minnesota and B nch-sts. my17-1w

Escort to Emigrants—North Overland Route—1863.

[OFFICIAL NOTICE.]

WASHINGTON CITY, April 3, 1863.

Having this day received instructions from the Secretary of War, directing me to assume this year, as last, the Superintendence of Emigration upon the route overland from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton and to Walla Walla, I hereby give notice to all persons intending to emigrate west over said route, and who would avail themselves of the protection offered by Government, that I will start from St. Cloud, Minnesota—the place of rendezvous—on or about the 1st of June next, and proceed via Forts Abercrombie, Union, and Benton, to the Helgate Passes of the Rocky Mountains into the Deer Lodge Valley, &c.

It will be necessary for every one to be in readiness at the time and place indicated for starting.

None should start with less than nine months' or one year's supplies. Fifty dollars invested in the necessaries of life before leaving, is worth one hundred and fifty dollars at your journey's end.

Young, well broke, stubbed oxen—two yoke to the wagon, (three yoke not objectionable)—is the best team for your fe ght, and no team of this strength should be laden heavier than 2,000 pounds.

The thimble skane Yankee wagon, well covered, is the best in use for overland travel.

Do not drag along bedsteads, bureaus, or chairs, nor any article that is dispensable.

Let each man take his trusty gun, with a supply of ammunition.

It is intended by the Government to provide, for the benefit of the whole party, a competent Physician, Guides and Interpreters, Scouts, Sentries, and such other means of protection as will ensure the safe passage of the train through to its destination.

A military force will undoubtedly accompany this expedition from Fort Abercrombie to the Missouri River.

JAS. L. FISK,
ap14-dtf Capt. Comd'ng Expedition.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES, EMBRACING a choice variety of Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japanese, Oolong, &c., selected with special reference to their fine drawing qualities. We intend to make TEAS a *specialty* in our business, and invite all who desire a really *fresh, fragrant* Tea, to inspect the large stock now offering very low for cash, at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

CANDY.—500 BOXES ASSORTED Stick and Fancy, including a superb assortment of Gum Drops, Lozenges, Fig Paste, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for our trade.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.
my6

LIQUORS.—1,000 PACKAGES IMPORTED and Domestic, including all the *choice and popular* brands of our own introduction, which have been received with such marked favor. Our stock of Liquors, in *extent, variety and cheapness*, defies comparison. Look in at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

FISH.—100 BOXES CODFISH, 50 do. Pake, 50 do. Smoked Halibut, 100 barrels Pick'ed Herring, 200 boxes Scaled do., 100 kegs Dutch do., and Mackerel in half barrels and kits—all at low prices.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.
my6

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—FIFTY gross—every variety and flavor—Durkee's popular brand.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.
my6

FOREIGN FRUITS.—FIGS, IN fancy boxes and drums, fresh and fine. Dates, new and nice; Currants, do.; Prunes—a large stock in wood and glass; Citron, &c., &c., &c. We sell them cheap.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.
my6

OYSTERS, SARDINES, &C.—200 cases Field's unrivalled Cove Oysters; 50 do. Lobsters; 100 do. Sardines—half and quarter boxes—cheap at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos 3 and 4 Jackson street.

TOBACCOES. — 300 PACKAGES, embracing a great variety of standard brands—Plugs, Fine-Cut Chewing, Smoking, Anderson's "Solace," &c.—at low prices.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.
my6

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING to the GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE, may be found *(cheap as the cheapest)* in the extensive stock now coming at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.
my6-tf

SUGARS AND COFFEES. — 600 Packages, including every known variety and grade, bought "in the nick of time," will be sold at very clear margins. *I'll warrant it.*
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.
my6

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a partnership connection, from this date, under the firm name of Nicols, Dean & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand, and settle all the business of the late firm.
May 1, 1863. NICOLS & DEAN,
my7-2w P. BERKEY.

BURLAPS FOR SALE. — NEW Burlap Sacks (four bushel) constantly on hand.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

TENTS AND WAGON COVERS. FOR EMIGRANTS AND EXPEDITIONISTS.—I shall have WALL TENTS, accomodating nine persons, with fly, pole and pins, complete, and WAGON COVERS, 9x14 complete, for sale for cash.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

SUGAR FOR SALE — A FEW barrels choice light brown Sugar for sale at 13½ cents per pound.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third.

BEANS FOR SEED.—I HAVE A few bushels of choice Seed Beans (small white), for sale by the bushel, peck or quart.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sib'ey and Third streets.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.
F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
my10 ST. PAUL.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Over Messrs. THOMPSON & BRO'S. BANK,
Third-st., Saint Paul. ap28-1m

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,

Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,
15 Cases Clocks,
Manufactured by the
Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

Are now ready to FORWARD FREIGHT at
Moderate Rates,
to and from
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, SAINT PAUL, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
☞ Goods called for.
Orders to be left at the office, No. 172 Third street.
A. J. GOODRICH, Agent.
W. J. CULLEN, Managing Director. my12 2w

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN,
May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Crockery
PLATED WARE,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
TABLE CUTLERY.
House Furnishing Goods
of every description.
Have removed from Robert Street, to UNION BLOCK, 3d-st., 2d door from Roberts-st.
sep22-d&w

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)
53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
m4-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst. at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.
HENRY RUBLES,
my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND **Real Estate Agents,**

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Goods Adapted to Men's Wear,

That has ever been brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

All that we want is a call from the people to prove to their satisfaction that our Goods are Good, Neat and in Style.

As for Price, none will or can undersell us.

W. H. TEMPLE,
Third street, building formerly occupied by Justice & Forepaugh. my2-1y

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

{ United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.
MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my12-d3d Saint Paul, Min.

MILLINERY OPENING.

MISS WASS

Begs to inform her friends and the LADIES generally, that she has just returned from

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

With one of the LARGEST and RICHEST Stocks of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

AND

Trimming Goods,

Ever brought to Minnesota, all of which have been selected with great care and purchased for

CASH,

And will be open for inspection to-morrow,

WEDNESDAY.

I invite the LADIES to call and examine the

Thousand Beautiful Articles

Which I have not time to enumerate, believing you cannot fail to be suited.

MISS E. WASS.
ap28-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wholesale and Retail.

NEW STORE---NEW STOCK,

113 Third Street,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

MEN'S WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES,

BALMORALS,

AND

CONGRESS GAITERS,

In every variety,

AT LOW PRESSURE PRICES FOR CASH.

E. D. BROWN,

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, 113 THIRD-ST., One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
my2-1m

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.
LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc., for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East. mar18-3m

LIGHTNING RODS,

The best in use, and

AT LOW PRICES

Orders for Lightning Rods, Points, Insulators, or attachments, will receive prompt attention.
CUTLER, BALL & CO.,
Office and Factory, 95 Kinzie St., Chicago.
ap7-2m.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Saint Paul, Min., May 12th, 1863.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Snelling, Min., on Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of twenty-five or more Government Mares, with foal.

E. B. CARLING,
Captain and Chief Quarterma

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863. NUMBER 118.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

HOOKER AND EMIL SCHALK.

With an article from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, which will be found on our second page, or rather a lengthy extract from it, for we have omitted from it some paragraphs of offensive personalities, we close a series of reviews of Hooker's recent campaign, which seem to embody whatever grounds of censure his enemies can find against him, and whatever justification his friends can make in his behalf, in their present state of information.

Until the official reports shall throw more light on some obscure passages in the eventful history of that stormy week, it will be impossible to form a correct judgment in what respect or in what degree, if in any, Gen. Hooker is responsible for the failure of his operations.

That they were wisely and admirably planned, from first to last, seems to us very clearly demonstrated.

That division of his forces on which Emil Schalk lays so much censorious stress, seems to have been unavoidably necessary to the series of feints and manœuvers which covered his crossing, undeniably the most brilliant and remarkable strategetic achievement of the war; and Sedgwick's assault on the heights of Fredericksburg was very probably no part of Hooker's plan. The specific purpose of Sedgwick's retention with two corps at Falmouth was to prevent the enemy from crossing over to our weak side. If Hooker had concentrated his whole force, according to Schalk's plan, at the United States Ford in the first instance, his passage would evidently have been disputed by the whole force of the enemy, and he could only have effected a crossing, if at all, under great and perilous disadvantages. As it was, the crossing was made and Chancellorville gained without serious opposition, but with a force sufficient, if not to risk an advance upon the rear of the rebels at Fredericksburg, for that was obviously no part of Hooker's design, at least to make his lines impregnable till the rest of the army came up.

Schalk derides the bulletin issued to his troops in this position, in which he expressed his confidence that he would capture the rebel army, because he was not threatening the enemy's communications. But to cut off the rebel communications, has been the work previously awarded to Stoneman, and this work accomplished, a victory in the position he had chosen would have assured the result he so confidently predicted.

Hooker's failure arose apparently entirely from two causes. First, the unaccountable defection of the 11th corps, which snatched from his hands the fruits of a victory already won, and, second, the sudden storm and rise in the Rappahannock which threatened to cut off his communications and supplies, at a moment when they were indispensable to the subsistence of his army. The latter circumstance made his retirement unavoidable, but he seems to have retired from a position which he was abundantly able to defend, and which the rebels for two days had not dared to attack.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

The great loss experienced by the rebels in the death of "Stonewall" Jackson, and the extremely depressing influence it will have upon them may be inferred from the following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* which represents the prevailing tone of Southern papers upon the subject.

Referring to Gen. Lee's first dispatch about the battle, it says:

> Brief as this dispatch is, it is evident that the Southern Confederacy owes another great debt to the genius, energy and fortunate star of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson; for it leaves no doubt that the decisive part in the transaction of that memorable Sunday was performed by him. His forces drove the enemy from the main position in the neighborhood of Chancellorville, and penetrated to the rear. That his personal conduct had even more to do with the fate of the day than usual, may be fairly inferred from the fact that he has, for the first time in these many battles, received a severe wound. The exultation of the country at the success of his troops is diminished by this intelligence. *We cannot afford to lose this man. He has been the good genius of the war. His extraordinary ability, and the astonishing prestige which attends him everywhere, is a power of the republic, and the loss of them would be ill-replaced by the accession of fifty thousand veteran troops to our present force.*

We believe it, and rebeldom will believe it. A man that can carry a solid, compact, blind, obedient mass of 50,000 men with him, as the blacksmith swings his sledge, to fall in one huge, round, crushing blow, at the mere impulsion of his will, is the grandest power in the dynamics of war. The *prestige* of this man and the magnetic hold he had upon his troops, was the inspiration of the rebel army, and the terror of ours. To have lost him is to have lost one of the chief elements of the extraordinary success which has attended them in Virginia, and his death is a gain to our cause, which will largely compensate for the unfortunate result of the struggle in which he fell. As the New York *Tribune* pithily says—"the rebellion is devouring its authors."

Ben. McCulloch—Felix K. Zollicoffer—Albert Sidney Johnston—Maxey Gregg—and now Earl Van Dorn and Stonewall Jackson—the master-spirits of the Great Rebellion are passing away. Cobb, Toombs, Wise, Floyd, Humphrey Marshall, and other Generals of the first batch, have resigned or been quietly shelved—even Joseph E. Johnston, who was long Commander-in-Chief, has rendered no active service since he fell from his horse shot through the body at Fair Oaks, and is probably an invalid for life.

INSTRUCTIVE READING FOR COPPERHEADS.

We would like to ask those copperhead apologists of the Rebellion who are in the habit of saying in private conversation, that the South was provoked into war by the aggressions and injustice of the North, to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the following extract from the famous speech delivered at Milledgeville, Ga., by Alex. Stephens, now Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, before he was drawn into the vortex of the Secession movement:

> *What right has the North assailed?* What interest of the South has been invaded? *What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld?* Can either of you to-day name one Governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? *I challenge the answer.*
>
> "Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived more than three-quarters of a century, in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril around us, with peace and tranquility accompanied with unbounded prosperity and no rights assailed—*is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can never lend my sanction nor my vote.*

The whole speech from which this extract is taken, is the most conclusive and damning demonstration of the infamy of the Southern rebellion and its northern sympathisers, which has ever appeared in print. We should like to see these eloquent denunciations of the villany of secession burned with red hot iron into the cheek of every recreant who dares stand up on Northern soil and charge the "madness, folly and wickedness" of the rebellion to the North.

"A METAPHYSIC KNIGHT."

Lieut. Col. Davis, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, who led a detachment of Stoneman's expedition to Yorktown, is said, by the Chicago *Tribune*, to be a son of Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts, and to have grown into a soldier from rather extraordinary antecedents. He is a highly cultivated man, adding to a careful education in this country years of study in a German University. He came home from his European studies and travels deeply imbued with German mysticism and Kantean transcendentalism; and though he became a lawyer and settled in Chicago, his old love of speculation was so strong upon him that Blackstone and Chitty were often deserted for Fichte and Kant. The process by which this mystic transcendentalist, scholar, thinker, and subtle logician, became converted into a hard-riding, fierce-fighting, dashing trooper, is one of the most curious personal phenomena of the war.

The *Tribune* recounts some of his dashing exploits with evident admiration, and we put this much about him in our record of the war, because we are curious to see what this dreamy metaphysician on horseback will come to. "Tall, bony, and with muscles that seem to be of iron, features strongly marked, and eyes that tell of the flame within"—his picture would serve for Don Quixote, and his history will help to solve the old problem of the relation between thought and action—between the dreamer and the doer—between Emerson and the Chevalier Bayard. We find such heroes in novels, but rarely in life.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The news from Puebla, seven days later than the advices by the way of San Francisco which closed our last review of the operations before that city, still continues favorable to the Mexicans. The French and Mexican accounts are as usual conflicting, but it seems certain that the French have been repeatedly repulsed, especially on the 13th of April, when they made an attack on several churches whose solid masonry makes excellent defences. On the 14th an indecisive battle was fought at Atlixco. On the 20th reports were received in Vera Cruz that the French had been attacked by the combined forces of Comonfort and Ortego, and compelled to evacuate Fort St. Javier, the only fort they held in Puebla, and to fall back to their former position at Amalucan. This conflicts with French accounts, which however do not claim that any important advance has been made by them. They represent the positions of the contending parties, as not much changed since the first of April.

News from the City of Mexico up to April 22 represents that a sortee of Mexican cavalry had been made from Puebla, to capture the French supply trains on the road from Orizaba to Puebla, and guerrills were infesting that road in great numbers. Meanwhile the Mexican army has been largely reinforced, and the sickly season which has set in, is making sad havoc among the French. Thus it will be seen the French prospects are not promising, but "on the contrary, quite the reverse."

MAJOR GEO. A. CAMP, of the 8th regiment has been appointed commandant at Fort Abercrombie *vice* Lieut. Col. Peteler of the Second U. S. Sharpshooter's. We understand that Lieut. Col. Peteler has been ordered to rejoin his regiment, and also that he has tendered his resignation.

— The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* says Speaker Calhoot is making arrangements to remove his family to that city and make it his permanent residence in future.

FROM THE FIRST MINNESOTA.

FALMOUTH, VA., May 13, 1863.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press.

On yesterday the "old First" had the news officially announced that Col. G. N. Morgan had been honorably discharged on account of ill health. On the preceding day Gen. Sully took his final leave of the First Brigade. His parting speech and the manifestation of a sensitive heart in the right place, was the occasion of many a tear on many cheeks. We are the more reconciled to the above losses, seeing they are both to "dwell in the midst of our own people at home."

There has just been held an election for Colonel. Lieut. Colonel Colville was unanimously elected, and recommended for the office of Colonel; and Maj. Chas. P. Adams was with equal unanimity elected to the Lieutenant Colonelcy.

I failed in a former article to notice that our Regiment captured quite a number of prisoners (60); also, they brought from the heights one gun of the Washington Battery, with limbers, &c.

Yours,
F. A. CRONWEL.
Chaplain to First Minnesota.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

Further Successes of General Banks.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans, arrived this morning.

An Opelousas letter of the 5th states that information from Grand Gulf and the gunboat fleet had been received there, with details of its capture, and the capture of Port Gibson by Gen. Osterhaus.

When the latter was nearing Port Gibson, he was met by hundreds of families fleeing from the interior to escape the raid of the Illinois cavalry, and the prevalent opinion among the secessionists was that Port Gibson was the safest place in that region. The damage done by the cavalry raid was irreparable. It was rumored at Opelousas that Port Hudson was evacuated.

John E. Hays and C. G. Tracy of the *Era*, has been expelled from New Orleans for writing and publishing a questionable article. Another editor, A. Hills, has been arrested. Quite an excitement occurred on the evening of the 7th, at the opera, occasioned by the audience demanding national airs to be played but nothing serious resulted.

Gen. Sherman has ordered all places of amusements hereafter to submit their programmes to the Provost martials, previous to their performance, and suggested that national airs be played.

The *Era*, of the 12th, mentions a rumor that Port Hudson was bombarded by our fleet, on the night of the 8th, and all day on the 9th.

Col. Grierson had arrived at New Orleans, and has been presented, by the Unionists, with a magnificent charger.

Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans on the afternoon of the 9th, from Brashear City. The Admiral and his officers left the flag ship in the Red River, and brings the important intelligence that Alexandria was captured on the 4th, by Admiral Porter's, and a portion of his own fleet. Prior to the capture of Alexandria, Fort de Russe, on the Red River, was demolished, after a fight, and a rebel gunboat also captured.

After the capture, on the morning of the 6th, of Alexaddria, by our gunboats, the advance cavalry of Brig. Gen. Dwight dashed into the place, thus forming a junction of Farragut and Gen. Banks' forces.

Opelousas dates of the 6th states that our army was then on the march. Gen Dwight's brigade was supposed to be in Alexandria, and Gens. Emroy, Weitzel and Grover, with their forces, close behind.

A Batten Rouge letter of the 2d., says that Col. Grierson's force, the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, and a battery numbering some 900 hundred men, followed by a large number of prisoners, rode into that city that day. They left Lagrange, April 16th, burnt rebel stores and the railroad depot at Okolona; the depot and two heavily laden freight and commissary trains and an ordinance train at Newton, on the Charleston and Vicksburg Railroad. The ordinance train contained 1,000 loaded shells for the Vicksburg batteries, which exploded terrifically.

From Newton they followed the railroad to Meridian, burning all the bridges, thence south on the Mobile & Charleston Railroad, to Enterpise, where they destroyed the rebel ordnance works, thence back to Newton, burning all the bridges, from thence to Jackson, including the great bridge over Pearl River, and near Jackson tore up two miles of the track. Thence they followed the Jackson and New Orleans railroad south to the Louisiana line.

A rebel force of 500, at Clinton, was evaded by making a circuit around them, our force destroying their camp equipage, stores, and capturing 300 prisoners. While crossing the branch of the Amite River, Lieut. Col. Blackburn was severely wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy. They crossed the Amite River on the morning of the 1st, ten miles from Baton Rouge, captured a rebel cavalry picket of 160 men and horses, burned Capt. Wetherby's house, and captured his horses.

They then rode into Baton Rouge, looking rough, but in good condition. Every railroad in Mississippi has been cut by them. They have supplied themselves with fresh horses on the route, and brought in over 300 contrabands on horses. Nearly all the latter also leading horses.

The *Era* of the 6th gives the particulars of the burning of the ship-of-war Preble, at Pensacola, on the 27th of April. The fire took accidentally. All hands were saved. The vessel after burning for several hours blew up.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

HOW THEY LIKE THE SITUATION

A Nut for Northern Croakers.

FORT MONROE, May 16.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th inst. contains the following editorial:

There is evidently to be an active summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly exercised at every point at once, so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent and immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where they think our lines weakest, or where our defences are least prepared, and if repulsed, they can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime they can bag much plunder, and cause much sorrow and heart-breaking among our people, by expeditions through thinly peopled regions, destitute of troops.

They can also force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath, for a quiet life, and to save their property from confiscation.

Thus they can demoralize and rob us within our own borders, preparing all the while for serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready, and where they choose.

It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now. If one looks southwestward, it would seem the State of Mississippi is the region of the most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering in and around Vicksburg, and where preparations are in progress for a new assault on that place, the country is devastated and the people plundered, by cavalry raids; but at the very moment Charleston is kept on the *qui vive*, by energetic preparations for another attack, by sea or land, or both at once, the object may be only to prevent Gen. Beauregard from sending away any of the troops which remain to defend Charleston.

At the same instant, Burnside threatens East Tennessee, and Hooker, largely reinforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock somewhere, or anywhere from Culpepper to Port Royal, to keep some of our forces employed in the defense of Richmond. Reinforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe, and the enemy's gunboats are harrassing North Carolina.

New Advertisements.

1000 LBS. COPPER WANTED, for which 20 cents per pound will be paid on delivery.
J. B. WEST & CO.,
my20-1w Robert st., bet. 3d and 4th.

FOR THE GOLD FIELDS!
Overland Expedition
SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the request of members who could not sooner complete their arrangements for the trip, the time for departure of the Overland Expedition from St. Cloud is extended one week, or till
Monday, the 8th of June.
The line of travel decided upon, will avoid the Hostile Indian Country, and insure, it is believed, a safe and expeditious journey.
I will take pleasure in conveying letters or any small parcels which friends may desire to send to persons who went through with me last year.
I shall move from St. Paul on Thursday, the 28th inst., will camp three miles above Minneapolis on Friday night, near Anoka Saturday night and Sunday, &c.
☞ Men of the Guard, enrolled for the Mounted Corps, will report here on the 27th inst.
JAS. L. FISK,
Capt. Commanding Expedition.
Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, May 19th.
my20-d&w1w

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy,
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
Sell Furniture at Auction, Wednesday, May 20th, at 10 o'clock. Sale in the large room, on the second floor, entrance through the store, on Third-st., Rogers' Block, above the Bridge.
FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
my19-2t Auction and Com. Merchants.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
By accident, last evening, my Mocking Bird made its escape from the cage, and is loose in the city. I will give the above reward to any one who will return him unhurt to my store, on Jackson-st., between 5th and 6th streets.
my19 A. H. WIMBISH.

THE NEW YORK STORE.
An Immense
STOCK OF GOODS
JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW YORK STORE,
Minneapolis,
Which are to be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OUR MOTTO IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Fifty dozen HOOP SKIRTS, of the various kinds, KID BOUND, which we offer at
Great Bargains.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
We have always on hand a fine stock of
DRESS GOODS
Of the latest and best styles.
Our stock of BOOTS, SHOES and READY-MADE CLOTHING, is unusually large.
We offer our whole stock of
HATS, CAPS, CALICOES, DENIMS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
At prices which will defy competition, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
ap19-tf Minneapolis, near Suspension Bridge.

JUVENILE SINGING CLASS.
The Singing Class under the instruction of Mr. WM. N. PERKINS, will commence their second term at the First Presbyterian Church on Third-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. As this is strictly a Juvenile Class, none over 15 years of age will be admitted.
Terms—for course of 15 lessons—$1.00 each for those over nine years of age. The rest 50 cents each.
my17-3t*

LATEST NEWS
By Telegraph.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

GRANT CAPTURED JACKSON ON THE 14th.

The Rebels in Force Twelve Miles from There.

17,000 REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

THEY ARE ATTEMPTING TO FLANK GENERAL ROSECRANS.

The Rebels Whipped Near Suffolk.

GEN. CURTIS FORMALLY RELIEVED.

Rebels Fortifying Between Richmond and Fredericksburg.

A BATTLE NEAR SUFFOLK.

NEW YORK, May 19.

A Cassville letter states that a severe infantry fight took place near Suffolk on the morning of the 15th.

A heavy rebel force of infantry is reported as having driven our pickets in at Beaver Dam Church. Troops were sent out to oppose the rebels, and after a short skirmish, the rebels retreated before two companies of the 6th Massachusetts and 10th New Jersey. but again opened. Soon after, the third assault was made by our troops, to draw the rebels forward, but they retreated, and our forces now occupy a strong position in and around Cassville.

Our loss was two killed, twenty-one wounded, and six missing.

Our forces are busy removing rails from the railroad, and the whole track is being taken up.

SPECIALS TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

The *Bulletin* has special dates Cincinnati 19.

The rebel defeat at Raymond, Mississippi, is said to be very disastrous.

Grant took Jackson on the 14th, and burnt the State Capitol.

Reinforcements are hurrying up to the rebels, 12 miles east of Jackson. Great battle imminent.

The rebel force in Wayne and Clinton counties, Kentucky, is said to amount to 17,000 and fourteen pieces of artillery. Four regiments of infantry passed through Jamestown; twenty-four more regiments are reported at Morristown, East Tennessee. Buckner is said to be at Clinton.

Rebel pickets are on the Cumberland at every available point.

A letter from Richmond, Kentucky, says the rebels crossed the Cumberland and are advancing on that place, unquestionably, for an invasion of Kentucky is contemplated to flank Rosecrans, and compel him to evacuate his stronghold at Murfreesboro.

SPECIALS TO NEW YORK PAPERS.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Herald's Washington dispatch says the rebels have delivered to Col. Ludlow about 730 prisoners, who have arrived at Camp Parole, Annapolis. The rebels are not inclined to release commissioned officers, except as we have rebel officers—to exchange for them.

Secretary Stanton has not made any authoritive declaration suspending the $300 proviso of the conscription act.

The *Times'* Washington special contains the following: The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 16th says trains to White House, on York River Railroad, have been making their regular trips. The *Enquirer*, in speaking of retaliation resolutions of the Rebel Congress relative to officers of nigger regiments, says the Yankees will in turn hang rebel officers; and seems to be in grief over the matter.

Gen. Stahl is impressing all horses, whether of Rebels or Unionists, he can find. This being necessary to prevent their being siezed by rebel guerrillas.

GEN. CURTIS RELIEVED.

NEW YORK, May 19.

The *Tribune* prints the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, Washington, May 13, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 221.]

First—Major General J. M. Schofield is by direction of the President assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri.

Second—Major General S. R. Curtis, on being relieved from his command, will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army. By order of the President.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Exchanged prisoners arrived here today.

An officer states that very extensive works have been erected on the Turnpike between Richmond and Fredericksburg heretofore unknown to us.

RUMORS OF ARMY CHANGES.

CINCINNATTI, May 19.

Unreliable rumors are afloat in the city from Murfreesboro of important military changes involving the transfer of Rosecrans to the army of the Potomac, the assignment of Thomas to the command of the army under Grant and Gen. McCook to the present army under Rosecrans.

Midnight Dispatches

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

General Grant, May 10th, telegraphs Gen. Halleck as follows:

"My force will be this evening as far advanced along, as Fourteen mile Creek, the left near Black River, and extending in a line nearly east and west, as they can, without bringing on a general engagement. I shall communicate with Grand Gulf, except it becomes necessary to send a train with a cavalry escort. You may not hear from me again for several days."

Gen. Grant also telegraphed Halleck from Raymond, Miss. 14th, as follows:

McPherson took this place on the 12th inst., after a brisk fight of more than two hours. Our loss was 51 killed and 180 wounded. The enemy's loss was 76 killed and 186 prisoners besides the prisoners. McPherson is now at Clinton. General Sherman is on the direct Jackson road, and Gen. McClernard is bringing up the rear. I will attack the State Capital today. The following is a telegram from Gen. Hurlbut, dated Memphis, and received here to-day:

"Gen. Grant has taken Jackson. The Capitol is burnt."

From 800 to 1,000 mounted men are concentrated near Okolona, threatening an advance in the direction of the Memphis Railroad.

A citizen, just up from Jackson, says that the enemy abandoned Vicksburg on Sunday, marching on the ridge northeast to Livingston, which is 20 miles northwest of Jackson.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

MURFREESBORO, May 18.

A special dispatch to the New York *Herald* says the situation here is unchanged.

The extension of the rebel left to Williamsport has not weakened the heavy infantry force in our immediate front.

The three corps of Gens. Polk, Hardee and Breckinridge are at Guy's Springs, Wartracos and Horey's Gap, respectively.

It is said that Gen. Bragg has received reinforcements from other points, of three brigades but it is also stated that the same troops had gone to the aid of Vicksburg.

The forces alluded to are the brigades of Gen. Churchill, just exchanged, Gen. Gills, from Charleston, Gen. Walker, from Savannah. Certain it is that all these troops passed west on, or about May 11. Gen. Wheeler's rebel cavalry was at McMinnville on the 13th inst.

Persons taken by Col. Wilder say Gen Morgan has moved towards Kentucky hoping to cross the Cumberland above Carthage. There is a report that he crossed on Friday but it is not credited.

The Mobile *Register* of the 15th, says Gen. Buckner has been assigned to the command of East Tennessee, vice Davis. There is also a story in circulation that he has been attempting to cross the Cumberland fork. It is presumed that forces have been lately thrown into East Tennessee.

Correspondents captured at Vicksburg on the 3rd were in Richmond on the 18th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Reliable information has been received here that the steamer Gladiator sailed from Liverpool for Nassau on the 25th ult., but ultimately to run the blockade if possible. Her cargo consists of 1,500 barrels of bread, and 103 barrels of bacon. The bacon and bread are for the rebel army; and this fact is regarded as an evidence of the great destitution of the rebels, and of the straits to which they are reduced.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

Jay Cooke, Government Agent, reports the sale of $2,050,000 worth of 5.20's to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORS ABOUT HOOKER.

THE NINE MONTHS' AND TWO YEARS' MEN.

OUR WOUNDED—THE REBEL STRENGTH—ORDER RELIEVING GEN. CURTIS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1863.

General Hooker's purposes and designs of movement, so far as the army of the Potomac is concerned, are, in the absence of facts, mere matters of conjecture. Regiments of nine months' and two years' men are constantly pouring in through Washington to the North, their time having expired. There is a feeling of nervousness upon this subject in some quarters; but our military leaders are satisfied that if we are to lose 20,000 or 30,000 men from the army at all, it is better to lose them now.

The soldiers now returning home will have had six weeks away from the army, and they will begin to be restless by the middle of July.

The War Department will offer a MINE-ARCHI-

ty of three hundred dollars to all who will re-enlist, using the funds accumulated to pay three hundred dollars rather than go to the field. It is expected that nearly all these returning soldiers will accept high bounties and return to service. Six weeks will undoubtedly be consumed in the enrolling of all persons subject to do military duty.

General Stahl, a day or two since, sent out a scouting party to Leesburg to hunt the rebels. None were found in force. A skirmish with a few of the Black Horse Cavalry, near Warrentown Junction, resulted in killing a citizen and wounding several soldiers. We had three wounded.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A Washington special to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The last of the wounded left on the other side of the Rappahannock have been brought across the river. As good care was taken of them while in the enemy's lines as could reasonably be expected. Our surgeons have been with them since Hooker crossed the river. The medical store sent over at the suggestion of Lee, were taken possession of by the rebels, but were issued to our surgeons on proper requisions. The dead of both armies have been buried.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is ascertained from a gentleman returning from the Rappahannock, that General Hooker seems highly gratified with his recent visit to the President.

The river front of the enemy has been reconnoitered, and the discovery made that during the night of the 14th they threw up new and extensive earthworks along the ridge of hills in the rear, to the left of Fredericksburg.

It is reported to-day that every available soldier now on detailed service in and around Washington and Baltimore, and on the railroads in Virginia and Maryland, will be forwarded to Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which it is said has been tendered by Governor Curtin.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Times'* army dispatch, dated Friday evening, says Stuart is, for the present, in command of Jackson's corps, which consists of four full divisions, of 15,000 men each. A rebel deserter states that their force prior to the arrival of Longstreet was 120,000. He brought 20,000 more.

Rebel officers estimate their loss at 20,000.

Washington, May 16.—A dispatch received by the War Department, says the prisoners arriving at Fortress Monroe, from Richmond, think that the whole number taken by the rebels in the recent battles, will not exceed 4,500.

A Washington special to the *World* says:

Gen. Hooker came up from the army last night, and to-day had an interview with the President, lasting for sometime, after which he returned to the army in a special boat. From what I can learn, Hooker returned to retain his present command, and to conduct the army unaided by Halleck, throughout another advance, whenever such shall be determined upon. This you may consider as reliable at present.

In Buell's case it is believed the record of the court, which has arrived, shows that his campaign utterly failed, and that the President was too slow in removing him.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by the Right Rev. D. Marogna, Capt. JACOB MAINZER, of St. Paul, to Miss CAROLINE GEUDSON, of Montreal, C. E.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN. May 18th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this Office until June 5th, 1863, for furnishing
FRESH BEEF
To the Troops at the following named Posts:
POST ON SOUTH BRANCH ON WATONWAN
CAMP POPE,
FAIRMOUNT,
NEW ULM.
MANKATO,
ST. PETERS,
HENDERSON.

In case other Posts are established on or near the Minnesota River, the Contractor will be required to furnish said Posts with Fresh Beef at the contract price.
Separate Bids will be received for each of the above Posts or one bid may include all of them. The Contract to commence June 15th, and to be in force 6 months.
The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)
The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.
Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons: those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.
All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.
The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.
A bond with good security will be required.
FORM OF GUARRANTEE.
We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarrantee that ——, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awardeded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
This guarantee must be appended to each bid.
Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.
Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
M. P. SMALL.
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.
my19 td
Mankato *Independent* please copy, send three copies and charge PRESS.

PURE OLD BOURBON
AND
Rye Whiskies,
Really Old and Strictly Pure
Recommended for Medicinal and Private Use, and of a quality appreciated by all good Judges.
For sale by
my19-1w JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS FROM RED RIVER VALLEY.

An outside and inside view of Fort Abercrombie—A talk with Little Crow's Scouts.—Georgetown deserted.—The Steamer International.—Five hundred tons in transit for Fort Garry.—Importance of protecting the route.—Need of Medicines at the Fort.—Colt's rifles and Cavalry wanted.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, D. T. {
May 12, 1863. }

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Thinking that some of your readers would like to hear from this part of the country, I will give you some account of the news and military operation in Red River Valley.

A great change has been effected in this Fort since last Fall. The Commander, Lt. Col. Pettler, has been indefatigable in his efforts to have everything in perfect order. The past winter he has caused some ten acres to be inclosed with a strong and heavy stockade, erecting at three of the corners, large two story Bastions, each story containing a gun, either six or twelve pounder. These guns have a fine command of the banks of the river and prairies. Should the Red Devils attack us again, their bodies would drop like autumn leaves.

A party of half-breeds from a hunting excursion, came in from the Buffalo river last week. They report that when within a day's journey of this Fort, a war party of eight Sioux's came to their tent, smoked the "Pipe of Peace," saying that they desired to live on friendly terms with the half-breeds, but whenever they could kill or capture a pale face, it would be done. They also said that Little Crow had small parties acting as scouts all along the frontier, to watch the expedition going out after them, though most of his hunters were now caring Buffalo meat. There were several hundred Lodges thus engaged within four days march of this Point. When they got their supply, they would renew the war upon the whites.

These reports are generally believed, as the character of the half breeds are well known here.

All the inhabitants at Georgetown have left and taken shelter in this Fort. Their tents are pitched directly back of the Sutler's store. Officer March has been assigned by the commander to this department. A most excellent selection, as he is well adapted to fill the position. It is remarkable to see what order, discipline and neatness he has effected in so short a time.

The steamer International now lays moored at the north side of the Fort. Capt. Painter has caused everything to be put in the most perfect repair, and if it was not for our Indian difficulty, the people at Fort Garry would soon hear the notes of her whistle.

The importance of keeping open the great thoroughfare between St. Cloud and this Fort, hence to Fort Garry can hardly be over-estimated. Most of the freight of the Hudson Bay Company, and the Red River Settlement, passes over this route. I am told that some five hundred trains are now in transit, waiting at St. Paul and St. Cloud, till protection can be given. As soon as that can be obtained, one continuous line of teams will move upon the road.

The most we need just now, is a new supply of medicine for the hospital, as none has been received from the Government for two years, I am told by the Surgeon that he is out of nearly everything, it is with difficulty that a single recipe is filled. The sick now have to depend in a great measure, upon good care, and the efficacy of the climate for a cure.

Company D, 7th Regiment, have purchased one hundred of Colts' rifles. They have been in St. Paul some two months. It is hoped that they will be forwarded without further delay. The boys are anxious to get them, as several wagers are made that on their arrival the officer who introduced them into the Fort can no longer lead the van as a *Sharp Shooter*.

We had no mail last Friday. Lieut. Beaulieau and the escort of sixteen, that went down with the mail, returned yesterday. They report that hereafter we are to have but one mail a-week, as Captain Rockwood, at Alexandria, cannot furnish the necessary escort oftener. This difficulty is easily removed by stationing a cavalry company at this Fort, which is very much needed just now. Mr. Joseph Demara, our Interpreter, who has long been with the Indians and knows all of their characteristics, says that cavalry would be much more effective at this place, in hunting the Red Devils, than infantry.

The difficulty which prevented cavalry from being here last winter is now removed. The prairies are covered with a fine coat of grass.

Scouts are often sent out to exaime the country. One day last week, Captains Atkinson and Barrett, left early in the morning with their companies. They explored the River and Whisky Creek some thirty miles, but saw no Indians, or signs of any. Although we have evidence that they are around us, it is small parties that will see and suffer, not large ones.

* * *

—Another "mill" took place at Weehawken, New Jersey, just opposite New York, on Monday last, between James Dun of Brooklyn, and James Elliott of New York, which resulted in a victory to the former by means of a foul blow, after twelve rounds, in which the fighting, the New York papers state, was the most desperate ever seen.

Analysis of Hooker's Campaign.

THE SOLDIER OF THE AGE.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

We have never claimed that Hooker was a new Napoleon, as have those impressible historians, whose fortitude can not endure an unexpected fall of rain; but we have always thought he was a brave and able General. We felt he had proved that by his exploits in Mexico, and by the more recent career which wound up so superbly at Antietam; but we are now persuaded, from the manner in which he has opened this year's campaign, and put himself upon the road to Richmond, that he will soon prove his self the ablest soldier of the age.

Already, his exploits by far excel those of any General in the service, while the single act of taking his vast army and, at one huge bound, planting it in the rear of Fredericksburg, thus cutting Lee's army virtually adrift, is worth all the military exploits that have been performed during the present war, put together. All winter Hooker lay with his legions directly under the eye of the most boasted tactician of the foe. General Lee, perfectly acquainted with his enterprising character, knew that he would endeavor to move at the first opportunity, but he declared Fredericksburg to be impregnable, and never once dreampt of being visited with the disgrace of having that position turned. Least of all did he expect that the Yankee Chief before him, who lay so torpid in the surrounding mud, would be the man to do it, and to wake him up some fine morning with the tidings, that the martial host at Falmouth was lifted from the meadow and planted in his rear. He had nothing to do but to watch against such a danger; while Hooker required a supreme audacity to contemplate it. While, however, the Federal Commander was thus anchored to the sodden earth, his mind was busy with his plans, and hourly he was engaged in preparations for his demonstration. His first duty was to reorganize the army, and restore its spirit from the demoralization consequent on the previous massacre of Fredericksburg; his next to obtain accurate survey of the ground to be operated on; and his next to accustom his soldiers to "the habit of victory," as he happily expressed it, by cavalry and infantry expeditions against the several fords. Having thus lifted the temper of his troops almost to the sanguine measure of his own, he sent away an army corps to the Peninsula, as being in excess of what he needed; and when, subsequently, the question of withdrawing the two years' regiments was agitated, he quietly remarked that "the Army of the Potomac was large enough without them, to go where it pleased." This sublime confidence was insensibly communicated to the soldiers, and inspired them for efforts which went far to render them invincible.

The most difficult portion of the task which Hooker had assumed, in order to render his strategy decisive, was that which comprehended a cavalry raid, which simultaneously with his own advance, should make a vast circuit around the enemy's entire rear, and so destroy his communications with Richmond, and also with every line of retreat, as to oblige him to leave his fortifications and give us battle on our chosen ground. This important task he confided to the charge of Stoneman, whom he had recently selected for his Chief of Cavalry; but we speak advisedly, when we say that the whole raid, its circuit, detail and philosophy, was projected and developed by Hooker himself. We had about 12,000 cavalry; the force allowed Stoneman for his exploit, was perhaps more than half that number. Enough remained for Pleasanton, in the tangled and wooded country which Hooker had selected for his operations, to perform all the duties required by the army, when it had taken its position; nay, more than could be well managed there—as it was found when that position was acquired. The whole plan being at last matured, and all the preliminary enterprises tried, by way of feeling the path previous to the leap, the season approached for the experiment to be made. Restive for his opportunity, the Federal commander, snatching at the first hours of dry weather, sent Stoneman off as early as the 13th April; but unexpected and unseasonable rains caught him on his road and delayed the whole operation full ten days. Meanwhile Lee, misled by reports which Hooker had had the art to send him, rated our whole force at barely fifty thousand, regarded them as utterly demoralized, and had even ordered Stuart to get up a raid which should scare us in our lines.

At length the heavens relaxed, and prompt with the first gleam of sunshine, the whole army (27th April) was set in motion for its gigantic but complicated task. The object of course was to get safely across the river without being seen; but as the enemy were in force on the other side, and were guarding every ford, it was necessary not only to make him distribute his strength, but to mislead him from the true point where we intended to fling our main body. To effect this object, and for the purpose of confusing the enemy completely, Hooker decided to make demonstrations at five crossing places, the extreme ones being nearly forty miles apart. To Kelly's Ford, which was twenty-five miles to the north, he sent Stoneman's cavalry; to the far south he sent one corps under Reynolds; just below the front of the city he manœuvred and then crossed two others, while toward the United States Ford he threatened with a fourth. Having thus occupied the attention of the enemy, he took three corps to himself and set out rapidly to Kelly's Ford. Arriving here on the 28th, he let Stoneman loose, and then followed in rapid march himself. While he is thus briskly and perilously pressing forward to the coveted position in the rebel rear, the attention of Lee has been riveted by the evolutions in front; while, to meet the still more threatening demonstrations at the far distant lower ford, he dispatched the formidable Jackson with forty thousand chosen men. The admirable art by which this telling misdirection of the Confederate force was effected, may be, to some degree, appreciated by the following extracts from the able letter of Mr. Swinton, which was published in the Times:

> Every one was rubbing his eyes, and asking where is the army? No one could tell. Here was a column moving up, another moving down, and the column that was up yesterday, proves to be down to-day. I confess that I was heartily glad of the general bewilderment, though it was rather puzzling for a correspondent to observe movements along a line twenty-five or thirty miles in length. In this case, it was the spectators of the great game of chess that were blindfolded. The master player alone had his eyes open.
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> Thus far, it is to be noticed, that but *one* division of each of the two army corps had been sent across the river—the remaining *four* divisions stayed on the other side. But they were not idle. They were put in motion on the hill slope on one side of the river, and in plain view of the enemy were marched along the crest of the ridge and [illegible] though to the crossing. But instead of [illegible] quietly were quietly drawn up *back* through [illegible] and round the rear of the ridge, and round [illegible] the appearance of an army of at least a hundred thousand men, and must have presented the appearance of a *massing* on our side, preparatory to a passage of the river under cover of the night. The same *circuiting* was performed by the artillery, the same by the wagon trains.
>
> Was this a *ruse de guerre*? It could hardly be any thing else; and yet, to any one but a careful observer, even on our side, the deception could not have been detected.

Our readers need not be told that this skillful strategy was entirely successful, and that taking the advantage of the diversion thus effected in his favor, Hooker, on the morning of the 29th, planted himself with his three corps directly in the rear of the rebels, thus blocking up the road to Gordonsville, and domineering their only other line—the railroad to Richmond. Lee had been thoroughly out-generaled, the hights of Fredericksburg, which the Confederates had vauntingly declared (and Europe sneeringly re-echoed) impregnable, were "turned" and rendered valueless in the hands of their possessors. In short, they were virtually captured, and that by a march of nearly forty miles, which had not cost us a single man, and which had caught Stuart's engineers, and nipped his raid in the bud, by taking them prisoners to our camp. Interesting dispatches soon proved that the surprise of Lee had been complete; and well might Hooker, when thus fixed in his firm triangle at Chancellorsville, on Wednesday morning, assure his staff that "the rebel army was the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac." Nothing could budge him from that position, for his three corps alone were ample to sustain it (should they stand firm) while nothing could save the enemy from ruin, but a revisitation of the deluge in sufficient volume to imperil our communications. This was the only thing which mortal generalship could not provide against, but of even this danger, Hooker had bethought him, for he stated before starting, that should such calamity befall him, he would forego his advantages, whatever they might be, rather than imperil the whole army. Aside from the two dangers we have named, however, his military problem was not perfect, and he felt justified in heightening the spirit of the troops, by issuing the following order. It is of a piece with the audacious confidence of Napoleon on the plateau of Rivoli, when pointing to the troops of Lusignan, who were threatening his rear, while he was engaged with another army in his front he said "They are ours." The cry was taken up by the French soldiers, till they had passed to victory; and Hooker's bulletin was hailed with an equal enthusiasm, by the still mystified corps of our army, which he had left in the face of Fredericksburg.

> "It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the General commanding announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must ingloriously fly, or *come out from behind his defenses, and give us battle on our own ground*, where certain destruction awaits him."

What commander will say this was not justified under the circumstances? Or who that was present, will deny that it added to the effective enthusiasm?

Everything, therefore, had been a sublimely demonstrated problem, and a great triumph, till that moment. Let us now see if the problem will unfold in like manner to the end. On the following day, General Hooker was joined by another corps, and another, still *en route* to his position, leaving but two corps, under Sedgwick, in front of Fredericksburg, to prevent the enemy from crossing, in his desperation, to our weakened side. One of the corps of Sedgwick's was at the old camp near Falmouth, and the other below Fredericksburg, on the rebel shore, with means of returning to the Falmouth side, by bridges of pontoons. The taking of the heights, by Sedgwick's corps, was no part of Hooker's plan; its specific purpose was simply to prevent the crossing of the enemy to Falmouth, as was proven by the half willing permission which Hooker gave when Sedgwick wanted to assail them; that he might do so if he could effect the operation without serious loss. He doubtless felt that, though the heights were already virtually captured, their occupation would pay at a low rate for the proof it would make to our soldiers of the absoluteness of our position. As to the assumption that the troops of Sedgwick could be of any service to him at Chancellorville, that is simply absurd, as he had enough there, twice over, to maintain his position, and more than could possibly be fought, until the enemy should be so broken by defeat, they could be rendered useful by wider operations, to inclose his straggling columns. This was Hooker's plan, and we have shown what were his calculations and reliances. Lee understood it in a moment, and he prepared to make a most desperate effort to plunge through our lines, and secure the road to Gordonsville. Apprised by our movements of the Monday previous, that we intended to attack him somewhere, he had telegraphed to Longstreet to abandon his operations against Peck, near Newbern, and had also drawn largely upon Richmond, and the troops there, which had been released by our premature operations against Charleston. Hooker, as we know, had, some weeks before, requested to be allowed to imitate the military operations of the Spring, in order that his troops might not be demoralized by others' failures, and the enemy released to concentrate upon him. This request, however, not having prevailed, Lee had been enabled to group a mighty host together, ere Stoneman had fairly got to work. Thus, indeed, the flower, if not the whole of the really effective force of the Confederacy, were grimly gathered on the fearful hights of Fredericksburg.

On Thursday, the 30th April, the rebels found that their communications with Richmond were rapidly being cut, and thundering reconnoissances, responded to by ours, were poured along our lines. These feelers were again put out by both armies on the following day, and on the 2d of May the desperate enemy learning his condition, massed two corps under the indomitable Jackson, and prepared to plunge them in column against our right wing. As they streamed diagonally before our front, Hooker perceived the intention of the enemy, and calling upon the 3d Corps, he launched it against the centre of the Confederate column, and thus smiting it in two, commenced an assault against its broken rear. At this moment, however, when victory was within his grasp, and the promise of his bulletin of Wednesday almost fulfilled, the eleventh Army Corps, composed almost entirely of Germans, who stood in secure earth-works, unaccountably flung down their arms and fled without having either fired or received a shot. The moment was critical, as well as shameful, in the last degree; but, with the rapidity of decision which stamps the great commander, Hooker recalled the 3d Corps, so that it might not be cast away, and dispatched against the head of the victorious Confederates the iron division of Gen. Berry, which he had himself educated during the campaign of 1862. The progress of the enemy was thus stayed; nevertheless, he had doubled up a portion of our line, and, when the action closed, lay threatening our right flank. Hooker thoroughly appreciating this alarming situation, and, though it was no part of his programme to assume the offensive, certainly not before he heard from Stoneman, he was forced to project a night attack to extricate a portion of the 3d Corps, and reconstruct his line. He accordingly assailed the enemy with great violence at midnight, and succeeded, not only in recovering his misplaced divisions, but in forming a new line, which kept the whole of the enemy still upon his front. On Monday morning, the baffled enemy attacked in great force again, and persisted bitterly for several hours; but, though he succeeded in pressing us backward, for about a mile, he failed to effect any derangement of our lines. Turning then upon Sedgwick, (who, having been driven with his small force from the heights by the Confederates, who were advancing from the South, had imprudently descended inward, from them, toward Lee's rear, instead of falling back to his old position on the river's bank,) Lee caught him right between two converging forces, and obliged him to escape by the road toward Banks' Ford, with very heavy loss. This error of position will be found to have been a fault of Sedgwick's own, and we have but to refer to the style of Hooker's permission when he allowed him to assail the heights, and his answer to the President when asked if we had lost them, to establish that to our satisfaction. "It is so reported to me, but it is a matter of no consequence," was Hooker's tranquil answer to Mr. Lincoln's telegram, and while reading it, we are inevitably reduced to the conclusion that he fancied, at that time, that Sedgwick had simply fallen back to the margin of the Rappahannock, in his appointed attitude of observation.

It is impossible for any, but an utter snake, to forbear admiring the superb self-reliance of the Federal commander, in his answer to the President on the Confederate re-occupation of the heights of Fredericksburg; or any but a poisoned traitor to deny, that regardless of their loss, and utterly regardless of the raid of Stoneman, Hooker was master of the situation, and could not be dislodged by any Confederate power. The enemy, by his terrific plunges, by his frightful losses, by the wounding of Jackson, and other casualties, were utterly exhausted; while it is in hostile and malignant proof, that Hooker had not been called upon to employ more than one-third his force. While thus securely fixed, however, and while apparently nothing but a superhuman power could extricate the Confederate army from his gripe, the heavens opened, and a rain set in, such as the season had not known before. The angry streams rose with the deluge, and presently the volume of the Rappahannock spread so wide, as to overflow its banks. The furious current tore so madly against our half drowned pontoons, that they threatened to yield at every instant, and by parting from the shore to go endwise down the stream. Of the eight days, provisions with which we had started, our men had barely two days' rations left, and if our brigades failed us here, as they already had in two places on our own side, the whole army would be severed from its communications, and Commander-in-Chief, as well as soldiers, must all surrender in a body. Under these circumstances, and consulting prudence; nay, yielding to the sternest dictates of necessity, Hooker was forced sorrowfully to give the order to recross.

It is for this prudent and inevitable act, effected like the original crossing absolutely without loss, that the finest soldier in this country has been disparaged by unthinking people, and covered by the malicious, with measureless slander and abuse. Already, however, the public have detected the motive of this sudden outcery, and trace it to the factious supporters of a chieftain who never effected a successful movement in his life, and who could not recollect whether or no he hid himself away on a gunboat, while the battle was raging hard by at Malvern Aill!

Van Dorn.

The report of the killing of Gen. Earl Van Dorn, of the rebel army, by an injured and indignant husband, near Spring Hill, Tenn., is confirmed. His loss will probably not be regretted by the Confederates, while the feeling on our side will be that a better man could have been better spared. As a rebel officer we liked Van Dorn, for he never gave the Federals half the trouble that almost any other would have given. Curtis whipped him badly at Pea Ridge, and while operating in Northern Mississippi, Rosecrans was considered too many for him. At Corinth and Iuka, Van Dorn was outgeneraled by our forces, and after turning his attention exclusively to the cavalry branch of the service, he had not much better luck.

Van Dorn was a great favorite with Jeff. Davis, on account of a personal friendship of long standing. He was a native of Mississippi, and graduated at West Point in 1842. While in the Federal service, his career, as a military man, was meritorious enough. He received two brevets for gallantry in the Mexican war, and particularly for his conduct at Cerro Gordo, and the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded in entering the City of Mexico. When the present war broke out he was Major in the crack Second cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was Colonel and Robert E. Lee was Lieutenant-Cololnel. Our George Stoneman was Captain in the same regiment, and Fitzhugh Lee was a Second Lieutenant. Resigning with other Southern officers at the time of the Secession, he was appointed to a command in the rebel army and stationed in Texas, where he was when Twiggs deserted his country and treacherously surrendered the United States troops to the enemy previous to joining the Confederates himself.

We have said that Van Dorn was a member of the West Point class of 1842. Among his mates were Wm. S. Rosecrans, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, John Pope, Seth Williams, Abner Doubleday, D. H. Hill, and James Longstreet. Van was a poor scholar, and in a class of fifty-six stood fifty-second in the order of merit, though he always bore a good reputation for bravery. His disreputable death is perhaps a fitting close to a life never noted for private virtues.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Confederate Loan.

From the London Herald, April 27.

Much less speculative excitement was apparent in the Confederate Cotton loan. The account having been in a great degree adjusted, a partial pause in business was noticeable. The quotation varied from 1¼ to 1¾ premium, and, on the whole, firmness was the feature. The last price was made by some of the dealers to ½, and by others 1¼ to ¾; a thousand or two of stock would have carried the market in either direction.

From the London Herald, April 28.

The market for the Confederate Cotton Loan was rather stronger, and there were good buyers at 1⅞a2 premium. The probable recognition of the South by the Emperor of the French was rumored, and some large purchases were made in consequence. At the end of the afternoon the official closing price was 1⅞a2¼ premum, but subsequently another advance was gained, the quotation standing 2a2¼ premium.

From the London Herald, April 29.

The scrip of the Confederate Cotton Loan was favorably influenced in the morning by the accounts from America, and the quotation went to 2 to 2¼ premium. The prices from Liverpool later were scarcely so good, and the figure then standing 1¾ premium, the last price here was about 1⅞a2 premium. The business now appears to be of a more *bona fide* character, the speculators refraining from active operations. Some heavy transactions for the Fall have yet to be terminated, and they will hereafter exert an influence upon prices.

Indian Massacre.

We have just received intelligence by a special messenger, that on Tuesday night last Mr. Jacobson, a well-known and highly respected young man, and another gentleman, while returning from the Indian Agency, and encamped upon James River at Greenway's Ferry, were suddenly fired upon by a party of Indians, and Mr. Jacobson was instantly killed, and his companion wounded by three balls through an arm and an arrow in the back of the neck. Immediately upon hearing alarm Mr. Greenway seized his gun and reached the camp in time to see but one of the assaulting party; he fired upon him, and compelled him to retreat in such haste as to leave behind his robe and medicine bag. The horses of Mr. J. were found the following morning some distance from the camp having apparently been abandoned by the Indians in their haste to escape.

We learn that upon being apprised of the fact, Gen. Cook dispatched a squad of men in pursuit of the murderers.—*Sioux City Register, 9th.*

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

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Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
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Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale. We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,
ap30 On Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
ap7tf JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

J. WATSON WEBB, JR.,

(Successor to Walter W. Webb,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS AND OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.

an1-tf *SIBLEY BLOCK, THIRD-ST.*

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Sale of School Lands.

In accordance with an act entitled "an act to establish the State Land Office, and for other purposes" approved March 10th, 1862, the following parcels or tracts of land will be sold at public auction, at the office of the State Auditor, in the Town of St. Paul, County of Ramsey, on the twenty-second day of May, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Lands on which fifteen per cent. of the purchase money must be paid down.

Little Canada sec	T'wn	R'ng	T'wn Ap val per acre	val fo Imp't
N. E. ¼..... 16	29	22	$ 6.00	$
N. W. ¼..... "	"	"	5.00	
N. ½ S. E. ¼... "	"	"	7.00	
S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ "	"	"	7.00	
S. W. ¼..... 36	29	22	7.50	400 00
Reserve				
N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ 16	28	23	17.50	
S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ "	"	"	17.50	
N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ "	"	"	17.50	
N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ "	"	"	17.50	50 00
N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ "	"	"	25.00	
N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ "	"	"	25.00	
S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ "	"	"	25.00	20 00
S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ "	"	"	25.00	30 00
Rose				
S. ½ N. E. ¼ 16	29	23	10.00	
W. ½ S. W. ¼ "	"	"	20.00	

Lands on which seventy-five per cent. of the money must be paid down.

Little Canada				
N. E. ¼.....	36	29	22	5 00
E. ½ N. W. ¼	"	"	"	5 00
W. ¼ N. W. ¼	"	"	"	6 00
Rose				
N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼	16	29	23	10 00
N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼	"	"	"	15 00
N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	"	"	"	12 00
S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼	"	"	"	15 00
Mt. View.				
Lot 2. (61-55a)	36	30	23	5 50

The balance of the purchase money is payable any time within twenty years, at the option of the purchaser, if interest at seven per cent. per annum is annually paid in advance.

Interest to the first day of June, 1863, must be paid at the time of the purchase.

Persons purchasing land upon which other parties have made improvements, will be required to pay the owner of the same, the appraised value of his improvements, one-half to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance within six months thereafter, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.

In case the person occupying or improving the land, has damaged the same, the appraised amount of damage will be deducted from his improvements, and when the occupant is the purchaser, the damage will be added to the price of the land.

No lands will be sold for less than the appraised value.

Purchase money payable in specie and legal tender notes.

CHAS. McILRATH,
Commissioner of State Land Office.
mar 24tutd.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

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Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. B. TENNEY.
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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

DRY GOODS,

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"The Cheap Cash Store,"

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H. KNOX TAYLOR

Has just returned from

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SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

OF

GOODS,

Bought during the "LATE PANIC," and many of them coming from the late

AUCTION SALES

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TO HIS CUSTOMERS

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GREAT BARGAINS.

We do not propose to

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BUT HAVING BOUGHT THEM LOW

We are determined to give our customers the benefit of it.

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD, UPWARDS.

The following are some of the Varieties:

CHECKED POPLINS,
STRIPED CRAPES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
HIMALAYAS,
ARABIAN GLACE,
Checked Lenos, &c., &c.
ALSO
COLORED ALPACCAS
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ORIENTAL LUSTRES

Which are all the rage in New York City.

BLACK SILKS.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

French, English and American.

SOME VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Our stock of

Ladies' Collars

Cannot be surpassed in the city. We have Embroidered Collars, Maltese Collars, Plain and Ruffled Collars.

We have Embroidered Collars as low as 15 cents.

IN SHAWLS WE HAVE

Stella Broche, Striped Broche, &c.

ALSO

Ladies' Cloakings.

GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND HOSIERY, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

In Bleached Muslins, Stripe, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades and all other Domestic Goods,

We can offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to all wishing to buy either by the piece or single yard.

BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND TWEEDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Flannels,

White, Red, Yellow, Grey and Blue.

Also, Angola, Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels.

Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and Linen; do do Hemstich and Mourning.

White Goods and Embroideries.

BALMORALS AND CORDED SKIRTS.

Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelings, and Diapers.

In fact, if you want anything in the way of

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Go to the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"

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NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."

ap28-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.
ap18-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

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ARE STILL OFFERING

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DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

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Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

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We have a splendid line of

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Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

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We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

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We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

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ap30-tf 142 Third-st

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS

ARE ASSURED THAT WE

Will Sell at Chicago and Milwaukee Prices,

FREIGHT ADDED.

WE OFFER

OUR WHOLE STOCK

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

All purchasers of

DRY GOODS

Are invited to call at

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.'s,

ap18-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.		One Square.	Each add. Square.
One square.	One time	$0 80	$0 10
	Three times	1 50	75
	Six days	2 00	1 00
	Two weeks	3 00	1 50
	Three weeks	4 00	2 00
	One month	5 00	2 50
	Two months	8 00	4 00
	Three months	10 00	5 00
	Six months	14 00	7 00
	Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McCABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlanda Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street,

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
Proprietors.

ap21-d1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Minn.

Wanted, for the Indian Expedition, two hundred Teamsters; liberal wages will be given.

For further information, apply at my office.

E. B. CARLING, Captain, and
A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ap3-tf

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Steward's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Woodenware and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,
FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods!

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jun8-d&wly

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

RAISINS.—500 WHOLE, HALF, and Quarter Boxes, standard brands, cheap at

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL, MIN.,
May 11th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 30th, 1863,

For furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE TROOPS AT THE FOLLOWING

NAMED POSTS:

POMME DE TERRE,
ALEXANDRIA,
SAUK CENTRE,
PAYNESVILLE,
RICHMOND,
MANNANNAH,
KINGSTON,
FOREST CITY,
HUTCHINSON.

The contract for Richmond and Paynesville to commence at the termination of the present one.

The contract to commence June 1st, 1863, or as soon after as practicable, and to be in force for six months.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include the whole number of posts.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

☞ St. Cloud Democrat please copy and charge Press. my15-td

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
May 8th 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 20th, 1863,

for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE

TROOPS AT FORT RIPLEY,

AND

TROOPS DRAWING SUPPLIES THEREFROM.

The contract to commence

July 1st, 1863, and to be in force for Six Months.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

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We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

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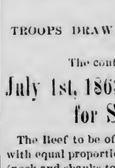
Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
my9-td Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.



ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage*. Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PROVERVIVE, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Miscellaneous.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

invite the early attention of Suttlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES .....500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES.....200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES.....200 do do do
CHERRIES.....200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES .300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 14, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffett's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest

Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of

Stationery. jan23

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate,
Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

jan29-1y

J. MAINZER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

Notary Public,

McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,
ap18-2m MINNESOTA.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

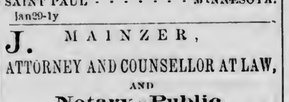
CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

05-d tw&wly

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.

mr7-d&wly

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Ponches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons,
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks,
Prints and DeLaines.
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain: Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE STATE PRISON.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals for furnishing the material and erection of a Cell Building, as authorized by an act of the Legislature at the late session, will be received at the office of the State Prison, until the 25th day of May next.

The plan and specifications of said building adopted and approved by the Board of Inspectors, may be examined by those interested, at the office of the Prison.

Payments for said work will be made in orders of the Board of Inspectors on the State Auditor.

Persons making proposals for said work will please give the names of two or more persons who will become sureties for the performance of their contract.

The right to reject all bids not deemed for the interests of the State is hereby reserved.

Parties making proposals for the above work will address the undersigned, and endorse on same "Proposals for Cell Building."

JOHN S. PROCTOR, Warden.
State Prison, Stillwater, Minnesota,
April 21, 1863. ap23-4w

STRONG'S NEW CARPET HALL,

ROGER'S BLOCK NEXT DOOR TO FAIRCHILD & MARCH'S AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber is now opening new Rooms, where can be found at all times a general assortment of

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c. In fact, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at very small profits.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No humbug! call and see and be convinced.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HOPS! HOPS!

On hand and to arrive by first boats, a quantity of

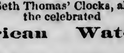
Otsego County Hops.

These Hops are commission goods, and will be sold at very low figures for cash.

ap12-2m L. B. & C. GREIG,
Corner Third and Sibley Streets.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street,  **Saint Paul.**

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY IN MINNESOTA, AT

DUGAN'S,

Below Day & Jenk's Drug Store, Third-st. St. Paul, Minnesota.

We have just opened—
250 doz. Shaker Hoods.
100 doz. Bonnet Ruches.
100 doz. Ladies' and Children's Bonnets and Hats.
115 Boxes Rich Flowers.
50 do Carton's Bonnet Ribbons.
20 Patterns New Spring Cloaks.

With Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, Balmoral Hoop Skirts, Corset and Undergarments, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols and Fans, with the thousands of Fixings and Fancy Articles kept in our line. We solicit an early call.

MRS. J. J. DUGAN.

ap16-tm23

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

Barbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR
OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,
Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF
DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Amber, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISKEY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONEY Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

dec 19

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.

my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.

je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. d1y

BUGBEE'S CARPET STORE.

NEW CARPETS!

FRESH STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

These Goods are arriving daily from New York, and having been purchased before the late rise, are sold at but a slight advance on old prices. It is worth more than the interest on your money to purchase now.

FARMERS,

Send in your orders, and they will be promptly attended to. No person should enter St. Paul and not stop at BUGBEE'S CASH CARPET STORE, next door to Primrose's Furniture Store,

Third Street, St. Paul.

ap12tf

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers,

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly. Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.

mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

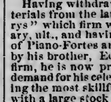
AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY,
ST. PAUL,
jan1-d1y For ——



FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14-d&w1y

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00, No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

jy15-d1f G. W. BABCOCK.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

Piano-Forte Establishment,

No. 427 Broome-St.,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradbury" which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano Forte Material, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness.*

BRAD

THE CITY.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The city Council held their last regular session for the month of May yesterday afternoon.

From reports made by the Comptroller, we gather a few figures of interest to the public. The estimated expenses of the city for 1863 are $127,635.64. The revenue from wharfage, fines, and all other sources for the same period is estimated at $30.040, leaving $97,595,51,to be raised by taxation.

The pay roll of the Street Commissioner shows $216,73 expended during the month of April The police received during the same month $209,81. For the relief of families of volunteers $1.038 were expended during April.

Ald. King offered a resolution instructing the Chief of Police to enforce the vagrant act and pick up all wayfarers without visible means of support. Carried.

Ald. Livingston offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the City Engineer for an estimate of the cost of a cheap tressle bridge across Trout Brook at the foot of Seventh street.

Ald. Murray is entitled to the credit of having made a move concerning the abominable side walk on Sixth street. It has for a long time been in such a condition that pedestrians were compelled to walk in the road, and we are glad to record that the proposals for rebuilding the walk and sewer are to be advertised for.

Ald. Murray offered a resolution which provides that after the first day of June next no money shall be paid to families of volunteers except when said families have children, and then the amount is to be limited to one dollar for the mother and a like sum for each child. The Relief Committee are, however, authorized to vary from this in particular cases where there is greater than ordinary necessity. The resolution was adopted.

Ald. Murray introduced an ordinance "Providing for a Work House,"which passed under a suspension of the rules. It provides that the County Jail shall be the Work House, and the Sheriff the Superintendant. It further constitutes Aldermen Paine, King, Betz, Wright, Peckham, and their successors a board of managers to control the affairs at the Work House.

After passing the above ordinance the Council adjourned.

MASONIC BURIAL OF CAPT. DUDLEY P. CHASE.—On Sunday, May 17th, A. D. 1863, A. L., 5,863, 2 o'clock P. M., Bro. J. B. Gilfillin, W.·. M.·. with Cataract Lodge No. 2, Bro. John J. Black, S.·. W.·. with Hennepin Lodge No. 4, Bro. O. B. King, W.·. M.·. with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, met at the Hall of Hennepin Lodge No. 4, Minneapolis, in Union of Lodges, with visiting brethren. Brother A. E. Ames, P.·. G.·. M.·. opened an occasional lodge for the burial of Bro. Dudley P. Chase.

Bros. E. B. Ames, F. Beebe, J. B. Gilfillin, were appointed Committee on Resolutions, and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Master, Ruler of Heaven and Earth, to remove from among us our worthy Brother Dudley P. Chase, who departed this life at Washington City, D. C., on the 8th of May, inst., in consequence of wounds received in the late battle of Fredericksburg, whilst gallantly leading his men in defence of his country, therefore,

Resolved, That in this dispensation of Divine Providence the Fraternity has been deprived of a most exemplary and esteemed Brother, and our country a brave and efficient officer.

Resolved, T. at we tender to the afflicted family of our deceased Brother our heart-felt sympathy in this their bereavement and sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the family of our deceased Brother, and also published in the newspapers in Hennepin county and the city of St. Paul.

Bros. E. Patch and E. Hayes of Cataract Lodge No. 2, Bros. D. M. Coolbaugh and J. M. Eastlick Hennepin Lodge No. 4, Bros. Joel Florida and G. H. Keith of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, were appointed Pall Bearers.

Bros. G. F. Vall, J. S. Walker and M. W. Getchell, were appointed Marshalls.

Bros. S. H. Jones, E. A. Groff and H. F. Balch, were appointed Occasional Committee.

Bro. Calvin W. Clark was appointed to carry the Holy Writings.

The usual ceremonies were then held in the Lodge Room. On leaving the Lodge Room, Col. Sam. McPhail, with a company of cavalry from Fort Snelling, and Munger's Great Western Band from St. Paul joined in procession, and repaired to the house of Bro. Joel B. Bassett, and there received the body of Capt. Chase; from thence proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where religious services were held, and from thence to the cemetry, where the honors of war and of Masonry were paid to the memory of our departed friend and Bro. Dudley P. Chase.

W. F. CAHILL, Sec'y Cataract Lodge No. 12.
G. A. LAVERQ, " Hennepin " " 4.
T. J. GARDNER, " Minneapolis " " 19.

DISTRICT COURT — TUESDAY.— The Jury in the case of the State vs. Patrick Butler, charged with abortion, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

The State of Minnesota vs. Patrick Halloway was next tried. I. V. D. Heard for State, Brisbin & Warner and Grant and Freeman for the prisoner.

This is another case that appeared in our police court record last winter. The prisoner was in the employ of Mr. Langley, and was sent to drive a carriage that had been hired by two ladies. Soon after returning from their drive one of the ladies missed her gold watch and chain. Search was immediately made and the driver interrogated, but all to no purpose. Several months afterwards Halloway's house being searched on another charge this watch was discovered. He was accordingly indicted for the theft.

The jury after deliberating a couple of hours returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the value of the property at $44. Counsel for the prisoner gave notice of a motion for new trial.

POLICE COURT.—A soldier named Wm. Cullen was convicted of stealing a pair of gaiters from Dieter's store. He probably wanted something fancy to take out on the expedition.

Wm. Scott and Sandy Smith, two shady gentlemen, were brought up for raising a "wumpus, a wow, a wiot" and fined $5 each, the latter preferring the jail to the disbursement.

OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION.—The Annual meeting of "The Old Settlers Association," will be held at the Capital on Monday, the first day of June at 3 o'clock P. M. The attendance of all the Members is requested.

W. F. MASTERSON.
Chairman Ex-Committee.

THE mercury stood at ninety degrees in the shade, yesterday.

LOCAL NOTICES:

IMPORTANT—To all that are indebted to the late firm of Strong & Wylie:—You are hereby notified to call and settle immediately with either party, in order to save costs, as the firm's business must be settled.

R. O. STRONG.
my20-1w JAS. WYLIE.

CARTES DES VISITES of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other remarkable persons, including Tom Thumb and wife, &c. Albums in great variety at all prices. Ambrotypes, Photographs, &c., (Great attention paid to childrens pictures) at Mrs. Watkin's Gallery, Third street, nearly opposite the bridge. 2t.

BEANS WANTED.—Cash paid for prime White Beans. C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

POTATOES WANTED.—We are paying cash for all the Potatoes of first quality.
L. B. & C. GREIG,
C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all points reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.,
VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.
VIA LA CROSSE,
Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.
No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.
☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.
No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

River and Steamboat News.

☞ It was dull on the levee yesterday, the Key City having sole possession the greater portion of the day. The ticket offices were c'osed for several hours, draymen disappeared, and even the levee rats were invisible. Stones could have been thrown without hitting wheat, potatoes or Irishmen.

☞ The Antelope arrived at noon from Carver and left again at 2 P. M. for the same place. She brought down passengers from the Favorite, which is fast on Mendota bar.

☞ The Sucker State, Capt. Ward, arrived from St. Louis, towards evening, and left at 9 P. M., on her return trip. She brought fifty more mules. A large quantity of potatoes, as usual, was n portion of the freight which she received here.

☞ The Keokuk, Capt. J. R. Hatcher, arrived at seven o'clock in the evening, with a good load of passengers and freight. Her last trip down was one worthy of note. Having been detained owing to the low water, she did not leave here until three o'clock Sunday afternoon, but notwithstanding this she reached La Crosse in ample season for the six o'clock train Monday morning. Considering the stage of water, this is remarkable time. The Keokuk will do to bet on as being up to time and sure of connections. She leaves this morning at 9 o'clock.

☞ The Key City went down last evening at the usual hour.

☞ The War Eagle is the down boat this evening.

☞ The Favorite lay hard aground on Mendota bar all day. There are but forty-six inches of water on the bar. She has on board 3,500 sacks of wheat, and two barges in tow which contain 11,000 bushels of wheat in bulk. The Keokuk ran up last evening after discharging her freight, to assist in getting her off, and she will probably be at the levee this morning. This is the last trip she will attempt to make on the Minnesota this season, and during the remainder of the summer she will run in the La Crosse trade.

☞ We are under obligations to Clerk Cooper of the Keokuk, and Clerks Owen and Parker of the Sucker State, for copies of manifests.

RECEIPTS.

Per Antelope.—Temple & B. 46 sks wheat and 1 bdle sacks; Chas. A. Upham & Co 128 sks pots, toes; Thos. Bannisford 5 calves; John Burnham 1 pkg; K Lien 1 pkg; Bishop Whipple 1 pkg.

Per Sucker State.— O E Mayo 12 pkgs; B Pressley 1 cask dried beef; Cooley Carver & Co 444 pkgs; Borup & Champlin 92 brls Whiskey, 290 pkgs; P F McQuillan 23 pkgs liquor; W Constance 6 pkgs; Chas A Upman 19 bdls Gunnies; C F Aivlt 1 keg whiskey; Owners on board 2 pkgs, 7 horses; Capt. F W Albaugh 34 boxes Ordinance stores; Capt C B Carling 1 box wagon covers, 50 bdles water buckets, 50 mules; P F Maltier 3 pkgs.

Per Keokuk—Kelley & Bros, Minneapolis, 4 bbls oil; J C Chase, do, 1 chest; A W Robinson, 2 pkgs; C H Pelttios, Minneapolis, 3 do; H B Baker, 61 do; G Dillingham, Minneapolis, 4 do; J J Black, do, 1 do; N Crocker, do, 8 do; R Kahlfield, do, 2 do; Press Printing Co, 1 do; W J Smith, 14 do; Shults & S, 2 do; T Hubbard, 2 do; F J Metzner, 3 do; J A Stees, 1 do; R Missing, 1 do; A Schmidt, 13 do; J Lutz, 3 do; H Hempler, 5 do; W H Temple, 1 do; L D Hindman, 1 do; W D Washburn, 7 do; J B Braden, 12 do; S D A Good, 1 do; W Smith, LeSueur, 1 do; N Finch, Mankato, 3 do; D M Boyington, Minneapolis, 2 bxs; G W Farrington, 1 bx; H Phillips, 2 bls tobacco; H B Aldrich, Minneapolis, 3 bxs mdse; G Schwartz, St Cloud, 2 bdls collars; Bell Bros, Minneapolis, 1 bx goods; Pollock, D & O, 17 pkgs mdse; A C Kendall, Minneapolis, 1 cask crockery; E M Toby, St Cloud, 4 pkgs mdse; C D Strong, 5 bxs h ware; E E Way, 9 pkgs mdse; D A Huntsman, Shakopee, 15 do; J C Burbank, 1 bx; J C & H C B & Co, 50 cads tobacco; G W Nichols & Co, 12 pkgs mdse; R & J M Warner, 12 do; E Holmes, Carver, 1 wagon; Wakefield & Son, St. Peter, 3 pkgs, mdse; Mrs O E Dodge, 2 do; Francis Belfon, Henderson, 44 do; C T M, 4 bales bags; D C Shepard, 32 do; Cooley, C & Co, 16 do.

Monetary & Commercial

Milwaukee Market.

MONDAY, May 18, 1863.

The wheat market was dull Saturday, and prices fully 2c lower. The whole amount sold did not exceed 25,000 bushels, at $1,01@1,01½ for Smith's No. 9 Spring, and 1,17@1,17½ for No. 1 Spring in store. There were a good many "short" sellers in the market, and holders were disposed to make them pay pretty liberal prices for what they wanted. Hence it is seen that while prices drooped 10 cents within two days in New York, 3c more than covered the whole decline here. The market closed with considerable demand from the source indicated, at 1,17 for No. 1 Spring, holders asking 1,17½@1,18.

Chicago Market.

SATURDAY, May 16.

The Flour market ruled very dull, and we have to note a decline of 10@15c per brl—with sales of only about 2,000 brls at $6,50 for good winter extras, and $5,10@6,12½ for fair choice Spring extras—the market closing flat.

The Wheat market suffered a decline of 2c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 Spring at $1.15@1,16½; No. 2 Spring at 95@96c; and Rejected Spring at 78@82c. At the close, under the dull character of the New York dispatches, the market was dull and the tendency downwards. Winter wheat was neglected.

Corn was 1c per bushel lower, with sales of about 175,000 bushels, at 55c for River White afloat.

ST. PAUL UNION CLUB COURSE.

On Tuesday next, a purse of $30 will be given for Dray Horses, to go in Dray, best three in five. Entrance free. Ten or more to make a field. Race to come off at 3 o'clock P. M.

my19-1w A. SPENCER.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL,
May 18th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

MAY 25th, 1863,

For furnishing such of the following articles of

STATIONERY,

As may be from time to time required by the Substistance Department, prior to January 1st. 1864.

Reams white ruled "Congress" Letter Paper.
Reams Envelope Paper.
Reams white Foolscap Paper, ruled.
Reams white Legal Cap Paper, ruled.
Reams white Folio Post Paper, ruled.
Reams white Note Paper, ruled.
Reams white Note Paper, wide ruled.
Reams white double Flat Cap, faint lined.
Reams white Blotting Paper, heavy.
Envelopes official, white, medium size.
Small Envelopes, yellow.
Envelopes official, yellow, medium size.
Small Envelopes, white.
Memorandum Books.
Pass Books.
Two quire Blank Books, cap size, ruled.
Three quire Blank Books, cap size, ruled.
Pounds red Sealing Wax.
Pounds of Wafers.
Bottles of Black Ink, quarts,
Bottles Arnold's Copying Ink,
Bottles of Black Ink, pints,
Bottles Arnold's Fluid, quarts,
Bottles Red Ink,
Small Bottles of Red Ink.
Pieces of Red Tape.
Rulers Flat—20 inches long.
Dozen Lead Pencils—(Eagle.)
Gross Steel Pens.
Quills.
Pen Holders.
Wooden Ink Stands—large size.
Wooden Ink Stands, medium size.
Paper Cutters—Tin.
Erasers.
Indian Rubber—Pieces of.
Bottles of Mucilage (Davids & Co.)
Rubber Bands—for filing Papers.

The Stationery to be delivered free of drayage and to be well packed in stout boxes.

No bids will be received except for furnishing all the articles above enumerated.

The bids will state the price at which each article as described and of the best quality will be furnished.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted nts its head.

The articles to be paid for in such funds as the United States may furnish.

Samples of Articles required.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "*Proposals for furnishing Commissary Property*," and addressed to M. P. SMALL,
my19-1d Captain & C. S.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, May 15, 1863.

Bankers and Licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.	
Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds.....	½ per ct. prem.
American Gold.....	45 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Swedon and Norway, for sale at our office.

250 BOXES FANCY AND STICK

CANDY,

Just received, and for sale cheap at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BY
JOHN GETZ,
ap21-1w Rogers' Block, Third-st.

THE BEST PLACE

To buy Family Groceries is of A. H. Wilmbish, Jackson street. He keeps the freshest Oranges and Lemons, the best Spices and Cooking Extracts, the freshest Butter and Eggs, the best assortment of Sugars, Coffees and Teas, the finest Sugar Cured and Country Hams. He sells at the lowest market price, and delivers goods without extra charge. my15

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolliman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIPTIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'64

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.,
Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.
mar21-d&w

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF

Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN TINNER'S STOCK, METALS. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES

199 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.
dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

ATTENTION

At present we are selling a very fine French LASTING HEELED GAITER for $1.25, former price $2.50. BUY SOON!

Black and Brown Lace Heel Gaiters, 75c.

Black, Brown and Drab Gaiters, 50c.

A GOOD KID BUSKIN, 50c.

A nice Kid Heel SHpper, 65c.

A very fine French Lasting Lace Gaiter for 75c, former price $2.00.

A fine Kid Lace Heel Boot, $1.25.

A good Kid Congress Gaiter, without heel, for $1.

Misses very nice Kid Lace Gaiters, without heels, 50c—worth $1.00.

Misses Black and Drab Lasting Gaiters, for 25c—don't ask them for less.

MISSES BUTTON BOOTS, 50c.

MISSES KID BUSKINS, 25c.

MISSES FINE KID SLIPPERS, 40c.

BOYS:

Boys Patent Leather Boots, $1.50.

BOYS CALF OXFORD TIE, 90c.

Boys fine Enameled Tie Shoe, $1.00.

A first-rate Double Sole Sewed Kid Lace Boot, without Heels, for $1.00—worth $1.50.

The best $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00

LASTING GAITERS

IN THE CITY, SURE.

GENTLEMEN:

We are selling at $2.50—to raise money—a tip-top

PATENT LEATHER GAITER

Regular price $4.50.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

A pegged

PATENT LEATHER GAITER,

A real good one, $1.50—worth $2.50.

THESE ALSO MUST BE SOLD.

We have the

BEST PATENT LEATHER BOOT IN AMERICA,

At a Low Price.

Cash Buyers only Invited.

P. S.—Purchasers wanting any of the above goods, will please ask for them and they will be shown forthwith; it won't pay to dwell very long on them.

S. KILPATRICK.

St. Paul, May 13, 1863. my14

NOW READY FOR PLANTING.

Hot bed Plants of fine size, including the celebrated early

WINNINGSTADT CABBAGE,

Nearly as early and twice as large as the Early York; Wheeler's Imperial Cabbage; Early Paris Cauliflower; Tomatoes; Egg Plants; Celery, &c. Our Tomatoes are mostly re-planted into other beds, making them strong and well rooted.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS and PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE will be ready in a few days. Call on FAIRCHILD & MARCH, or send orders to us per mail if not convenient to call at the Nursery.

my16-3t L. M. FORD & CO.

NEW PAPER AND STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,
No. 230 Third-St.,
One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders.
my16-1m

WANTED!

TWO GOOD GIRLS, to do dining-room and kitchen work. Apply at the Central House, corner of Minnesota and Bench-sts. my17-1w

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN *COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE*
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES, EMBRACING a choice variety of Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, English, Breakfast, Japanese, Oolong, &c., selected with special reference to their fine drawing qualities. We intend to make TEAS a *speciality* in our business, and invite all who desire a really *fresh, fragrant* Tea, to inspect the large stock now offering very low for cash, at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

CANDY.—500 BOXES ASSORTED Stick and Fancy, including a superb assortment of Gum Drops, Lozenges, Fig Paste, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for our trade.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

LIQUORS.—1,000 PACKAGES IMPORTED and Domestic, including all the *choice and popular brands* of our own introduction, which have been received with such marked favor. Our stock of Liquors, in *extent, variety and cheapness*, defies comparison. Look in at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

FISH.—100 BOXES CODFISH, 50 do. Hake, 50 do. Smoked Halibut, 100 barrels Picked Herring, 200 boxes Scaled do., 100 kegs Dutch do., and Mackerel in half barrels and kits—all at low prices.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—FIFTY gross—every variety and flavor—Durkee's popular brand.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—FIGS, IN fancy boxes and drums, fresh and fine, Dates, new and nice; Currants, do.; Prunes—a large stock in wood and glass; Citron, &c., &c., &c. We sell them cheap.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, &C.—200 cases Field's unrivalled Cove Oysters; 50 do. Lobsters; 100 do. Sardines—half and quarter boxes—cheap at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos 3 and 4 Jackson street.

TOBACCOES. — 300 PACKAGES, embracing a great variety of standard brands —Plugs, Fine-Cut Chewing, Smoking, Anderson's "Solace," &c.—at low prices.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING to the GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE, may be found *(cheap as the cheapest)* in the extensive stock now opening at
my6-tf COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

SUGARS AND COFFEES. — 600 Packages, including every known variety and grade, bought "in the nick of time," will be sold at very clear margins. *We mean it.*
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a partnership connection, from this date, under the firm name of Nicols, Dean & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand, and settle all the business of the late firm.
May 1, 1863. NICOLS & DEAN,
m7-2w P. BERKEY.

BURLAPS FOR SALE. — NEW Burlap Sacks (four bushel) constantly on hand.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

TENTS AND WAGON COVERS, FOR EMIGRANTS AND EXPEDITIONISTS.—I shall have WALL TENTS, accomodating nine persons, with fly, pole and pins, complete, and WAGON COVERS, 9x14 complete, for sale for cash.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

SUGAR FOR SALE. — A FEW barrels choice light brown Sugar for sale at 13½ cents per pound.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third.

BEANS FOR SEED.—I HAVE A few bushels of choice Seed Beans (small white), for sale by the bushel, peck or quart.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third streets.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &C.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.
F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.
m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,

Has in store a large and well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Consisting in part of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SOAP, CANDLES, FISH, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDY, FIGS, FRIED FRUITS,

In short every thing belonging to the

GROCERY BUSINESS

Including

Tobaccos, Cigars, Wines, Liquors

AND

Pure Old Rye & Bourbon WHISKIES.

These goods will be sold at the lowest market rates, and all buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine the goods, and compare prices before making their purchases. Call at the old stand, *corner of Third and Jackson streets.*

J. I. BEAUMONT.
my6-d&w2w

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

my10 **ST. PAUL.**

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Over Messrs. THOMPSON & BRO'S. BANK, Third-st., Saint Paul. ap28-1m

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,

Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,
15 Cases Clocks,
Manufactured by the
Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

Are now ready to FORWARD FREIGHT at

Moderate Rates,

to and from

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, SAINT PAUL, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

☞ Goods called for.

Orders to be left at the office, No. 172 Third street.

A. J. GOODRICH, Agent.
W. J. CULLEN, Managing Director. my12 2w

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN,

May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 151 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery

PLATED WARE,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.
TABLE CUTLERY.

House Furnishing Goods

of every description.

Have removed from Robert Street, to UNION BLOCK, 3d-st., 2d door from Roberts-st.
sep22-d&w

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING,

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
m4-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.
my14-10t HENRY RUBLES,
per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Goods Adapted to Men's Wear,

That has ever been brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

All that we want is a call from the people to prove to their satisfaction that our Goods are Good, Neat and in Style.

As for Price, none will or can undersell us.

W. H. TEMPLE,

Third street, building formerly occupied by Justice & Forepaugh. my2-1y

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

{ United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United states—50 cents, Original Process. }

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.
MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
my12-43d Saint Paul, Min.

MILLINERY

OPENING.

MISS WASS

Begs to inform her friends and the LADIES generally, that she has just returned from

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

With one of the LARGEST and RICHEST Stocks of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

AND

Trimming Goods,

Ever brought to Minnesota, all of which have been selected with great care and purchased for

CASH,

And will be open for inspection to-morrow,

WEDNESDAY.

I invite the LADIES to call and examine the

Thousand Beautiful Articles

Which I have not time to enumerate, believing you cannot fail to be suited.

MISS E. WASS,
ap28-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wholesale and Retail.

NEW STORE---NEW STOCK,

113 Third Street,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

MEN'S WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES,

BALMORALS,

AND

CONGRESS GAITERS,

In every variety,

AT LOW PRESSURE PRICES FOR CASH,

E. D. BROWN,

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, 115 THIRD ST., One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
my2-1m

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York.

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. L

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1863. NUMBER 119.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MAY 21.

FANATICAL MADNESS.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which was celebrated in New York the other day, afforded the usual opportunity for some half a dozen crack-brained enthusiasts professedly representing the ultra Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, to make a good and holy cause ridiculous in the folly of its advocates.

Wendell Phillips was, of course, the chief orator of the occasion, and as usual he succeeded, in the destructive and revolutionary madness of his utterances, in furnishing the pro-slavery fanatics throughout the country with a new supply of arguments against the cause which he presumed to associate with his own extravagant absurdities.

We quote from Phillips' ravings, as reported in the *Herald*, the following:

"He illustrated the position of our Statesmen and Generals by repeating Lucien's anecdote of the monkeys whom an old Roman actor had taught to perform their roles perfectly. All Rome was on the *qui vive* to see them. But in the midst of the performance a wag of antiquity threw a handfull of nuts on the stage, and the actors were all monkeys again in an instant. So our Statesmen and Generals went to Washington in human attire. The South flung nuts to them and they were on all fours instantly. * * * Never, until the minority of honest men rule the nation, can there be peace and union. Until that time Union means submission to the old slaveocracy, as bitter and more relentless than ever. Majorities never rule. They never will rule. England did not abolish s'avey because nine out of ten wished it, but because nine idle men were not strong enough to keep down one man who wished it with all his soul. And this Government is to be saved, if at all, by the uncompromising, remorseless demand of one honest man in ten that, at last, liberty and justice shall have their way. * * * He valued Hooker, but he looked forward to the day when Hooker was to be sloughed off for a better man. * * *

"We hear too much about the honesty of some men. I am entirely disgusted with honest men. The ship is going to the bottom. The keel grinds the rocks on both sides, and the Captain tells us, as we are preparing to go to the bottom, that the pilot is the honestest man in New York. [Laughter.] Sumner made a Brigadier General of a mutinous Colonel, and his friends say he is honest. * * * The Hallecks, the Sewards, the Blairs, the Chases, follow their own ambition—strong minds, bad hearts, corrupt purposes, and all the means of this eventful hour turned awry to serve them. Never shall we have victory till the nation sinks them so deep that political plummet will not reach them.

"The army will do its duty. The people will do their duty. But to achieve successes which shall settle this question on a permanent peace, you want men like Butler, Phelps, Fremont, Hunter, Hamilton, who mean that this Union shall mean Union at any rate, and that if does not mean Union it shall not exist; who know no nation except one that secures liberty."

* * * "The first slave to be emancipated is Abraham Lincoln, of the White House from subservicney to those who surround him. [Applause.] The worst rebellion in the land is the rebellion of the Cabinet and Generals against common sense and justice.

* * * "The finest sight he ever saw was one which he recently beheld in the Central Park. This was an old wagon drawn by an old horse, and on this conveyance were an Irishman and a poor negro seated together; and I tell you that simple drive penetrated more into the shadow of the millenium than all the brilliant cavalcades of all the beauties that thronged that park."

Now was there ever nonsense like this? Anti-Slavery is a good thing, but it does not, as a cotemporary says, entitle a man to make a public nuisance of himself and license him forever as an oracle of sedition and unstinted slander.

It is not impossible for a professor of anti-slavery doctrine to be practically disloyal and to aid traitors in the work of bringing liberty and the Union into contempt, and zealot as Mr. Phillips is for abolition, and enemy as he is to the pro-slavery rebellion, his speech in the Church of the Puritans is quite as prejudicial to the Union cause as the worst ravings of Vallandigham.

THE FEELING IN HOOKER'S ARMY.

The following note from Col. Wm. G. Le Duc of Hastings, Chief Quartermaster of the 11th Army Corps, to Gov. Ramsey, adds to the numerous proofs which are rapidly coming in from the Army of the Potomac that if Hooker was beaten his army is happily unconscious of it, and that nine-tenths of the lugubrious trash in the newspapers on this subject are Copperhead lies:

I enclose the order of Gen. Hooker issued yesterday which is an exact expression of the feeling of the army. The newspapers have so entirely misrepresented the facts about this army that patriots are anxious and Copperheads are no doubt jubilant. Thinking you and others might like to know the truth as it is in the army of the Potomac I enclose the order.

Another army officer writes:

To read some of the articles written by bilious prophets of evil and disaster excites in us no little surprise. We were startled to hear that the Army of the Potomac had been defeated, and felt hurt that such an important event had been kept so strictly concealed from us, until we discovered that these papers in howls of pain, uttered in a tone that could not conceal feelings of exultation, proceeded only from 'Copperheads.'

We know that we have not succeeded in accomplishing all that was intended, for we hoped to destroy the entire rebel force on the Rappahannock; yet we also know that we have gained much. We did not feel that our retreat was a forced measure when it was ordered. We had such faith and confidence in our commanding general that we believed he saw greater advantages to be gained by a retreat than by a general engagement. I have been an officer in the Adjutant General's department since the commencement of the war, and I believe this army is in as good spirits and as able to cope with the army opposed to us as it was before the late movement took place, with the exception of those who are killed, wounded and prisoners.

At Fredericksburg we made a successful retreat, and in a few weeks had the army in fighting condition again; yet we could not avoid a temporary sinking of spirits when we remembered how little loss we had been able to cause the enemy. This time we have spread among them destruction and consternation, and our army is ready to resume the offensive to-morrow.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The sale of School Lands at Stillwater on Tuesday was very successful. Over fifty per cent. more lands were sold than in the same county last fall. A portion of the farming lands sold as high as $13,25 per acre. One tract of one hundred and sixty acres, in the township of Oak Dale, brought $1,840. The cash receipts were flattering, one hundred per cent. more being paid down than last fall.

The sale in Hennepin county takes place at Minneapolis to-day; in St. Paul to-morrow, and at Hastings on Saturday.

IMMIGRATION.

The Rochester *Post* says that they are receiving large accessions to their population in Southe'n Minnesota. It says:

Scarcely a day passes but we see "prairie schooners" file along, freighted with the wives, children, and household effects of apparently solid, intelligent, well-to-do farmers, who are driving along their oxen, horses, cows and sheep, and have evidently come to stay.

The sales of real estate, too, seem to be increasing in this and the adjoining counties—a conclusion that these immigrants are buying and settling down among us. In looking over the records we find upwards of one hundred evidences of sales recorded during the month of April, conveying something over 7,000 acres of land, of the aggregate value of $50,000. The average amount of land sold at each transaction is a little less than eighty acres, at an average price of seven dollars per acre, while the average price of city lots sold is about four hundred dollars. So much for this county.

The Mantorville *Express* says: "The demand for real estate in Dodge county was never better. Substantial men are constantly coming in and investing their funds in lands at good prices. The purchasers nearly always buy to obtain homes in our midst."

We have similar accounts from each of the neigboring county exchanges.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1863.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* predicts a failure of the wheat crop of 1863. During the month of February last he published an article entitled, "How to determine in advance the Growth of Wheat." The writer now says that the causes referred to in that communication, indicate that the coming wheat crop of 1863 will prove a failure.

We confess to some apprehension that the prediction will be realized in this State. It is a curious fact, that a remarkably good harvest is very likely to be succeeded by a bad harvest—at least so says an experienced observer in these matters. The crop of 1862 was one of the very best we ever had in this State—better even than the great crop of 1860. Whether like that it is to be followed by a year of failure, we shall see.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been made in Company A, 2d Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, on the recommendation of the Major of the regiment. The promotions are owing to the death of Captain Dudley Chase, who was wounded in a skirmish on the 2d inst., and died on the 7th:

First Lieutenant Abraham Wright, Captain, *vice* Dudley Chase killed.

Second Lieutenant James E. Doughty First Lieutenant, *vice* Wright promoted.

First Sergeant Dyer P. Pettibone, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Doughty promoted.

VALLANDIGHAM.

If the President shall ratify the proceedings by which General Burnside, doubtless with the best intentions in the world, but with very little discretion, has undertaken to confer upon that villain and traitor Vallandigham, the crown of martyrdom to which he aspires, he will do a very foolish thing. That Vallandigham richly deserves hanging, we do not doubt, but until he can be hung legally and so make an end of him, it is better to give the rascal rope to hang himself withal—better to leave him to the contempt and detestation of the nation whose patriotism he insults and outrages.

REMOVAL OF CURTIS.

The supersedure of General Curtis by Schofield in the command of the Department of Missouri, is exceedingly distasteful to the unconditional Union party in that State, and is alleged to have been brought about by Gov. Gamble, Halleck, and others, in consequence of the vigorous policy pursued by Curtis towards traitors in his department.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALFRED SULLY, who was mentioned in yesterday's PRESS as being on his way to this city, will take command of the troops left at the various posts in this State after the departure of the expedition. His headquarters will be where Gen. Sibley's are at present located. He was expected last evening and will probably be here in a day or two.

B. FARKE DEWY, a private in the First Regiment, has been honorably discharged in order to enable him to accept promotion.

WE regret to learn that Lieut. Gov. Swift is confined to his residence at St. Peter by illness.

HON. CHAS. H. SEE, Provost Marshal of the 1st Congressional District, has established his headquarters at Rochester, Olmsted county.

—A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, alluding to the death of James Madison Cutts, the father of Mrs. Douglas, says:

"Mrs. Douglas is again in mourning. She was always a favorite with her father, and the attachment between them was unusually strong. She is now left alone with her children to battle with life as best she can. The children relinquished their Memphis estate long ago by choosing to remain here and espouse the cause of their country. One of the boys is upon General Burnside's staff. If the Government succeeds in restoring the Union, or putting down the rebellion, the children will recover their southern estate, though doubtless in a ruined condition. Every few months the gossip-mongers have coined a new story respecting Mrs. Douglas. They have married her to several men, but most frequently to Mr. Chase. What makes the matter worse, is, that there never was the slightest foundation for it. It must have been started purposely, for a mischievous purpose. Mrs. Douglas has busied herself for the last two years at the hospitals. There is not a woman in the country who has been more active in doing good than she, and hundreds of wounded and sick soldiers will remember her name with gratitude."

—A young rebel widow, in Camden county, N. C., has, within the past year, become one of the most extensive merchants in the country, having made several hundred thousands of dollars by wholesaling and retailing goods to rebels, which she obtains through the military authorities and sutlers at Norfolk and Roanoke Island.

BATTLE OF PORT GIBSON.

A Hotly Contested Battle and a Glorious Victory.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., May 2, 1863.

A length the barrier has been broken by a master stroke. The initiatory step of a brilliant and important campaign has been successfully made, and a glorious day added to the annals of our country's arms.

[The writer here narrates the landing of troops at Bayou Pierre, and the advance to Port Gibson, on the way to which they met and fought the enemy, on the 1st of May, without results. The next day McClernand, who was in command of the expedition, came up and made his dispositions for the battle. The fight began early, and at 10 o'clock, A. M. our men had gained some one hundred yards of the enemy's ground. The writer proceeds:]

At 10 o'clock a general advance begins—slowly at first, but the rebels began to waver, then there is a long, loud hurrah; bayonets are lowered, a charge is made, and in a moment the enemy is broken and flying in confusion, leaving behind them two pieces of artillery. The enemy retire about two miles, heavy reinforcements arrive from Grand Gulf, and they choose another strong position and await a second attack.

The country across which we are fighting is a succession of broken knolls or ridges, partly timbered, and affording many positions from which a defensive army might fight with immense advantage. Upon this field abounding in so many strategical points, General McClernand handled his troops like a master. Brigades and battalions moved forward, or by the flank charged or held their ground with all the tactical exactness of pieces in a game of chess. There was no chance work, no headlong blundering into success or defeat.

Along the whole line the General's shrewd eye sought every advantage, detected every weak point, and in a moment the advantage had been grasped or the weakness strengthed.

Fighting desperately all the long broiling day, our right wing drove the enemy two miles, where they succeeded in gaining an admirable position—a range of hills.

On the left General Osterhaus had fought all day with the utmost obstinacy, but being heavily opposed he had not advanced as far as our right.

A brigade of Hovey's division had been sent to him in the forenoon, and late in the afternoon a brigade of General Logan's division, the advance of the 17th Army Corps under General McPherson. At five o'clock Osterhaus rallies his exhausted troops for a final charge.

The 49th Indiana aligns itself under fire as coolly as if on dress parade, the gallant Kaigwin draws his sword, the noble regiment catches the spirit of its leader, and with a joyous shout hurls itself upon the foe.

The traitors break and fly, the whole command of Osterhaus rushes forward, and for more than two miles the gray coated host is swept by bayonets like leaves before the storm.

It is now evening. The artillery and musketry on the right are playing with an incessant roar. To advance further through the dark cane brakes and almost impenetrable thickets is inexpedient. Dispositions are, therefore, made for the night.

Gen. McClernand, who throughout the day has been wherever his presence was most needed, rides along the line, and is greeted with tremendous applause. Eyes upon which weigh the hangnor of two sleepless nights and two days of toil and battle, sparkle again at sight of their chieftain, and throats parched with the heat and dust of a long day of strife, offer up a long, loud hurrah for the man who has shown that he can lead them to victory.

At sunset the Generals met on on a bridge to exchange congratulations, and receive instructions for the night and the attack the following morning.

The firing ceases and the troops, utterly worn out and exhausted, but still full of spirit, throw themselves upon the ground to sleep.

Throughout the day our success has been overpowering and complete. The enemy has been out generaled and out fought at every point.

To particularize, where all did so nobly, would be invidious; let the heroes of that bloody day receive the laurels from worthier hands than ours.

Of our killed and wounded, it is impossible for me to form an intelligent estimate. The loss of the enemy is terrible, the whole field being strewn with dead.

Early this morning the army was again in line and started forward. But the foe had fled. The brigade of Gen. Burbridge presses along the road, and in half an hour reaches Port Gibson. The enemy have crossed the bridge, and burned it to escape annihilation.

As I write, our pioneer corps are working, with perfect desperation, to restore the bridge, which is now nearly finished.

Its completion will be the signal for a forward movement, for there is no night or day to us now.

There are a thousand details that would be interesting, but I have no time to note them now. Let it be enough, to say that we have fought and won. Four pieces of cannon, and four or five hundred prisoners are hours. Besides the rebels lost about 400 killed, and 700 or 800 wounded. Our loss is from 300 to 350 killed, and perhaps double that number wounded.

Winnebagoes Left Behind.

Some eighteen or twenty Winnebagoes, including men, women and children, came in from the Winnebago Agency on Sunday evening, bound for the country adjoining Robinson creek, Wisconsin. They had all their camp equipage, guns, horses, and household goods generally, with them. Appearances indicated that they had escaped from the Agency, in order to avoid the unpleasant alternative of accompanying their friends of the Winnebago tribe to their new home in the Upper Missouri Valley. Some of them conversed freely in English concerning the proposed exile, and strongly condemned the measure as being not in the least to their liking. They claimed, however, to have been exempt from the general decree of banishment, alleging that their abiding place forever was near Portage City, Wisconsin, to which locality they were going.—*Winona Rep.*

The Underground Railroad in Missouri.

One Judge Birch, living at Plattsburg, Missouri, recently opened his eyes to the fact that "two of the servant men of his household," shamefully oblivious to all their obligations, had "enlisted in the colored regiment which is encamped at that place." "Having a life interest in these 'boys,' and the ultimate property being vested in the children of his wife by a former marriage," he has felt impelled, "both by duty and interest" to apply to General Blunt for redress, promising to be guided by by whatever suggestions the General might make. The judge says he would, of course, prefer to reclaim them under the fugitive slave law, but he "has the impression that however mistakenly or improperly they have been received into the military service, their return may be deemed inadmissable, and that he must consequently rely for remedy upon the future justice of his government."

To this pathetic appeal Gen. Blunt made a brief but unceremonious reply. He simply endorsed on the back of Judge Birch's letter the following: "Respectfully referred to Lieut R. J. Hilton, Superintendent U. G. R. R. James G. Blunt, Maj. Gen."

It is to be hoped that Judge Birch will cordially acquiesce, as he promised to do in advance, in this ready disposition of the case.

—The time of the Connecticut nine months regiments expires as follows: 22d, June 20; 24th, Aug. 16; 25th. Aug. 11; 26th, Aug. 10; 27th. Aug. 22; 28th, Aug. 16.

—General Birney has been highly commended for the position of Major General, and it is expected that the President will confer upon him the commission made vacant by the death of General Berry.

Exodus of the Winnebagoes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANKATO, May 18, 1863.

The exodus of the Winnebagoes is complete. Last night the Albany took down a cargo of these beauties, and this morning the odds and ends of the tribe were gathered up and forwarded by land to St. Peter, there to await transportation to their home on the Upper Missouri. The people of the Blue Earth Valley are enraptured. The winter of their discontent is passed, and glorious spring returns. To the civilized world, we send salutations of peace. The fated hour has come to a fated race. Henceforth the tramp of the pagan shall no more be heard within our borders. All, "good," "noble," "brave," "devilish," all are gone. Morbid philanthropists and interested parties may deplore the event, and stand upon the order of their going; but honest and sensible men will not. They know that if might does not make right, there is, nevertheless, a right in the might of civilization which must jostle the barbarian in the march of events, and which will ultimately erect its habitation upon his grave.

The military forces here being thus relieved from the unpleasant duty of standing guard over these "gay and festive cusses," are now preparing to start upon the expedition against the Sioux. May they win "heaps" of laurels.

New Advertisements.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH,

Have at their Auction Rooms, on Third-st., for private sale, attorney's desks and tables, some second hand law books, long side tables for hotels, doors, sash, blinds, one of Henry's rifles, 15 shooter, one six shooter rifle, one revolver, double barrel shot gun, one Sharp's rifle, Enfield rifle, wagons, carriages, threshing machine, cultivators, letter press, stoves and furniture of all kinds, grocers' scales, surveyors' instruments, &c.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
my21-tf Auction and Com. Merchants.

1000 LBS. COPPER WANTED,

for which 20 cents per pound will be paid on delivery.

J. B. WEST & CO.,
my20-1w Robert st., bet. 3d and 4th.

FOR THE GOLD FIELDS!

Overland Expedition

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the request of members who could not sooner complete their arrangements for the trip, the time for departure of the Overland Expedition from St. Cloud is extended one week, or till

Monday, the 8th of June.

The line of travel decided upon, will avoid the Hostile Indian Country, and insure, it is believed, a safe and expeditious journey.

I will take pleasure in conveying letters or any small parcels which friends may desire to send to persons who went through with me last year.

I shall move from St. Paul on Thursday, the 28th inst., will camp three miles above Minneapolis on Friday night, near Anoka Saturday night and Sunday, &c.

☞ Men of the Guard, enrolled for the Mounted Corps, will report here on the 27th inst.

JAS. L. FISK,
Capt. Comd'ng Expedition.
Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, May 19th.
my20-d&w1w

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.
Week's Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

By accident, last evening, my Mocking Bird made its escape from the cage, and is loose in the city. I will give the above reward to any one who will return him unhurt to my store, on Jackson-st., between 5th and 6th streets.

my19 A. H. WIMBISH.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

An immense

STOCK OF GOODS

JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW YORK STORE,

Minneapolis,

Which are to be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR MOTTO IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

Fifty dozen HOOP SKIRTS, of the various kinds, KID BOUND, which we offer at

Great Bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

We have always on hand a fine stock of

DRESS GOODS

Of the latest and best styles.

Our stock of BOOTS, SHOES and READY MADE CLOTHING, is unusually large.

We offer our whole stock of

HATS, CAPS, CALICOES, DENIMS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

At prices which will defy competition, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
ap19-tf Minneapolis, near Suspension Bridge.

PURE OLD BOURBON

AND

Rye Whiskies,

Really Old and Strictly Pure

Recommended for Medicinal and Private Use, and of a quality appreciated by all good judges.

For sale by
my19-1w JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Gen. Grant Retires from Jackson.

Official Announcement of the Capture of Alexandria.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF WARRENTON.

UNION LEAGUE CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

Daring Raids in Aakansas and Alabama.

Vallandigham "Sad, Sober and Broken Down."

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLAUSE.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The *Tribune* dispatch says the Secretary of War has, within three or four days, declared several times that he had concluded to construe the three hundred dollar clause in the Conscription Act to be permissory and not mandatory upon him, aud should ignore it, but the argument which convinced the Secretary and Senator Wilson of the correctness of this view, failed to convince Solicitor Whiting, whose opinion on questions of law is justly valued, nor is there any evidence that the President, who has heretofore considered the clause binding upon the Secretary, concurs in the latter view, that its enforcement is optional with him.

It will thus be seen that the government has not yet authoritatively decided the question, and it is not improbable, in view of its exceeding importance, that it may yet be referred to the Attorney General. Possibly either in view of such reference, or in addition to it, the several members of the Cabinet may be called upon to lay their opinions in writing before the President. It is understood that the views of the Attorney General are diametrically opposed to those entertained by the Secretary of War, and that he holds that the law obligates the Secretary to fix a sum, by payment of which to properly appointed persons, the drafted man may discharge himself. The eventual determination of the government, under these circumstances, is, of course, a matter of uncertainty.

MOVEMENTS OF GRANT AND BRAGG—VALLANDIGHAM.

CINCINNATI, May 20.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was last evening placed on board a gunboat which is now anchored off the levee. His transfer to the boat was very quietly done, and attracted no crowd. Those who saw him say that he looked sober, sad and much broken down. He certainly goes to Fort Warren, but by what route is not known.

We have intelligence here that Gen. Grant, after destroying the State House and rebel stores in Jackson, Mississippi, evacuated the place. We have no particulars later than Gen. Grant's own dispatches.

A rumor is prevalent at Murfreesboro that Gen. Bragg is cautiously withdrawing a portion of his troops from our front, and sending them to Jackson, Mississippi. From Shelbyville, it is reported, three brigades had left there, and were afterwards seen at Chattanooga. It is possible they went to Knoxville rather than Jackson.

All is quiet at Murfreesboro.

PORTER'S VICTORY.

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

WARRENTON, May 14.

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red River on the morning of the 4th inst., and on the 5th took possession of Fort de Russe, about eight miles from the mouth. On the evening of the 6th I took possession of Alexandria without resistance.

Gen. Banks arrived in Alexandria on the evening of the 7th, and I turned the city over to him.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

FROM NEWBERN.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The steamer Lancer from Newbern, 17th, has arrived here. All is quiet there. Troops are in excellent health. Gen. Foster was completing the fortifications.

Midnight Dispatches

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CAIRO, May 20.

Col. Clayton, of the 5th Kansas Cavalry, with his own regiment and detachments of three others, made a reconnoissance a few days since from Helena towards Little Rock, destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several buildings, containing commissary stores, and a number of grist mills near Cotton Plant.

After sending his infantry back, he encountered two rebel brigades, under Carter. He had a severe skirmish, and escaped by swimming Langsguille river, with a loss of two killed and eleven wounded. Rebel loss 55 killed and a large number wounded.

Price is said to have left Little Rock on the 11th, in the direction of of Pittsburg.

Col. Hatch made a raid from Corinth last Wednesday into Alabama, bringing back 400 prisoners and 600 hundred horses. He encountered Chalmers near Tallahatchie, but escaped unharmed.

The same day Major Burk, and three hundred men, made a dash from Germantown, within a few miles of Holly Springs, had a skirmish with the rebel Faulkner, in which we lost five killed and ten wounded. The rebel loss must be much larger. We took a few prisoners and lost none,

The steamer Continental from below brings news that the rebels evacuated Warrenton after destroying the batteries.

The gunboat Cricket from Young's Point with late dispatches from Admiral Porter, has arrived.

Several iron clads are stationed at various points on Red River. The rebels have rafts above Alexandria for the purpose of protecting their cotton boats, several of which are reported above.

UNION LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CLEVELAND, May 20.

The Union League Convention was held here to-day. Hon. R. P. Spaulding presided. Addresses were made by Hon. Montgomery Blair, David Paul Brown, Jno. Ashley, John Hutchins, Jas. Lane, and others. Resolutions in support of the Administration were unanimously adopted. The attendance was large.

SALE OF 5–20's.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Jay Cooke's subscription agent reports the sale of $2,113,000 in 5-20's to-day. Large deliveries of bonds are being made daily.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.

The expedition sent out from Suffolk under command of Col Foster, has succeeded in its mission, and the damage done the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad has been repaired. Our casualties in the skirmishes of the last two or three days, have been slight.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN.
May 18th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this Office until June 5th, 1863, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

To the Troops at the following named Posts:

POST ON SOUTH BRANCH ON WATONWAN
PRINCETON,
CAMP POPE,
FAIRMOUNT,
NEW ULM.
MANKATO,
ST. PETERS,
HENDERSON.

In case other Posts are established on or near the Minnesota River, the Contractor will be required to furnish said Posts with Fresh Beef at the contract price.

Separate Bids will be received for each of the above Posts or one bid may include all of them. The Contract to commence June 15th, and to be in force 6 months.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARRANTEE.

We,——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarrantee that ——, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awardeded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid. Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL.
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

my19 td

Mankato *Independent* please copy, send three copies and charge PRESS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AGENCY AT HASTINGS.

CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Agent

FOR

McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Self and Hand Rake, two and four Horse.
BRADLEY & PITT'S BUFFALO THRESHERS,

With a measuring attachment, and saves one hand.

CHICAGO GRAIN BINDER,
The only Grain Binder warranted.

WOOD MILLS,

Driven by sweep power, complete of itself; or driven by tread power, or by threshing machine power; for cutting stove wood from the log.

HUBBARD LIGHT MOWER.

HORSE HAY RAKES, REVOLVING.

ONE AND TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN OR TREAD POWERS.

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,
For cutting cord wood.

All articles sold by me are warranted. Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. For terms, prices and circulars, apply to

CHARLES ETHERIDGE,
ap19-1amd&tw4m HASTINGS, MIN.

RIOT AT STATEN ISLAND.

The Rioters Fired Upon by the Guard—One Man Killed and Several Wounded—Escape of Several of the Rioters, who Were Afterwards Captured by the Revenue Cutter in the Harbor—The Camp Buildings Set Fire to During the Night, &c.

Camp Sprague, at New Dorp, S. I., was the scene of a serious riot on Wednesday last, resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding probably of several more.

It appears that the men of the Burnside rifles had become dissatisfied with their position, and determined to effect their escape from the barracks. For this purpose they armed themselves with clubs, axes and stones, and headed by two drummers marched defiantly towards the main entrance of the camp. Here however they were met by Col. Levy, the officer in command of the post, with a strong guard of picked men. Upon being ordered by the Colonel to return to their quarters the men set up a fiendish yell of defiance, one of them hurling a large stone, which struck the Colonel a violent blow on the side. As soon as he recovered from the shock, Colonel Levy sprang into the midst of the crowd and arrested his assailant, the remaining rioters offering no resistance.

Finding they could not escape this way, the insurgents now turned from the gate towards the south side of the barracks, determined to cut their way out in that direction. The Infants Perdus were, therefore, marched to the scene of action and ordered to fire upon the rioters, which they did, resulting in the death of one man, and the supposed mortally wounding of another. About twenty-eight men had by this time made their escape, the remainder being driven back to their quarters. The deserters were subsequently captured by a revenue cutter, while attempting to cross over to Jersey in a boat which they had stolen for the purpose.

In the course of the day a demonstration was made against the sutler's department; but was put down without much trouble. About ten o'clock in the evening flames were seen issuing from the stables adjoining the hospital department. The energy of the officers and men succeeded in saving some valuable horses that were in these buildings, and also, by great exertions, the hospital, that was at one time seriously in danger, was preserved from destruction. The patrol guard was strengthened, and by this demonstration the mutineers were effectually intimidated, if they made any calculations to effect their escape during the confusion consequent on the fire. Col. Levy was ably seconded in his efforts to quell the disturbance by the officers stationed at the camp, and also by the efficient provost guard upon whom devolved the duty of firing upon the rioters.

The Winona and St. Peter Railroad

From the Winona Republican.

Several of the principal directors of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company were in town during the early part of the week, making arrangements for an active prosecution of work on the road, and looking to the interests of the line generally.

We learn that, while here, they permanently located the depot grounds on what is known as the Upper Levee, and that they determined to provide for the erection, this summer, of freight depots, a round house, wharves for the accommodation of steamboats, and the other buildings necessary to transact their business when the road shall be put in running order to St. Charles. The contractor, Col. DeGraff, has now at work in the bluffs some 300 men, and this number will be increased within a week from the present date to about 400. It is believed that the heavy work in the bluffs will be done before the close of July, and that the line will be in complete running order to St. Charles between the 1st and 15th of October. Of the eleven miles completed last fall, some four miles have just been ballasted and put in excellent working condition, The remainder will be finished in similar style before the road is thrown open to public use.

Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court.

Otho E. Griswold, Plaintiff, in error, vs. Isaac B. Taylor, Defendant, in error.

When a mortgage is foreclosed by advertisement in a newspaper, and the affidavit of the printer of the publication of the notice, and that of the sheriff of the circumstances, are duly made and recorded, the original affidavit the record thereof, and certified copies thereof are admissable in evidence, and are presumptive evidence of the facts therein contained.

When a mortgage contained a stipulation that in case of a foreclosure becoming necessary, the mortgagee should recover fifty dollars for attorney's fees; and the notice of sale in a foreclosure by advertisement stated that the sale would be made for that sum, as well as the principal, interest and cost. *Held*, that the sale was regular, and that such a stipulation can only be re-lieved against, upon a proper showing that the same was resorted to as a cover for usury, or as being against good conscience and equity.

Thatcher Blake, Appellant, vs, John McKusick and wife, Respondents.

When a mortgage is foreclosed by advertisement by a party assuming to be the agent or attorney of the mortgagee, and the land bid in by him for the mortgagee, and the title papers made out and recorded, taking possession by the mortgagee, renting out the land to tenants and receiving rent for the space of five years, will be deemed a ratification of the acts of the assumed agent.

Where, in such a foreclosure, the mortgagee discovers that some irregularity took place in the proceedings, he has a right to file a bill, and have it corrected either be obtaining a re-sale, or compelling the mortgagor to waive it on the record. When in such case the mortgagor comes in and waives all irregularity and tenders a re-sale and quit-claim of all his interest in the land, the plaintiff's complaint will be dismissed on the re-sale being filed for his acceptance.

James C. McFarland, Respt., vs. William E. Butler, Appt.

The act of the Legislature of Februry 14th, 1862, entitled "An act suspending the previlage of all persons aiding the rebellion against the United States, of prosecuting and defending actions and judicial proceedings in this State" is in conflict with the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this State and void.

—Major Gen. Hunter writes to Gov. Andrew, under date of Port Royal, May 4, a letter strongly complimentary of the colored regiments in the service in his department. He speaks of them as hardy, brave, patient, and obedient; and says that with the brigade of liberated slaves already in the field, and a few regiments of intelligent colored men from the North, he would place them in a condition to make an extensive incursion upon the main land, through the most densely populated slave region; and from an expedition of this character he doubts not that the most beneficial results rould arise.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Richmond Hastings Court, we see by the Richmond papers of the, 7th is yet engaged in fining and imprisoning women engaged in the memorable bread riot in that city.

—Mr. E. E. F. Williamson, who is alleged to have been a Secretary to James M. Mason, Confederate Commissioner to England, was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday, upon the charge of having recently come from the South.

—The Galveston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of March 23d, publishes a speech made in that city the previous week by General Houston. The speech is of considerable length, and in it General Houston declares that his fondest, best wish is in behalf of the Southern Confederacy.

—The drinking saloons of New Orleans are closed each evening at nine o'clock. The *Era* says: "The drinking public were in a dilemma, but it was dilemma *without any horns*."

—The *Toronto Globe*, of the 13th, says on Monday night over one hundred emigrants, many of whom were passengers by the ill-fated "Anglo-Saxon," arrived in town. The majority of them are *en route* for the States, and have been brought out by enterprising American agents, who were sent to Ireland for that purpose. We understand that many of them are decent, middle-class people, orderly and quiet respectable, and will make a valuable addition to the population of Illinois and Minnesota, where they are bound.

—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, describing the duels of the sharpshooters on the Rappahannock, previous to Hooker's advance, says:

At one time during the day, in a pit near at hand, I heard a rebel snap his gun several times; but it missed fire, much to his disgust, for I could hear him swear when it failed to go off. One of our men, amused at his perplexity, called out, "Hallo, reb., where did you get your percussion caps?"

"They are Northern Copperheads," was his quick response.

—The following explanation appeared in a Philadelphia paper of the 6th inst.: "In consequence of the prize fight in Maryland, there was no meeting at the Democratic club rooms last evening."

—Criminal law, as administered in New York, causes some fearful wrongs. Not long since a returned volunteer named Shannon was robbed of $50, and a young man named John Stevenson was arrested for the crime. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny, and the complainant, not being able to give bail for his appearance as a witness, was also committed. Stevenson has now procured bail, and is at large, while Shannon, being without friends, is still in jail.

—A soldier, in a fit of delirium tremens on the Bellefontaine (Ind.) Railroad, attacked a lady passenger on the train, wounding her severely. A military officer, coming to her rescue, received a frightful gash across the right cheek. The Superintendent of the road was mortally stabbed in the abdomen, and the conductor was also seriously cut. The lady, whose wound was a terrible one across the breast, will probably not recover.

—The Keokuk is still lying off Morris Island, and the rebels, besides getting off our guns, are now employing themselves at night in carrying off the machinery. In the daytime our gunboats modestly remind these thieves that Uncle Sam yet considers his title good to the remainder of the Keokuk's glory, and, therefore, during the day, the rebels omit their Jeremy Diddling on board the well-ventilated iron-clad.

—A California paper has nominated Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, for the Presidency in 1864.

— A shocking case of hydrophobia occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th instant. A little boy attending a public school, who had been bitten by a dog some time before, suddenly became mad and bit a little girl in the school He then ran out of the school, frothing at the mouth, and rushed into a house near by. The family in the house were terribly frightened and ran out of the house. The neighbors surrounded the house, and some of them ventured in and secured the unfortunate boy, who was at once placed under medical treatment. Up to last accounts he was still alive.

— The English papers say that Mr. Adams, the United States minister, and Mr. Mason, the Confederate commissioner, were in the diplomatic gallery during the recent debate on the American question in the House of Commons.

—The State Teachers' Association of Indiana, numbering 170 teachers, at their late meeting summed up the political situation in very few words by unanimously adopting the following platform:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Union Government is right and the Rebellion wrong.

"*Resolved*, 2. That we will sustain the right and oppose the wrong by all the legitimate means God has placed in our power."

—A letter from Monticello, Kentucky, speaking of the manner in which the people received our troops in their recent advance on that place, says:

"One old lady, a mile beyond this place, said, as she saw our columns rushing on after the rebels: 'When I seed that old flag comin', I jist throwed my old bonnet on the ground and stomped it.'"

—Charleston papers are very silent about the injuries done to Fort Sumter in the late assault by the iron-clads, but a letter from a correspondent on board the Ironsides to the Baltimore *American*, says as soon as the fleet withdrew staging or scaffolding was erected on the outside of the fort, and for more than a month past the rebels have been at work repairing damages, and are still at work. There are large holes in the wall very distinctly seen.

The Minnesota Sharpshooters in Berdan's Regiment of Sharpshooters.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., May 11.

I send you a copy of our Commanding General's opinion of the Sharpshooters:

Gov. Ramsey did not seem to think Company A of the 2d Regiment of Sharpshooters (which Company is from his own State) worthy a visit at the time he visited the Minnesota 1st, although we were not more than one mile from the 1st regiment M. V. M. We are but a Company as yet. We have done what the 1st has not done yet. Our Company has taken a stand of rebel colors—and if any other company or regiment from the State has done more than that, it has remained unnoticed. I do not say this because we are jealous of the fame of the Minnesota 1st at home in the State—not at all. Our fame is sounded here in the Army of the Potomac, where the actions of regiments and companies are under the immediate eye of the Commander-in-Chief. The praise of the Commander-in-Chief is better proof of the valor of troops than the questionable effusions of some biased minds, coming from, no one knows where.

THOMAS M. REES,
Company A, 2d Reg't U. S. S. S.

EXTRACT FROM COL. HAYMAN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION 3D CORPS.

The other regiments comprising the brigade, about 12 M. on the 2d inst., received orders from Gen. Birney to move to the front in conjunction with the Sharpshooters of Col. Berdan and the 20th Indiana volunteers. After entering the woods in front of the picket line, my line was formed, and advanced by the right of companies inclining to the left, I soon came upon the 2d Indiana and the reserve of the Sharpshooters. The 1st New York was deployed, and marched on my right flank to prevent an attack in that direction. I ordered the reserve of the skirmishers to advance, and kept my line near the skirmishers in front. I expected to encounter the enemy in considerable force, and designed to compel him to a circumspect course, should he advance, and enable the skirmishers to recover promptly any ground from which they might be forced; but both lines steadily advanced without serious resistance, until the open ground was reached. A building was here observed within easy range, apparently a foundry, under which the enemy's skirmishers found shelter, but they were soon outflanked by the Sharpshooters, and compelled to surrender. The enemy was kept occupied in front, while the Sharpshooters rapidly gained ground to the right with the 5th Michigan to aid as skirmishers, and the 20th Indiana, as a support. The enemy's supports to their Sharpshooters endeavored apparently to escape and serve as rear guard to a train which was moving to our right, but were induced to take shelter in a railroad cut by the fire of our Sharpshooters, when they were soon outflanked, and surrendered. The whole number of prisoners is reported to be 365, including nineteen officers. The Sharpshooters understand the true tactics of skirmishing; are possessed of enterprise and courage, and manœuvred with great skill and address by Col. Berdan. I regard it as one of the best organizations of the volunteer service.

(Official.) JAMES HENRY,
Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQ'RS 3D BRIG., 3D DIV'N, 3D A. C., Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 11.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

The Col. Commanding desires to tender his heartfelt acknowledgements to the command for the gallant manner in which they have conducted themselves during the recent hard-fought battles.

You have achieved results of which you may well be proud. The name and fame of the Sharpshooters is upon every tongue, and you have received upon the field the special commendation of the Maj. Gen. Commanding the Corps. The Commanding General of the Division in which you temporarily served, and the lamented command of our division (Gen'l Whipple, commanding 3d division, was killed by a rifle ball from the enemy's sharpshooters.) The Col. Commanding regrets that his signature does not carry with it the weight of that of the Commander-in-Chief, that he might the more forcibly express his high appreciation of the achievements of this command. He has perfect confidence that your future achievements will add new laurels to your present reputation, which was now in rifle pits and behind works, but in a fair field and with no favor.

Let a generous emulation stimulate each and every one, and the name of the Sharpshooters will continue to be what it now is, the pride of our friends and the terror of our foes.

By command of

H. BERDAN,
Commanding Brigade.

GEO. A. MARI[illegible], A. A. G.

Naval Items.

From the New York Herald, May 12th.

The Navy Department has at last made a move in the right quarter in reference to building vessels with a proper amount of propulsive power, so that we can have ships of war with sufficient speed to chase any vessel that has been or will be built in Europe. Mr. Delano, the naval constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mr. Henry Stears, of Greenpoint, are each to build a vessel from their own models, while Mr. Dickerson will furnish the drawing of their engines. These vessels will be about 300 feet long and of about 3,000 tons burthen, and not unlike the famous Niagara, in many respects. They will carry eight heavy guns, and it is believed they will be the fastest vessels of war ever built. These two vessels will be of about the size of the detail, except that they must combine strength with speed so as to carry a heavy battery. In general construction they will not differ from ordinary vessels of their class; but in that great desideratum, speed, they will excel all others. The Iroquois and Dacotah are the fastest vessels of their class, and yet they have not speed enough. In this new move we may expect to date a great change in the steam department of our navy.

The Pembroke Steamboat Company of Boston have sold to the Government the screw steamer Iron Age for a gunboat. She will carry one one-hundred-pound gun, four thirty-two-pound rifle guns, four twenty-four pound howitzers, on the upper deck, and four thirty-two pound rifle guns between decks.

—If a man speaks or writes against our Confederate cause, he is branded and expelled as a traitor or public enemy.—*Mobile Register*.

We manage these things differently up this way. The bitterest and most insidious defamers of the war for the Union are made Governors; the next worst are sent to Congress.

The Execution of Spies on Johnson's Island.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SANDUSKY, O., May 15.—This afternoon, the sentence passed upon William Corbin and T. P. McGraw, convicted by court-martial, at Cincinnati, was executed on Johnson's Island, the depot for prisoners of war, near this city. The execution was strictly military, none being allowed on the island except the soldiery, officers of the Government, and reporters of the press.

In the morning the prisoners in the yard were restricted to close quarters, and the island strongly picketed. At 1 P. M., the battallion was formed by Captain Linnell, and marched to the place of execution, on the south side of the island, fronting the bay. At 20 minutes past 1 the prisoners, securely bound, guarded by the execution party, accompanied by their escort and chaplain, left the prison, and were placed in a two-horse wagon, seated on a coffin, the spiritual adviser, Rev. R. McCune, the Chaplain of the post, sitting between them, and proceeded to the beech, the band playing the Dead March.

The battallion formed in hollow square, the execution party in the centre, front facing the prisoners, Major Pierson and and staff on the right. The proceedings of the court-martial, finding and sentence, were then read by Adjutant Bailey, after which the Chaplain stepped forward beside the condemned, and said:

"I am desired by these unfortunate men to return their thanks to the commander of this post, and to all of the men with whom they have had intercourse, for the kindness and sympathy they have received since their arrival here. I am also charged by them to say to all in attendance that they die forgiving all enemies and accusers, and in love and charity with all men, believing in the gospel of Jesus Christ, and that they have thus far been concerned and gained by its truths, that trusting in the mercy of God, through Christ, they have good hope of eternal life."

After an eloquent and fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCune, the condemned were blindfolded, the necessary orders were given by the Provost Marshal, and at forty minutes past one Corbin and McGraw paid the penalty of their acts.

The execution party consisted of thirty-two men, divided into squads—half being a reserve. The firing was excellent—the sixteen shots fired being as that of one man. The criminals fell back upon their coffins, each pierced through the breast, within a circle of a few inches, by twenty-five balls and buckshot, and died without a struggle. Corbin did not move a muscle, McGraw gasping but once. The bodies were then examined by surgeons, and life found extinct. The troops were then marched past the bodies, the band playing the dead march thence to the parade ground and were dismissed.

The whole proceedings attending the execution were very solemn and impressive, and the manner in which they were conducted reflects credit upon the officers and men having it in charge.

Just previous to the execution, the prisoners handed the chaplain the following:

"I, W. F. Corbin, was born March 8, 1833, in Campbell county, Ky.; joined the Masonic Order at twenty-one years of age; joined the Christian Church in my 22d year, at California, in the same county; was baptized by Elder F. Sallie, of Branken county, Ky.; joined the rebel army in October, 1862; came to Kentucky in February, 1863; was taken prisoner on the night of the 8th of April."

"I, T. P. McGraw, was born in Harrison county, Ky., June 4, 1829; my father died in December, 1858, when I removed to Falmouth, where I lived till 1860, and then came to Campbell county, Ky., where I remained till April, 1862; I then went to the Confederate army and was attached to the 5th Kentucky volunteers; I was a Lieutenant in Co. G until February, 1863, when I was sent by Gen. Marshall to recruit a company of men for his command; was taken prisoner on the 9th of April, 1863; was not tried by court martial, and supposed I would be treated as a prisoner; joined the Christian Church at California, Ky., in 1856; I leave a mother and two sisters and a brother and friends to mourn my loss, but their loss is my gain. Prepare to meet me in heaven. I freely forgive all men as God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven me."

By order of Gen. Burnside, the bodies were delivered to friends from Kentucky who were in attendance to receive them.

Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court.

The City of Saint Paul Plff. in Error, *vs.* Albert Kuby, Deft. in Error.—Syllabus:

Where an objection made by a party on the trial of a cause is overruled by the Court, and the party takes no exception, he will be deemed to have waived his objection.

In an action tried by a referee, where the record brought up on writ of error, only shows the facts found by the referee, and his conclusions of law therefrom, no exceptions having been taken on the trial, the only inquiry to be entertained by this Court is, whether there is any warrant for the judgment of the Court below to be found in the facts as settled by the reference.

Where it is the duty of a town to erect and maintain a safe and suitable sidewalk upon the side of a street, whether in any given case the sidewalk is safe and suitable, is not a question of law, but one of fact for the jury, or at most, is a mixed question of law and fact, and a case of this mixed character, must always be submitted to the jury, unless there be a demurrer to the evidence, or what is equivalent thereto.

The question of negligence on the part of the plaintiff, where the same is in issue, is also one of fact for the jury.

In an action to recover damages for injuries sustained from an unsuitable and defective side-walk, it is incumbent on the plaintiff to prove, in the first instance, that the injuries were sustained by or through the carelessness and negligence of the defendant. Having established this by *prima facie* proof, (without showing want of care or prudence on his part) it is for the defendant to show, by way of defence, that negligence on the part of the plaintiff concurred in producing the result.

The plaintiff is bound to use reasonable or ordinary care and prudence, to entitle himself to recover against the consequences of the defendant's negligence.

In case of injury happening to a child four and a half years of age from an insufficient side-walk, there is no legal presumption that the child did not exercise ordinary care and prudence. The question is one of fact for the jury, whether the child is of capacity to exercise such care and prudence.

In all cases where there is no rule of law regulating the assessment of damages, and the amount does not depend on computation, the judgment of the jary, and not the opinion of the Court, is to govern, unless the damages are so excessive as to warrant the belief that the jury must have been influenced by partiality or prejudice, or have been misled by some mistaken view of the merits of the case.

Lydia Alen, Respondent, *vs.* Leland Jones and Sarah C. Jones, Appellants:

Where a note is given with stipulation to pay four per cent per month after maturity, until paid, and the maker's name is secured by a mortgage upon real estate given by another party as surety, such surety is bound by any application of payments made by his principal that fall within the terms of the note.

A contract under the interest law as it existed in 1858, to pay a greater rate of interest than seven per cent per annum, must be in writing, signed by the party to be charged, to be binding.

State of Minnesota *vs.* Joseph Mounier:

The maker of a promissory note obtained it from the holder and wrote upon the back of it "Received the sum of forty-six dollars, Louisville, 21st January, 1860." Held, that such act did not constitute the crime of forgery.

James Y. Caldwell, Sheriff, &c., Plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Bruggemann, deft. in error:

This action was first tried in the District Court, a verdict rendered for plaintiff, the cause taken to the Supreme Court by writ of error, and the judgment below reversed, and a new trial ordered. The mandate of the Supreme Court was issued remanding the cause to the District Court, for further proceedings therein, in accordance with the order of the Supreme Covrt. When the cause was called for trial, the defendant objected that no judgment had been rendered in the Supreme Court on the order then made, and the cause was still in this Court. *Held*, that the objection was properly overruled, and that the defendant must plead the fact in abatement, in order to take advantage of it.

Where a party asked to amend his answer on the trial, which contained two defenses. *Held*, that the cause should be considered at issue without service of a written reply.

Where there is some evidence to sustain a verdict, this Court will not set it aside, on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient sustain it.

A Patent Against the Illinois Ship Canal Movement by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MILWAUKEE, May 11.—The undersigned Corresponding Committee of this Board, call your attention to the approaching Canal Convention to assemble at Chicago the first Tuesday in June. The objects of the Convention are understood to be the enlargement of facilities for transportation from the North-west to tide water, and the construction of a Ship Canal, at federal expense, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

The first of these objects we fully approve, and believe that by enlarging the locks upon the Erie, Oswego and Welland Canals, the present commercial necessities of the west, as to eastward transportation, will be attained. We cannot doubt that New York and Canada will grant this demand.

Against the construction of the proposed Ship Canal, from Chicago to the Mississippi River, whether as a federal or northwestern measure—whether as a military or commercial necessity—in behalf of the State of Wisconsin, we earnestly protest.

I. *We protest against it as a military measure.*—1. Because it cannot be completed during the probable existence of the present rebellion, or for any impending war with Great Brtain, and this government ought not under any circumstances to employ its resources in vast expenditures for the possible exigencies of the far future. 2. Because if water communication is necessary for the passage of gunboats, that object can be obtained at one-tenth the cost and in one-tenth the time, by another route. 3. Because a nominal sum of less than one-tenth the cost would suffice for the transportation of gunboats between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, and by a notice of six months to the British Government, such boats as required can also be built on the Western Lakes; or, if the locks are properly enlarged, such boats can be brought westward from the East for defense, in the same seasons of the year and as rapidly as Great Britain can bring them here for attack.

II. *We protest against it as a commercial measure*—1. Because there are now twelve or thirteen east and west grand trunk railroads, west of Lake Michigan, constructed at immense cost, which are now, even with single tracks, more than adequate to all the business westward of Lake Michigan and sufficient for all freight for many years to come. 2. Because the tendency of the proposed Canal, especially before the opening and after the close of lake navigation, would be to direct trade toward the Gulf of Mexico instead of the Atlantic coast, in a degree making one route for exports and another for imports, and interrupting the mutual dependence of the east and the west—an end, under all present circumstances, which ought to be avoided. 3. Because it would build up local interests exclusively, to the injury of the commercial and local interests of the States, especially of all the northwestern States save one, and that at the national expense. 4. Because if the project has commercial merits, the proposed work is a basis of credit for its own construction, and is not entitled to privileges as a national work never granted to or asked by the Erie and other eastern Canals, constructed solely as State works for State profit.

We think, on a careful examination of the Ship Canal scheme, that you will agree with us in the view we take of it, and will co-operate with us in said Convention at Chicago in opposing the same, so far as asking or urging it to be done at the expense of the national government.

We should be happy to hear from you officially or otherwise upon this subject, before the meeting of said Convention.

J. D. COLVER,
A. J. AIKEN,
GEO. H. PAUL,
Committee.

Dr. Peters' Statement of the Killing of Van Dorn.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of Wednesday contains the following account of the killing of the rebel Van Dorn:

"The reported killing of General Van Dorn by Dr. Peters has been confirmed. It occurred in his quarters at Spring Hill, on the morning of the 7th inst. Dr. Peters has arrived in this city; from him we learn that the cause of the difficulty which resulted in the death of Van Dorn, was an interview, held thirty hours previous to the killing, in which the latter agreed, on his honor, to give Dr. Peters a written statement the next day, setting forth four distinct facts. Dr. Peters said to him that, upon the fulfillment of this promise, he would spare his life to his wife and children, although Van Dorn had said he cared nothing for his own wife. The next day Dr. Peters was sick and did not call upon Van Dorn until the second day, Thursday morning about eight, when he demanded of Van Dorn a compliance with his promise, which he seemed not inclined to do. Dr. Peters then said that he would give him half an hour in which to comply, and distinctly notified him that, in case of failure, his life should be the forfeit. He then walked up into the village. On his return Van Dorn read to him what he had written. The first clause fully complied with his promise; the second was an entire misrepresentation; and the other two acknowledgments he refused to make. Dr. Peters then denounced him for his bad faith, when Van Dorn cursed him for a "cowardly dog," and ordered him to leave the room, or he would kick him out. Dr. Peters then drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left side of the head, and producing instant death.

Dr. Peters picked up the statement Van Dorn had prepared, and has preserved it as circumstantial evidence of preceding events, and mounting his horse, rode off. Avoiding the pickets at Hurt's, he crossed Duck River, and arrived at Shelbyville, when he learned that Gen. Polk, to whom he had intended surrendering himself, had issued an order for his arrest. The next morning he left for Winchester disguised, and passed through Gainsboro and Gallatin, arrived at this place Monday evening.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

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Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
P. F. HODGES.
a1-6m

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale. We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,
On Third-st., second door from the
ap30 Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.

1863 REGULAR. 1863
Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.
NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
ap7tf JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

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(Successor to Walter W. Webb,)
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.45 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.46 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On Cars of Day Express Trains.
Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

1863. DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE SPRING.
HARMON, GALE & Co.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)
53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of
COTTON & WOOL GOODS,
Prints, Cottonades,
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery
AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
mf-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s improved Massilon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.

HENRY RUBLES,
my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
DRY GOODS,
AND
"The Cheap Cash Store,"
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM
H. KNOX TAYLOR
Has just returned from
NEW YORK,
And is now receiving his
SPRING & SUMMER STOCK
OF
GOODS,
Bought during the "LATE PANIC," and many of them coming from the late
AUCTION SALES
In that city, he
CAN AND WILL SELL THEM
TO HIS CUSTOMERS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
We do not propose to
Sell Our Goods at Cost,
BUT HAVING BOUGHT THEM LOW
We are determined to give our customers the benefit of it.
We have a splendid stock of
DRESS GOODS,
FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD, UPWARDS.
The following are some of the Varieties:
CHECKED POPLINS,
STRIPED CRAPES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
HIMALAYAS,
ARABIAN GLACE,
Checked Lenos, &c., &c.
ALSO
COLORED ALPACCAS
AND
ORIENTAL LUSTRES
Which are all the rage in New York City.
BLACK SILKS.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
NEW STYLE PRINTS,
French, English and American,
SOME VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.
Our stock of
Ladies' Collars
Cannot be surpassed in the city. We have Embroidered Collars, Maltese Collars, Plain and Ruffled Collars.
We have Embroidered Collars as low as 15 cents.
IN SHAWLS WE HAVE
Stella Broche, Striped Broche, &c.
ALSO
Ladies' Cloakings.
GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND HOSIERY, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
In Bleached Muslins, Stripe, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades and all other Domestic Goods,
We can offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to all wishing to buy either by the piece or single yard.
BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND TWEEDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Flannels,
White, Red, Yellow, Grey and Blue.
Also, Angola, Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels.
Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and Linen; do do Hemstich and Mourning.
White Goods and Embroideries.
BALMORALS AND CORDED SKIRTS.
Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelings, and Diapers.
In fact, if you want anything in the way of
Dry Goods or Yankee Notions,
Go to the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"
No. 218 Third Street,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
Our motto is
"Small Profits and Quick Sales."
ap28-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.
HOGAN & CAMP
ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,
Lawns and Organdies, &c.,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children;
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of
DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

DRY GOODS
SALE CONTINUED.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
NEW GOODS,
AT
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.
A splendid stock of
New Dress Goods,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
AND
EVERY VARIETY OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
ARE ASSURED THAT WE
Will Sell at Chicago and Milwaukee Prices,
FREIGHT ADDED.
WE OFFER
OUR WHOLE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
All purchasers of
DRY GOODS
Are invited to call at
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.'s,
ap18-tf **ST. PAUL, MIN.**

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Richmond Hastings Court, we see by the Richmond papers of the, 7th is yet engaged in fining and imprisoning women engaged in the memorable bread riot in that city.

—Mr. E. E. F. Williamson, who is alleged to have been a Secretary to James M. Mason, Confederate Commissioner to England, was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday, upon the charge of having recently come from the South.

—The Galveston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of March 23d, publishes a speech made in that city the previous week by General Houston. The speech is of considerable length, and in it General Houston declares that his fondest, best wish is in behalf of the Southern Confederacy.

—The drinking saloons of New Orleans are closed each evening at nine o'clock. The *Era* says: "The drinking public were in a dilemma, but it was dilemma *without any horns*."

—The *Toronto Globe*, of the 13th, says on Monday night over one hundred emigrants, many of whom were passengers by the ill-fated "Anglo-Saxon," arrived in town. The majority of them are *en route* for the States, and have been brought out by enterprising American agents, who were sent to Ireland for that purpose. We understand that many of them are decent, middle-class people, orderly and quiet respectable, and will make a valuable addition to the population of Illinois and Minnesota, where they are bound.

—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, describing the duels of the sharpshooters on the Rappahannock, previous to Hooker's advance, says:

At one time during the day, in a pit near at hand, I heard a rebel snap his gun several times; but it missed fire, much to his disgust, for I could hear him swear when it failed to go off. One of our men, amused at his perplexity, called out, "Hallo, reb., where did you get your percussion caps?"

"They are Northern Copperheads," was his quick response.

—The following explanation appeared in a Philadelphia paper of the 6th inst.: "In consequence of the prize fight in Maryland, there was no meeting at the Democratic club rooms last evening."

—Criminal law, as administered in New York, causes some fearful wrongs. Not long since a returned volunteer named Shannon was robbed of $50, and a young man named John Stevenson was arrested for the crime. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny, and the complainant, not being able to give bail for his appearance as a witness, was also committed. Stevenson has now procured bail, and is at large, while Shannon, being without friends, is still in jail.

—A soldier, in a fit of delirium tremens on the Bellefontaine (Ind.) Railroad, attacked a lady passenger on the train, wounding her severely. A military officer, coming to her rescue, received a frightful gash across the right cheek. The Superintendent of the road was mortally stabbed in the abdomen, and the conductor was also seriously cut. The lady, whose wound was a terrible one across the breast, will probably not recover.

—The Keokuk is still lying off Morris Island, and the rebels, besides getting off our guns, are now employing themselves at night in carrying off the machinery. In the daytime our gunboats modestly remind these thieves that Uncle Sam yet considers his title good to the remainder of the Keokuk's glory, and, therefore, during the day, the rebels omit their Jeremy Diddling on board the well-ventilated iron-clad.

—A California paper has nominated Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, for the Presidency in 1864.

— A shocking case of hydrophobia occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th instant. A little boy attending a public school, who had been bitten by a dog some time before, suddenly became mad and bit a little girl in the school He then ran out of the school, frothing at the mouth, and rushed into a house near by. The family in the house were terribly frightened and ran out of the house. The neighbors surrounded the house, and some of them ventured in and secured the unfortunate boy, who was at once placed under medical treatment. Up to last accounts he was still alive.

— The English papers say that Mr. Adams, the United States minister, and Mr. Mason, the Confederate commissioner, were in the diplomatic gallery during the recent debate on the American question in the House of Commons.

—The State Teachers' Association of Indiana, numbering 170 teachers, at their late meeting summed up the political situation in very few words by unanimously adopting the following platform:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Union Government is right and the Rebellion wrong.

"*Resolved*, 2. That we will sustain the right and oppose the wrong by all the legitimate means God has placed in our power."

—A letter from Monticello, Kentucky, speaking of the manner in which the people received our troops in their recent advance on that place, says:

"One old lady, a mile beyond this place, said, as she saw our columns rushing on after the rebels: 'When I seed that old flag comin', 'I jist throwed my old bonnet on the ground and stomped it.'"

—Charleston papers are very silent about the injuries done to Fort Sumter in the late assault by the iron-clads, but a letter from a correspondent on board the Ironsides to the Baltimore *American*, says as soon as the fleet withdrew staging or scaffolding was erected on the outside of the fort, and for more than a month past the rebels have been at work repairing damages, and are still at work. There are large holes in the wall very distinctly seen.

The Minnesota Sharpshooters in Berdan's Regiment of Sharpshooters.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., May 11.

I send you a copy of our Commanding General's opinion of the Sharpshooters:

Gov. Ramsey did not seem to think Company A of the 2d Regiment of Sharpshooters (which Company is from his own State) worthy a visit at the time he visited the Minnesota 1st, although we were not more than one mile from the 1st regiment M. V. M. We are but a Company as yet. We have done what the 1st has not done yet. Our Company has taken a stand of rebel colors—and if any other company or regiment from the State has done more than that, it has remained unnoticed. I do not say this because we are jealous of the fame of the Minnesota 1st at home in the State—not at all. Our fame is sounded here in the Army of the Potomac, where the actions of regiments and companies are under the immediate eye of the Commander-in-Chief. The praise of the Commander-in-Chief is better proof of the valor of troops than the questionable effusions of some biased minds, coming from, no one knows where.

THOMAS M. REES,
Company A, 2d Reg't U. S. S. S.

EXTRACT FROM COL. HAYMAN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION 3D CORPS.

The other regiments comprising the brigade, about 12 M. on the 2d inst., received orders from Gen. Birney to move to the front in conjunction with the Sharpshooters of Col. Berdan and the 20th Indiana volunteers. After entering the woods in front of the picket line, my line was formed, and advanced by the right of companies inclining to the left, I soon came upon the 2d Indiana and the reserve of the Sharpshooters. The 1st New York was deployed, and marched on my right flank to prevent an attack in that direction. I ordered the reserve of the skirmishers to advance, and kept my line near the skirmishers in front. I expected to encounter the enemy in considerable force, and designed to compel him to a circumspect course, should he advance, and enable the skirmishers to recover promptly any ground from which they might be forced; but both lines steadily advanced without serious resistance, until the open ground was reached. A building was here observed within easy range, apparently a foundry, under which the enemy's skirmishers found shelter, but they were soon outflanked by the Sharpshooters, and compelled to surrender. The enemy was kept occupied in front, while the Sharpshooters rapidly gained ground to the right with the 5th Michigan to aid as skirmishers, and the 20th Indiana, as a support. The enemy's supports to their Sharpshooters endeavored apparently to escape and serve as rear guard to a train which was moving to our right, but were induced to take shelter in a railroad cut by the fire of our Sharpshooters, when they were soon outflanked, and surrendered. The whole number of prisoners is reported to be 365, including nineteen officers. The Sharpshooters understand the true tactics of skirmishing; are possessed of enterprise and courage, and manœuvred with great skill and address by Col. Berdan. I regard it as one of the best organizations of the volunteer service.

(Official.) JAMES HENRY,
Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQ'RS 3D BRIG., 3D DIV'N, 3D A. C., Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 11.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

The Col. Commanding desires to tender his heartfelt acknowledgements to the command for the gallant manner in which they have conducted themselves during the recent hard-fought battles.

You have achieved results of which you may well be proud. The name and fame of the Sharpshooters is upon every tongue, and you have received upon the field the special commendation of the Maj. Gen. Commanding the Corps. The Commanding General of the Division in which you temporarily served, and the lamented command of our division (Gen'l Whipple, commanding 3d division, was killed by a rifle ball from the enemy's sharpshooters.) The Col. Commanding regrets that his signature does not carry with it the weight of that of the Commander-in-Chief, that he might the more forcibly express his high appreciation of the achievements of this command. He has perfect confidence that your future achievements will add new laurels to your present reputation, which was now in rifle pits and behind works, but in a fair field and with no favor.

Let a generous emulation stimulate each and every one, and the name of the Sharpshooters will continue to be what it now is, the pride of our friends and the terror of our foes.

By command of

H. BERDAN,
Col. Commanding Brigade.
GEO. A. MARDEN, A. A. A. G.

Naval Items.

From the New York Herald, May 12th.

The Navy Department has at last made a move in the right quarter in reference to building vessels with a proper amount of propulsive power, so that we can have ships of war with sufficient speed to chase any vessel that has been or will be built in Europe. Mr. Delano, the naval constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mr. Henry Stears, of Greenpoint, are each to build a vessel from their own models, while Mr. Dickerson will furnish the drawing of their engines. These vessels will be about 300 feet long and of about 3,000 tons burthen, and not unlike the famous Niagara, in many respects. They will carry eight heavy guns, and it is believed they will be the fastest vessels of war ever built. These two vessels will be of about the size of the detail, except that they must combine strength with speed so as to carry a heavy battery. In general construction they will not differ from ordinary vessels of their class; but in that great desideratum, speed, they will excel all others. The Iroquois and Dacotah are the fastest vessels of their class, and yet they have not speed enough. In this new move we may expect to date a great change in the steam department of our navy.

The Pembroke Steamboat Company of Boston have sold to the Government the screw steamer Iron Age for a gunboat. She will carry one one-hundred-pound gun, four thirty-two-pound rifle guns, four twenty-four pound howitzers, on the upper deck, and four thirty-two pound rifle guns between decks.

—If a man speaks or writes against our Confederate cause, he is branded and expelled as a traitor or public enemy.—*Mobile Register.*

We manage these things differently up this way. The bitterest and most insidious defamers of the war for the Union are made Governors; the next worst are sent to Congress.

The Execution of Spies on Johnson's Island.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SANDUSKY, O., May 15.—This afternoon, the sentence passed upon William Corbin and T. P. McGraw, convicted by court-martial, at Cincinnati, was executed on Johnson's Island, the depot for prisoners of war, near this city. The execution was strictly military, none being allowed on the island except the soldiery, officers of the Government, and reporters of the press.

In the morning the prisoners in the yard were restricted to close quarters, and the island strongly picketed. At 1 P. M., the battallion was formed by Captain Linnell, and marched to the place of execution, on the south side of the island, fronting the bay. At 20 minutes past 1 the prisoners, securely bound, guarded by the execution party, accompanied by their escort and chaplain, left the prison, and were placed in a two-horse wagon, seated on a coffin, the spiritual adviser, Rev. R. McCune, the Chaplain of the post, sitting between them, and proceeded to the beech, the band playing the Dead March.

The battallion formed in hollow square, the execution party in the centre, front facing the prisoners, Major Pierson and staff on the right. The proceedings of the court-martial, finding and sentence, were then read by Adjutant Bailey, after which the Chaplain stepped forward beside the condemned, and said:

"I am desired by these unfortunate men to return their thanks to the commander of this post, and to all of the men with whom they have had intercourse, for the kindness and sympathy they have received since their arrival here. I am also charged by them to say to all in attendance that they die forgiving all enemies and accusers, and in love and charity with all men, believing in the gospel of Jesus Christ, and that they have thus far been concerned and gained by its truths, that trusting in the mercy of God, through Christ, they have good hope of eternal life."

After an eloquent and fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCune, the condemned were blindfolded, the necessary orders were given by the Provost Marshal, and at forty minutes past one Corbin and McGraw paid the penalty of their acts.

The execution party consisted of thirty-two men, divided into squads—half being a reserve. The firing was excellent—the sixteen shots fired being as that of one man. The criminals fell back upon their coffins, each pierced through the breast, within a circle of a few inches, by twenty-five balls and buckshot, and died without a struggle. Corbin did not move a muscle, McGraw gasping but once. The bodies were then examined by surgeons, and life found extinct. The troops were then marched past the bodies, the band playing the dead march thence to the parade ground and were dismissed.

The whole proceedings attending the execution were very solemn and impressive, and the manner in which they were conducted reflects credit upon the officers and men having it in charge.

Just previous to the execution, the prisoners handed the chaplain the following:

"I, W. F. Corbin, was born March 8, 1833, in Campbell county, Ky.; joined the Masonic Order at twenty-one years of age; joined the Christian Church in my 22d year, at California, in the same county; was baptized by Elder F. Sallie, of Branken county, Ky.; joined the rebel army in October, 1862; came to Kentucky in February, 1863; was taken prisoner on the night of the 8th of April."

"I, T. P. McGraw, was born in Harrison county, Ky., June 4, 1829; my father died in December, 1858, when I removed to Falmouth, where I lived till 1860, and then came to Campbell county, Ky., where I remained till April, 1862; I then went to the Confederate army and was attached to the 5th Kentucky volunteers; I was a Lieutenant in Co. G until February, 1863, when I was sent by Gen. Marshall to recruit a company of men for his command; was taken prisoner on the 9th of April, 1863; was not tried by court martial, and supposed I would be treated as a prisoner; joined the Christian Church at California, Ky., in 1856; I leave a mother and two sisters and a brother and friends to mourn my loss, but their loss is my gain. Prepare to meet me in heaven. I freely forgive all men as God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven me."

By order of Gen. Burnside, the bodies were delivered to friends from Kentucky who were in attendance to receive them.

Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court.

The City of Saint Paul Plff. in Error, *vs.* Albert Kuby, Deft. in Error.—Syllabus:

Where an objection made by a party on the trial of a cause is overruled by the Court, and the party takes no exception, he will be deemed to have waived his objection.

In an action tried by a referee, where the record brought up on writ of error, only shows the facts found by the referee, and his conclusions of law therefrom, no exceptions having been taken on the trial, the only inquiry to be entertained by this Court is, whether there is any warrant for the judgment of the Court below to be found in the facts as settled by the referee.

Where it is the duty of a town to erect and maintain a safe and suitable sidewalk upon the side of a street, whether in any given case the sidewalk is safe and suitable, is not a question of law, but one of fact for the jury, or at most, is a mixed question of law and fact, and a case of this mixed character, must always be submitted to the jury, unless there be a demurrer to the evidence, or what is equivalent thereto.

The question of negligence on the part of the plaintiff, where the same is in issue, is also one of fact for the jury.

In an action to recover damages for injuries sustained from an unsuitable and defective side-walk, it is incumbent on the plaintiff to prove, in the first instance, that the injuries were sustained by or through the carelessness and negligence of the defendant. Having established this by *prima facie* proof, (without showing want of care or prudence on his part) it is for the defendant to show, by way of defence, that negligence on the part of the plaintiff concurred in producing the result.

The plaintiff is bound to use reasonable or ordinary care and prudence, to entitle himself to recover against the consequences of the defendant's negligence.

In case of injury happening to a child four and a half years of age from an insufficient side-walk, there is no legal presumption that the child did not exercise ordinary care and prudence. The question is one of fact for the jury, whether the child is of capacity to exercise such care and prudence.

In all cases where there is no rule of law regulating the assessment of damages, and the amount does not depend on computation, the judgment of the jury, and not the opinion of the Court, is to govern, unless the damages are so excessive as to warrant the belief that the jury must have been influenced by partiality or prejudice, or have been misled by some mistaken view of the merits of the case.

Lydia Alen, Respondent, *vs.* Leland Jones and Sarah C. Jones, Appellants:

Where a note is given with stipulation to pay four per cent per month after maturity, until paid, and the maker's name is secured by a mortgage upon real estate given by another party as surety, such surety is bound by any application of payments made by his principal that fall within the terms of the note.

A contract under the interest law as it existed in 1858, to pay a greater rate of interest than seven per cent per annum, must be in writing, signed by the party to be charged, to be binding.

State of Minnesota *vs.* Joseph Mounter:

The maker of a promissory note obtained it from the holder and wrote upon the back of it "Received the sum of forty-six dollars, Louisville, 21st January, 1860." Held, that such act did not constitute the crime of forgery.

James Y. Caldwell, Sheriff, &c., Plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Bruggemann, deft. in error:

This action was first tried in the District Court, a verdict rendered for plaintiff, the cause taken to the Supreme Court by writ of error, and the judgment below reversed, and a new trial ordered. The mandate of the Supreme Court was issued remanding the cause to the District Court, for further proceedings therein, in accordance with the order of the Supreme Covrt. When the cause was called for trial, the defendant objected that no judgment had been rendered in the Supreme Court on the order then made, and the cause was still in this Court. *Held*, that the objection was properly overruled, and that the defendant must plead the fact in abatement, in order to take advantage of it.

Where a party asked to amend his answer on the trial, which contained two defenses. *Held*, that the cause should be considered at issue without service of a written reply.

Where there is some evidence to sustain a verdict, this Court will not set it aside, on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient sustain it.

A Patent Against the Illinois Ship Canal Movement by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MILWAUKEE, May 11.—The undersigned Corresponding Committee of this Board, call your attention to the approaching Canal Convention to assemble at Chicago the first Tuesday in June. The objects of the Convention are understood to be the enlargement of facilities for transportation from the North-west to tide water, and the construction of a Ship Canal, at federal expense, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

The first of these objects we fully approve, and believe that by enlarging the locks upon the Erie, Oswego and Welland Canals, the present commercial necessities of the west, as to eastward transportation, will be attained. We cannot doubt that New York and Canada will grant this demand.

Against the construction of the proposed Ship Canal, from Chicago to the Mississippi River, whether as a federal or northwestern measure—whether as a military or commercial necessity—in behalf of the State of Wisconsin, we earnestly protest.

I. *We protest against it as a military measure.*—1. Because it cannot be completed during the probable existence of the present rebellion, or for any impending war with Great Brtain, and this government ought not under any circumstances to employ its resources in vast expenditures for the possible exigencies of the far future. 2. Because if water communication is necessary for the passage of gunboats, that object can be obtained at one-tenth the cost and in one-tenth the time, by another route. 3. Because a nominal sum of less than one-tenth the cost would suffice for the transportation of gunboats between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, and by a notice of six months to the British Government, such boats as required can also be built on the Western Lakes; or, if the locks are properly enlarged, such boats can be brought westward from the East for defense, in the same seasons of the year and as rapidly as Great Britain can bring them here for attack.

II. *We protest against it as a commercial measure*—1. Because there are now twelve or thirteen east and west grand trunk railroads, west of Lake Michigan, constructed at immense cost, which are now, even with single tracks, more than adequate to all the business westward of Lake Michigan and sufficient for all freight for many years to come. 2. Because the tendency of the proposed Canal, especially before the opening and after the close of lake navigation, would be to direct trade toward the Gulf of Mexico instead of the Atlantic coast, in a degree making one route for exports and another for imports, and interrupting the mutual dependence of the east and the west—an end, under all present circumstances, which ought to be avoided. 3. Because it would build up local interests exclusively, to the injury of the commercial and local interests of the States, especially of all the northwestern States save one, and that at the national expense. 4. Because if the project has commercial merits, the proposed work is a basis of credit for its own construction, and is not entitled to privileges as a national work never granted to or asked by the Erie and other eastern Canals, constructed solely as State works for State profit.

We think, on a careful examination of the Ship Canal scheme, that you will agree with us in the view we take of it, and will co-operate with us in said Convention at Chicago in opposing the same, so far as asking or urging it to be done at the expense of the national government.

We should be happy to hear from you officially or otherwise upon this subject, before the meeting of said Convention.

J. D. COLVER,
A. J. AIKEN,
GEO. H. PAUL,
Committee.

Dr. Peters' Statement of the Killing of Van Dorn.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of Wednesday contains the following account of the killing of the rebel Van Dorn:

"The reported killing of General Van Dorn by Dr. Peters has been confirmed. It occurred in his quarters at Spring Hill, on the morning of the 7th inst. Dr. Peters has arrived in this city; from him we learn that the cause of the difficulty which resulted in the death of Van Dorn, was an interview, held thirty hours previous to the killing, in which the latter agreed, on his honor, to give Dr. Peters a written statement the next day, setting forth four distinct facts. Dr. Peters said to him that, upon the fulfillment of this promise, he would spare his life to his wife and children, although Van Dorn had said he cared nothing for his own wife. The next day Dr. Peters was sick and did not call upon Van Dorn until the second day, Thursday morning about eight, when he demanded of Van Dorn a compliance with his promise, which he seemed not inclined to do. Dr. Peters then said that he would give him half an hour in which to comply, and distinctly notified him that, in case of failure, his life should be the forfeit. He then walked up into the village. On his return Van Dorn read to him what he had written. The first clause fully complied with his promise; the second was an entire misrepresentation; and the other two acknowledgments he refused to make. Dr. Peters then denounced him for his bad faith, when Van Dorn cursed him for a "cowardly dog," and ordered him to leave the room, or he would kick him out. Dr. Peters then drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left side of the head, and producing instant death.

Dr. Peters picked up the statement Van Dorn had prepared, and has preserved it as circumstantial evidence of preceding events, and mounting his horse, rode off. Avoiding the pickets at Hurt's, he crossed Duck River, and arrived at Shelbyville, when he learned that Gen. Polk, to whom he had intended surrendering himself, had issued an order for his arrest. The next morning he left for Winchester disguised, and passed through Gainsboro and Gallatin, arrived at this place Monday evening.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

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Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
P. F. HODGES.
a1-6m

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale. We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,
On Third-st., second door from the
ap20 Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.

1863 REGULAR. 1863
Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.
NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
ap7tf JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

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(Successor to Walter W. Webb,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS AND
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
an1-tf *SIBLEY BLOCK, THIRD-ST.*

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

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John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ill.
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston
le11daoltm&wlvw

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.35 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

1863. DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE SPRING.
HARMON, GALE & Co.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)
53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of
COTTON & WOOL GOODS,
Prints, Cottonades,
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery
AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
mf-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.

HENRY RUBLES,
my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap1tf Irvine's Block

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

DRY GOODS,

AND

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM

H. KNOX TAYLOR

Has just returned from

NEW YORK,

And is now receiving his

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

OF

GOODS,

Bought during the "LATE PANIC," and many of them coming from the late

AUCTION SALES

In that city, he

CAN AND WILL SELL THEM

TO HIS CUSTOMERS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

We do not propose to

Sell Our Goods at Cost,

BUT HAVING BOUGHT THEM LOW

We are determined to give our customers the benefit of it.

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD, UPWARDS.

The following are some of the Varieties:

CHECKED POPLINS,
STRIPED CRAPES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
HIMALAYAS,
ARABIAN GLACE,
Checked Lenos, &c., &c.
ALSO
COLORED ALPACCAS
AND
ORIENTAL LUSTRES

Which are all the rage in New York City.

BLACK SILKS.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

NEW STYLE PRINTS,
French, English and American,

SOME VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Our stock of

Ladies' Collars

Cannot be surpassed in the city. We have Embroidered Collars, Maltese Collars, Plain and Ruffled Collars.

We have Embroidered Collars as low as 15 cents.

IN SHAWLS WE HAVE

Stella Broche, Striped Broche, &c.

ALSO

Ladies' Cloakings.

GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND HOSIERY, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

In Bleached Muslins, Stripe, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades and all other Domestic Goods,

We can offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to all wishing to buy either by the piece or single yard.

BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND TWEEDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Flannels,

White, Red, Yellow, Grey and Blue.

Also, Angola, Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels.

Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and Linen; do do Hemstich and Mourning.

White Goods and Embroideries.

BALMORALS AND CORDED SKIRTS.

Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelings, and Diapers.

In fact, if you want anything in the way of

Dry Goods or Yankee Notions,

Go to the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."
ap28-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children:

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.. Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

DRY GOODS

SALE CONTINUED.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

NEW GOODS,

AT

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.

A splendid stock of

New Dress Goods,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

ARE ASSURED THAT WE

Will Sell at Chicago and Milwaukee Prices,

FREIGHT ADDED.

WE OFFER

OUR WHOLE STOCK

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

All purchasers of

DRY GOODS

Are invited to call at

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.'s,

ST. PAUL, MIN.
ap18-tf

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance*.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.	One Square.	Each add. Square.
	One time	$0 80
	Three times	1 50
	Six days	2 00
	Two weeks	3 00
	Three weeks	4 00
	One month	5 00
	Two months	8 00
	Three months	10 00
	Six months	14 00
	Twelve months	20 00

Each add. Square.
$0 40
75
1 00
1 50
2 00
2 50
4 00
5 00
7 00
10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notice 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilto St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlanda Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomrae de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Minn.

Wanted, for the Indian Expedition, two hundred Teamsters; liberal wages will be given.

For further information, apply at my office,

E. B. CARLING, Captain, and
ap3-tf A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods!

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jun8-d&wly1

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

RAISINS.—500 WHOLE, HALF, and Quarter Boxes, standard brands, cheap at

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL, MINN.,
May 11th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 30th, 1863,

For furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE TROOPS AT THE FOLLOWING NAMED POSTS:

POMME DE TERRE,
ALEXANDRIA,
SAUK CENTRE,
PAYNESVILLE,
RICHMOND,
MANNAYANAH,
KINGSTON,
FOREST CITY,
HUTCHINSON.

The contract for Richmond and Paynesville to commence at the termination of the present one.

The contract to commence June 1st, 1863, or as soon after as practicable, and to be in force for six months.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include the whole number of posts.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

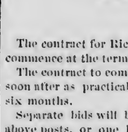
Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

☞ St. Cloud Democrat please copy and charge Press. my15-td

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.



ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. TO YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage*. Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

MINNESOTA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
April 4, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, May 28, 1863, (to be decided by the 30th,) for conveying the mails of the United States for three years, commencing July 1, 1863, and ending June 30, 1866, in the State of Minnesota, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

13021. From La Crosse, Wis., by Hokah, Minn., to Caledonia, 20 miles and back, three times a week; supplying Brownsville from Hokah, 6 miles, three times a week, in due connection with mails to and from La Crosse on main route, (by schedule to be arranged, allowing two hours' time each way between Hokah and Brownsville.)

Leave La Crosse Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Hokah by 7 a. m.;
Leave Hokah Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7½ a. m.;
Arrive at Caledonia by 11 a. m.;
Leave Caledonia Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Hokah by 5:15 p. m.;
Leave Hokah Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 p. m.
Arrive at La Crosse by 8 p. m.;
Connections to be made at La Crosse with eastern mail by railroad.

Proposals for three additional trips per week between La Crosse and Hokah are invited.

Bidders may also propose for the above service by a schedule to run from La Crosse to Caledonia and back the same day; hours and running time as above.

Separate proposals are also invited for the parts from La Crosse to Hokah, (for three and also for six-times-a-week service thereon); from Hokah to Caledonia, (three-times-a-week service); and from Hokah to Brownsville, (three-times-a-week service); the service on the said parts to be performed and connections made in accordance with the schedules and conditions above stated.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions containing conditions to be embraced in the contracts, &c., see pamphlet advertisements of November 30, 1861, and July 31, 1862, (or either of them,) for carrying the mails of the United States in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, &c., to be found at the principal post-offices.

M. BLAIR,
th ap22-4w Postmaster General.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. B. TENNEY.
mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

invite the early attention of Suttlers and others seeking Army supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES	500 dozen, fresh and fine.		
RASPBERRIES	300	do	do
BLACKBERRIES	200	do	do
CHERRIES	200	do	do
WHORTLEBERRIES	300	do	do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 14, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest

Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of

Stationery. jan23

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.
Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

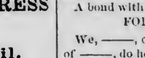
THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

NICOLS & DEAN.
je27-



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

jan29-1y

J. MAINZER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

Notary Public,

McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,
ap18-2m* MINNESOTA.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

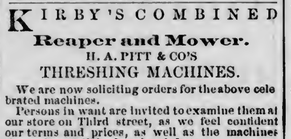
CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

05-d tw&wly

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere,
mr7-d&wly

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Bobert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & Co.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks.
Prints and DeLaines.
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain: Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long: No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge*. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE STATE PRISON.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals for furnishing the material and erection of a Cell Building, as authorized by an act of the Legislature at the late session, will be received at the office of the State Prison, until the 25th day of May next.

The plan and specifications of said building adopted and approved by the Board of Inspectors, may be examined by those interested, at the office of the Prison.

Payments for said work will be made in orders of the Board of Inspectors on the State Auditor.

Persons making proposals for said work will please give the names of two or more persons who will become sureties for the performance of their contract.

The right to reject all bids not deemed for the interests of the State is hereby reserved.

Parties making proposals for the above work will address the undersigned, and endorse on same, "Proposals for Cell Building."

JOHN S. PROCTOR, Warden.

Office States Prison, Stillwater, Minnesota, April 21, 1863. ap22-4w

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East,

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain RATES PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 60 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and AMBER, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. d1y

BUGBEE'S CARPET STORE.

NEW CARPETS!

FRESH STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

These Goods are arriving daily from New York, and having been purchased before the late rise, are sold at but a slight advance on old prices. It is worth more than the interest on your money to purchase now.

FARMERS,

Send in your orders, and they will be promptly attended to. No person should enter St. Paul and not stop at BUGBEE'S CASH CARPET STORE, next door to Primrose's Furniture Store,

Third Street, St. Paul.

ap12tf

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly. Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.
mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail,

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. PAUL,
Jan1-d1y For ——

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14-d&wly

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00. No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

jy15-d1f G. W. BABCOCK.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

Piano-Forte Establishment,

No. 427 Broome-St.,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradbury's" which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte Material, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skilful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness*.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano-Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"*Strength and Beauty*" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
mar6-3m New York.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Red Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by **DAY & JENKS,**
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30 St. Paul, Minnesota.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CITY.

WHEW!—Yesterday was another scorcher. Ninety degrees in the shade on the 19th and 20th of May is rather mighty. People hereabouts are beginning to be somewhat incorporated with hot. Tuesday the inhabitants expected rain to come to their relief, but when yesterday went and did likewise, they were confounded. We can give on paper only a very inadequate idea of the consequences that ensued yesterday. Spring clothing was at a discount, ice cream would scorch your tongue; and sherry cobblers siss going down your throat. The wind blew heavily, but the only comfort derived from that was a blister wherever it struck the skin. A small boy falling into the river from the wharfboat was scalded to death, while fish boiled up to the surface, and, dividing into fragments, sailed away. An attempt to bathe the decks of the War Eagle occasioned a lively dance among the barefooted crew. The street sprinklers baked the sand wherever their effusions struck it, and the linchpins in the ice wagons were melted. The only agreeable places to be found were in bake ovens where by fanning yourself with a blazing shingle you could prevent going to pieces. Numerous grease spots throughout the city mark the last resting place of worthy but lamented citizens who had the temerity to venture out doors.

Towards evening afflicted children could be seen in every quarter, gathering bricks and pieces of sidewalks in memory of what had been to them "a parent dear." One of the most painful features of their grief was that it was impossible to shed tears without scalding their nasal organ and they were thus denied the poor privilege of giving vent to their feelings. Target shooting at the Fort resulted only in the bullets assuming a molten form as soon as they reached the air, and the contrabands were warmed up to a white heat, so much so, that one of them who happened to have a soldiers coat on was put in the guard house for not taking part in dress parade. To tell the truth in brief, we incline to the opinion, that the orbicular angle of the diverging atmospheric pressure, assumed a conglomerate attitude with reference to the hyperbolical rays of the sun, and that's what did it.

WHY DON'T THEY COMMENCE?—If our memorry does not deceive us the 10th of May arrived several days since. That will be remembered as the memerable day on which our Mayor permitted the laws of the State to be put in force. Having commanded the dog law to stand still (and it stood) for the space of ten days, we anticipated that the momentum acquired would occasion it to operate with such force as to blow all the dogs off the continent.

The records of the city clerk show that the enormous number of **163** dogs have been (needlessly) terrified by the Mayor's proclamation and have accordingly come up to the rack like dogs. After spending many weary hours in making a careful computation, based upon the number of Indians that have left us, we have ascertained that there still remain in the city of St. Paul **897,513-4** dogs that are unlicensed.

This lamentable fact is owing to the Mayor having annulled the law, it is true, but if he choose to pay twenty-five dollars for the privilege of tinkering the State Legislature's jobs, perhaps we ought not to say anything about it. He stated, however, in that celebrated pronunciamento, that he would *restrain* the police from executing the law until the 19th inst., after which, to use his language, "the law passed by the last Legislature and approved March 6th, 1863, and entitled, 'An Act to license dogs, and for the protection of sheep,' will be carried promptly into execution."

We are not informed as to the exact method adopted by the Mayor to "restrain" the police; possibly each member of the force was surcingled, but at all events they were "restrained" so hard that they are not loose yet. So far as we can learn, after many weary hours of anxious inquiry, there is not a single canine who has departed this life, and having waited nearly two weeks for the promised "prompt execution" the question naturally arises, when will the restraint be let off? The uncollared and unlicensed curs roam about among the police by hundreds. The half dollars are lying about loose and all that is necessary, if the police wish to "gather them in," is to knock down and drag out. Will the Mayor please keep his word, as promulgated in his writ of suspension and *un*-restrain the police so that,

The curs may go whizzing around, around,
The curs may go ripping around.

OPENING OF BIDS.—Bids for furnishing fresh beef to the troops at Fort Ripley, and those which draw supplies from that post, were opened at the office of Capt. M. P. Small, on the Upper Levee, yesterday. The beef is to be furnished for six months from the first of July. Eleven proposals were sent in, as follows:

Charles Wheeler, St. Paul, per lb, 6 9-10 cts.
W. B. Luther, St. Cloud, per lb. 6½ cts.
August Aspinwall, Chippeway Agency, per lb, 7 89-100. cts.
Rudolf Burgensrodh, Shakopee, per lb, 6 cts.
N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, per lb, 7¾ cts.
Alex. McCauley, St. Paul, per lb, 5¾ cts.
Shaw & Ingalls, Sunrise City, per lb, 7 43-100 cts
Sidney Shaw, St. Anthony, per lb, 7 cts.
S. B. Olmstead, Fort Ripley, per lb, 10 cts.
Z. M. Brown, Monticello, per lb, 6 8-10 cts.
Mahem Stone, Belle Plain, per lb, 6 73-100 cts.

The bid of Alex. McCauley, 5¾ cts, being the lowest offered, was accepted.

HOW TO CHEAPEN WOOD.—The exorbitant prices exacted for wood in St. Paul by the monopolists who control the market here, have forced a number of our citizens to combine their means in order to get wood at rates which will make cooking once more possible. If such combinations were more widely extended it would put a stop to these rascally monopolies of the ordinary necessaries of life. What may be done in this line is indicated by the following paragraph from the Stillwater *Messenger*:

Parties from St. Paul have recently purchased in the St. Croix valley, above this city, large quantities of cord wood amounting in the aggregate to several hundred cords. The ruling price per cord has been $2, on the landing, which is about 50 cents more than has been paid for several years past. We are informed that Capt. Gray has the contract for shipping.

POLICE COURT.—Andrew Galvin, an Assistant Wagon Master, recently arrived from St. Louis, got on a bender, and consequently appeared before the tribunal. A man named Camerath was riding out with his children Tuesday evening, when the aforesaid Wagon Master, who bestrode a mule, took forcible possession of his horse and compelled it to inscribe a circle in a hasty manner, repeating the dose as often as Camerath could escape. The children were rescued from the wagon by bystanders. Galvin was fined $20 and costs, which, in view of the chain gang, he paid.

ABOUT LEAVING.—All but one small boat load of the Winnebagoes have reached the Fort, and as soon as they are joined by their brethren, the whole crowd will be ready to say good bye. It is the present intention to send them all down on the Hawkeye State, which is expected to arrive to-day. The hour for parting draws nigh, but we presume our citizens are prepared for the shock, and the great grief of separation will not overwhelm them. We hope it will be endured with philosophical equanimity.

PERSONAL.—St. A. D. Balcome, Winnebago Agent, is in town. He will remain here a short time before he takes his departure for the new reservation.

Col. Thomas, of the Eighth Regiment, was in the city yesterday on business connected with his command.

GEN. SIBLEY'S contemplated departure will not take place next Monday, as was expected. The exact time of his leaving is not yet settled, but it will probably be within the ensuing week.

In consequence of this delay Gen. Pope will not come up this week, as reported.

DISTRICT COURT, WEDNESDAY.—Nothing of public interest was transacted yesterday. Judge Vanderburgh is on the bench, temporarily, while some cases are being disposed of in which Judge Palmer is interested.

FARMERS and dealers should pay particular attention to Chas. Etheridge's advertisement of Agricultural Implements for sale, which will be found elsewhere. The brands that he offers are sufficient recommendation, and those desiring to make purchases in that line, will do well to call on Mr. Etheridge, at Hastings.

LOCAL NOTICES:

IMPORTANT—To all that are indebted to the late firm of Strong & Wylie:—You are hereby notified to call and settle immediately with either party, in order to save costs, as the firm's business must be settled.

R. O. STRONG.
my20-1w JAS. WYLIE.

OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION.—The Annual meeting of "The Old Settlers Association," will be held at the Capital on Monday, the first day of June at 3 o'clock P. M. The attendance of all the Members is requested.

H. F. MASTERSON.
Chairman Ex-Committee.

BEANS WANTED.—Cash paid for prime White Beans.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

POTATOES WANTED.—We are paying cash for all the Potatoes of first quality.

L. B. & C. GREIG,
C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

River and Steamboat News.

☞ River matters are rather dull just now owing to the low stage of water. The "June rise" is looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety, and indications of a storm are considered good omens.

☞ The Favorite, after much tribulation, reached the levee at 9 o'clock last evening. The Keokuk, which attempted to go to her assistance, was unable to reach her owing to the low water. She left St. Peter Sunday afternoon, with 2,381 sacks of wheat on board and 10,000 bushels in bulk on barges. On the rapids she found but three feet of water, and spent all day Monday in passing them. Reaching Mendota bar a little past noon Tuesday, she was aground again with three and a half feet of water, and remained there until last evening. After the Keokuk failed to reach her, a barge was sent up which enabled her to lighten sufficiently to get off. One barge loaded with wheat in bulk was left on the bar, but will probably be brought down to-day. The manifest for this celebrated trip will be found elsewhere. The Favorite will go down the river to-day with her cargo.

☞ The Pomeroy, which left here on Monday night, was detained for several hours by broken machinery, a little this side of Shakopee. She had two large barges in tow, a cabin full of passengers, and a number of soldiers and contrabands on board.

☞ The Hawkeye State, Captain Gray, is due here to-day. She will take the last of the Winnebagoes, provided they can all be crowded on board.

☞ The Albany arrived early yesterday morning and left for the Minnesota last night. She brought down 150 of the Indians, leaving one load still behind,

☞ The little Antelope was on hand as usual, and took up a large load of freight last evening.

☞ The Northern Belle is the morning boat down the river, leaving at 9 o'clock.

☞ The Itasca is the evening boat down, and may be found at the levee during the day.

RECEIPTS.

Per War Eagle.—Miss A H Henderson 1 case mdse; E W Eddy 90 pieces S Ware; W W Strait 1 bx scales, F Hilderbrand 24 B Ends, 12 Bund Sides, 12 do Slats; J A Stees 6 cases; E D Brown 1 bx; Temple & B 25 bbls salt; R Kopefield 1 bbl alchohol; P F Hodges & Co 1 wheel, 1 bx casting; Chalmers & B 1 bx mdse; Justice & F 6 pkgs; E H Biggs 1 bx drugs; Z E B Nash 1 bx tin; Lathrop & P 4 cases mdse; D W M 1 bx mdse; H M 4 bdls bgs; F G S 10 do; S & B 16 do; J M 7 do; L A Perkins, Stillwater, 1 bx- H H goods; P H Hilgar 3 pkgs liquor; A Kegel 8 pkgs liquor; Dakota Mill 31 bbls flour; owners on board 4 horses.

Per Albany—Chas. A. Upham, 209 sacks barley; Flanigan, 50 sacks potatoes; Eagan, 16 do; John Flanigan, 50 sacks corn; Cooley, C & Co, 250 sks wheat. 150 Indians and 50 cabin passengers.

Per Steamer Favorite.—Burbank & Co. 2 bbls, 2 jars butter, 4 bxs h h goods, 120 sks wheat; O. L. Hulman 8 pkgs h h goods; Wm. Constans 2 jars butter; L Rathbun 5 bxs h h goods; J W Bess 80 bbls pork, 50 bxs hams; D C Shepard 335 sks wheat; C A Upham 780 sks wheat, 57 do potatoes, 17 do barley: Temple & Beaupre 1 chest; K Lion 1 bx goods; Cooley C & Co 1,119 sacks wheat, 10,000 bush do in buck; O Wilcox, Milwaukee, 5 bxs h h goods.

Fairbanks' Scales.

In a recent number of the Boston *Daily Evening Traveler*, is the following report of a case tried in the Superior Court of that City.

"The Plaintiffs claimed $90.00 balance due for a platform Scale sold defendant. The defense was, that the Scale was to be equal to a sample of Fairbanks' make. He claimed that it was inferior, and therefore demanded a deduction from the price. Evidence was introduced to show that the Scale supplied was not of more than half the strength of the Fairbanks' Scale, with which it was to be equal in every respect. Verdict for plaintiffs, $64.60."

—By a late decision of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, old debts which have been heretofore considered hopelessly lost, but which have been paid within the time covered by the return of income, must be returned as taxable income. Debts considered as hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, may be deducted in making the present return, and if afterward paid, must be returned as income in the next return after such payment.

ST. PAUL UNION CLUB COURSE.

On Tuesday next, a purse of $20 will be given for Dray Horses, to go in Dray, best three in five. Entrance free. Ten or more to make a field. Race to come off at 3 o'clock P. M.

my19-1w A. SPENCER.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL,
May 18th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

MAY 25th, 1863,

For furnishing such of the following articles of

STATIONERY,

As may be from time to time required by the Subsistance Department, prior to January 1st. 1864.

Reams white wide ruled "Congress" Letter Paper.
Reams Envelope Paper.
Reams white Foolscap Paper, ruled.
Reams white Legal Cap Paper, ruled.
Reams white Folio Post Paper, ruled.
Reams white Note Paper, ruled.
Reams white Note Paper, wide ruled.
Reams white double Flat Cap, faint lined.
Reams white Blotting Paper, heavy.
Envelopes official, white, medium size.
Small Envelopes, yellow.
Envelopes official, yellow, medium size.
Small Envelopes, white.
Memorandum Books.
Pass Books.
Two quire Blank Books, cap size, ruled.
Three quire Blank Books, cap size, ruled.
Pounds red Sealing Wax.
Pounds of Wafers.
Bottles of Black Ink, quarts,
Bottles Arnold's Copying Ink,
Bottles of Black Ink, pints,
Bottles Arnold's Fluid, quarts,
Bottles Red Ink,
Small Bottles of Red Ink.
Pieces of Red Tape.
Rulers Flat—20 inches long.
Dozen Lead Pencils—(Eagle.)
Gross Steel Pens.
Quills.
Pen Holders.
Wooden Ink Stands—large size.
Wooden Ink Stands, medium size.
Paper Cutters—Tin.
Erasers.
Indian Rubber—Pieces of.
Bottles of Mucilage (Davids & Co.)
Rubber Bands—for filing Papers.

The Stationery to be delivered free of drayage and to be well packed in stout boxes.

No bids will be received except for furnishing all the articles above enumerated.

The bids will state the price at which each article as described and of the best quality will be furnished.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head.

The articles to be paid for in such funds as the United States may furnish.

Samples of Articles required.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "*Proposals for furnishing Commissary Property*," and addressed to M. P. SMALL,
my19-td Captain & C. S.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, May 19, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds		½ per ct. prem.
American Gold		45 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Hellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.

Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'64

ATTENTION

At present we are selling a very fine French LASTING HEELED GAITER for $1.25, former price $2.50. BUY SOON!

Black and Brown Lace Heel Gaiters, 75c.

Black, Brown and Drab Gaiters, 50c.

A GOOD KID BUSKIN, 50c.

A nice Kid Heel Slipper, 65c.

A very fine French Lasting Lace Gaiter for 75c, former price $2.00.

A fine Kid Lace Heel Boot, $1.25.

A good Kid Congress Gaiter, without heel, for $1.

Misses very nice Kid Lace Gaiters, without heels, 50c—worth $1.00.

Misses Black and Drab Lasting Gaiters, for 25c—don't ask them for less.

MISSES BUTTON BOOTS, 50c.

MISSES KID BUSKINS, 25c.

MISSES FINE KID SLIPPERS, 40c.

BOYS:

Boys Patent Leather Boots, $1.50.

BOYS CALF OXFORD TIE, 90c.

Boys fine Enameled Tie Shoe, $1.00.

A first-rate Double Sole Sewed Kid Lace Boot, without Heels, for $1.00—worth $1.50.

The best $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00

LASTING GAITERS

IN THE CITY, SURE.

GENTLEMEN:

We are selling at $2.50—to raise money—a tip-top

PATENT LEATHER GAITER

Regular price $4.50.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD

A pegged *PATENT LEATHER GAITER*,

A real good one, $1.50—worth $2.50.

THESE ALSO MUST BE SOLD.

We have the

BEST PATENT LEATHER BOOT IN AMERICA,

At a Low Price.

Cash Buyers only Invited.

P. S.—Purchasers wanting any of the above goods, will please ask for them and they will be shown forthwith; it won't pay to dwell very long on them.

S. KILPATRICK.

St. Paul, May 13, 1863. my14

NOW READY FOR PLANTING.

Hot bed Plants of fine size, including the celebrated early

WINNINGSTADT CABBAGE,

Nearly as early and twice as large as the Early York; Wheeler's Imperial Cabbage; Early Paris Cauliflower; Tomatoes; Egg Plants; Celery, &c. Our Tomatoes are mostly re-planted into other beds, making them strong and well rooted.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS and PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE will be ready in a few days. Call on FAIRCHILD & MARCH, or send orders to us per mail if not convenient to call at the Nursery.

my16-3t L. M. FORD & CO.

NEW PAPER AND STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,
No. 230 Third-St.,
One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders. my16-1m

WANTED!

TWO GOOD GIRLS, to do dining-room and kitchen work. Apply at the Central House, corner of Minnesota and Bench-sts. my17-1w

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN *COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE*

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&wly

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES, EMBRACING a choice variety of Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, English, Breakfast, Japanese, Oolong, &c., selected with special reference to their fine drawing qualities. We intend to make TEAS a *specialty* in our business, and invite all who desire a really *fresh, fragrant* Tea, to inspect the large stock now offering very low for cash, at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

CANDY.—500 BOXES ASSORTED Stick and Fancy, including a superb assortment of Gum Drops, Lozenges, Fig Paste, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for our trade.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

LIQUORS.—1,000 PACKAGES IMPORTED and Domestic, including all the *choice and popular* brands of our own introduction, which have been received with such marked favor. Our stock of Liquors, in *extent, variety and cheapness*, defies comparison. Look in at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

FISH.—100 BOXES CODFISH, 50 do. Cake, 50 do. Smoked Halibut, 100 barrels Pickled Herring, 200 boxes Scaled do., 100 kegs Dutch do., and Mackerel in half barrels and kits—all at low prices.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—FIFTY gross—every variety and flavor—Durkee's popular brand.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—FIGS, IN fancy boxes and drums, fresh and fine, Dates, new and nice; Currants, do.; Prunes—a large stock in wood and glass; Citron, &c., &c., &c. We sell them cheap.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.—200 cases Field's unrivalled Cove Oysters; 50 do. Lobsters; 100 do. Sardines—half and quarter boxes—cheap at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos 3 and 4 Jackson street.

TOBACCOES. — 300 PACKAGES, embracing a great variety of standard brands—Plugs, Fine-Cut Chewing, Smoking, Anderson's "Solace," &c.—at low prices.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING to the GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE, may be found *(cheap as the cheapest)* in the extensive stock now opening at

my6-tf COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

SUGARS AND COFFEES. — 600 Packages, including every known variety and grade, bought "in the nick of time," will be sold at very clear margins. *We mean it.*

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a partnership connection, from this date, under the firm name of Nicols, Dean & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand, and settle all the business of the late firm.

May 1, 1863.
my7-2w NICOLS & DEAN,
P. BERKEY.

BURLAPS FOR SALE. — NEW Burlap Sacks (four bushel) constantly on hand.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

TENTS AND WAGON COVERS. FOR EMIGRANTS AND EXPEDITIONISTS.—I shall have WALL TENTS, accomodating nine persons, with fly, pole and pins, complete, and WAGON COVERS, 9x14 complete, for sale for cash.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third-sts.

SUGAR FOR SALE. — A FEW barrels choice light brown Sugar for sale at 13½ cents per pound.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third.

BEANS FOR SEED.—I HAVE A few bushels of choice Seed Beans (small white), for sale by the bushel, peck or quart.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
my7-1w cor. Sibley and Third streets.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.
m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,

Has in store a large and well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Consisting in part of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SOAP, CANDLES, FISH, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDY, FIGS, FRIED FRUITS,

In short every thing belonging to the

GROCERY BUSINESS

Including

Tobaccos, Cigars, Wines, Liquors

AND

Pure Old Rye & Bourbon WHISKIES.

These goods will be sold at the lowest market rates, and all buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine the goods, and compare prices before making their purchases. Call at the old stand, *corner of Third and Jackson streets.*

J. I. BEAUMONT.
my6-d&w2w

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
my10 ST. PAUL.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Over Messrs. THOMPSON & BRO'S. BANK, Third-st., Saint Paul. ap28-1m

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,

Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,
15 Cases Clocks,
Manufactured by the
Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY, Are now ready to FORWARD FREIGHT at

Moderate Rates,

to and from

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, SAINT PAUL, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

☞ Goods called for.

Orders to be left at the office, No. 172 Third street.

A. J. GOODRICH, Agent.
W. J. CULLEN, Managing Director. my12-2w

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN,

May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,

TABLE CUTLERY,

House Furnishing Goods

of every description.

Have removed from Robert Street, to UNION BLOCK, 3d-st., 2d door from Roberts-st.
sep22-d&w

CURTICE & HALSTED, CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS., Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.

mar21-d&w

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN TINNER'S STOCK. | METALS | AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES

199 and 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.
dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

250 BOXES FANCY AND STICK

CANDY,

Just received, and for sale cheap at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BY
JOHN GETZ,
ap21-1w Rogers' Block, Third-st.

THE BEST PLACE

To buy Family Groceries is of A. H. Wimbish, Jackson street. He keeps the freshest Oranges and Lemons, the best Spices and Cooking Extracts, the freshest Butter and Eggs, the best assortment of Sugars, Coffees and Teas, the finest Sugar Cured and Country Hams. He sells at the lowest market price, and delivers goods without extra charge, my15

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Goods Adapted to Men's Wear,

That has ever been brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

All that we want is a call from the people to prove to their satisfaction that our Goods are Good, Neat and in Style.

As for Price, none will or can undersell us.

W. H. TEMPLE,

Third street, building formerly occupied by Justice & Forepaugh. my2-1y

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

{ United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pitt's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process. }

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my12-43d Saint Paul, Min.

MILLINERY

OPENING.

MISS WASS

Begs to inform her friends and the LADIES generally, that she has just returned from

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

With one of the LARGEST and RICHEST Stocks of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

AND

Trimming Goods,

Ever brought to Minnesota, all of which have been selected with great care and purchased for

CASH,

And will be open for inspection to-morrow,

WEDNESDAY.

I invite the LADIES to call and examine the

Thousand Beautiful Articles

Which I have not time to enumerate, believing you cannot fail to be suited.

MISS E. WASS,
ap28-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wholesale and Retail.

NEW STORE---NEW STOCK,

113 Third Street,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

MEN'S WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES,

BALMORALS,

AND

CONGRESS GAITERS,

In every variety,

AT LOW PRESSURE PRICES FOR CASH.

E. D. BROWN.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, 113 THIRD-ST., One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
my2-1m

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York.

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc, for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East. mar18-3m

LIGHTNING RODS,

The best in use, and

AT LOW PRICES

Orders for Lightning Rods, Points, Insulators, or attachments, will receive prompt attention.

CUTLER, BALL & CO.,
Office and Factory, 93 Kinzie St., Chicago.
ap7-2m.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Saint Paul, Min., May 12th, 1863.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Snelling, Min., on Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of twenty-five or more Government Mares, with foal.

E. B. CARLING,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster.

☞ Country papers published previous to the 18th inst., please cop

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863. NUMBER 120.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, MAY 22.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

The Legislature of New York recently passed a joint resolution, requesting the Governor to appoint a Committee of eight to represent that State in the great National Canal Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 2d of June. Under this resolution Gov. Seymour has appointed ex-Gov. King, ex-Gov. Hunt, ex-Gov. Fish, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Hon. Hiram Barney, S. J. Tilden and Dean Richmond, Esqrs.

We notice, also, that the Chamber of Commerce, and the Produce Exchange of New York City, Common Councils of Syracuse and Buffalo, Boards of Trade Buffalo, Portland, and most other Eastern as well as Western cities, have already appointed delegates, or are preparing to do so.

We have before pointed out the strong interest which the people of Minnesota have in the improvement of the means of transit to Eastern markets. Passing from a general to a local view of the case there is no city in the West more entitled to an influential voice in this great commercial parliament of the cities of the North than St. Paul, and none is more interested in the important questions which will come up before that body. Representing, by virtue of her geographical position, an extent of country, as yet in the main undeveloped, it is true, but greater, and richer in resources than all the basin of the St. Lawrence; aspiring, not unworthily, with the extension of population across the northern belt of the habitable continent, to the crown of the Queen City of the northwest, which every twenty years has been carried farther towards the Mississippi; or if not herself the heir, at least the sponsor of that future city of Minnesota which shall be the heir of the new Empire which her enterprise is opening in the far northwest—the capital and chief city of Minnesota owes it to the State she represents and to her own future, that her seat should not be empty in this assemblage of the Lords and Commons of the Commercial realm.

From the great interest which the Convention excites throughout the country and the high character of the delegations sent to represent the different cities and interests, it cannot be doubted that the influences there organized will go far towards shaping the course of commercial enterprise and in directing the future channels of trade across the Continent.

Without at all sympathizing with the jealous opposition of Milwaukee to the Illinois ship canal, it is obvious that apart from the national and military objects which form the pretexts on which the aid of Congress is asked for that measure, neither Wisconsin nor Minnesota has any special interest in opening a channel from the Lakes to the Mississippi, which would so completely underbid the lines of transit in which we are locally interested.

The Illinois Ship Canal would connect not only the whole Southern line of the Mississippi but the Missouri river also with the lakes, and, through them and the projected enlargement of the Erie Canal, would furnish an uninterrupted chain of navigation, capable of transmitting large cargoes in bulk from New Orleans and from far up the Missouri, to New York. Against results so gigantic we are not disposed to pit the narrow suggestions of a local policy, especially as we feel sure that whatever benefits the commerce and extends the population and production of the Valleys of the Lower Mississippi must enure indirectly to the benefit of its upper section. Moreover it is a law of commercial competition, that one successful enterprise of this sort begets others, and if once a breach is effected in the wall of partition which now separates the Mississippi from the Lakes, it will not be long before other holes will be made in it, and we shall have canals across Wisconsin between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and possibly also a canal from the head of Lake Superior to Lake St. Croix. The immense reservoirs of water held in the lakes and streams on the dividing ridge between Lake Superior and the Mississippi has in fact more than once suggested to Engineers the feasibility of a canal drawing its supplies of water from these sources.

The connection of the Red River and and Minnesota through Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake is a less questionable scheme, though hardly less important. It would probably startle most of the members of the Chicago Convention to learn at how little cost an uninterrupted line of steamboat navigation could be established through a chain of water courses 1800 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Paul to Fort Edmonton at the foot of the gold-bearing slopes of the Rocky Mountains. It would probably astonish those grave and reverend seigniors still more to learn that this series of interlocking rivers flow through a series of rich and grassy valleys, forming a region as large as both the Canadas, and on the whole as well adapted to successful agriculture.

This subject is as much within the legitimate scope of the objects of the Canal Convention as the Illinois project and is quite as much entitled to its respectful consideration. A few lessons in the geography of the Northwest would be an invaluable preparation for the serious business of the Convention, and an intelligent delegate from Minnesota could probably contribute more useful information of this sort than all that can be gathered from other sources.

If the Chamber of Commerce is too dead to move in the matter of sending delegates to represent the city of St. Paul, why may not the City Council take the matter in hand?

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAFT.

Provost Marshal Keith has received the following circular:

To Captain George H. Keith, Provost Marshal Second District of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

CIRCULAR.

SIR: The Secretary of War authorizes the Boards of Enrolment to divide their districts in such number of sub-districts as will enable them to complete their enrolment within (20) twenty or (30) thirty days from its initiation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The enrolment board consisting of Marshal Geo. H. Keith, Commissioner J. H. Thacher, and Surgeon J. D. Wheelock, will meet next Tuesday at the Provost Marshal's office in this city to comply with the terms of the above order, and appoint enrolling officers for the sub-districts. It is not the intention to proceed with the enrolment until further orders from Washington have been received.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail Road Company, who recently purchased the western portion of the La Crosse road, have effected a consolidation with the Milwaukee & Western road and are preparing to connect the two roads to run as heretofore.

David M. Hughes of New York is the President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail Road Company.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP EXCOMMUNICATES THE K. G. C.'S.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says that on Sunday afternoon, after the usual vesper services at the Cathedral, Bishop Smyth, of that city, addressed the congregation on the subject of disloyal secret societies, saying that they were opposed to the spirit of the Catholic Church, and warning his parishioners that if they joined them they would thereby place themselves outside the pale of the Church. He would give those members of the Church who had joined the organization two weeks to leave it, and then, if they still continued it, they might consider themselves excommunicated. The Bishop then concluded with a most eloquent appeal to his hearers, to sustain the Government under which they lived, to obey its laws, cherish proper respect for its rulers, and not be led into any schemes which tended to lessen their love for their adopted country, and its constituted authorities, which might be gotten up by politicians.

We are inclined to think that the patriotic example set by Bishop Smyth might be advantageously followed by the Catholic Bishop of this Diocese.

NO SUCH THING.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says:

A disease called the spotted fever, prevails in some sections of Minnesota. Persons attacked by it have in most cases died su denly. The small pox, also, is raging in Houston county. In one little hamlet there were fourteen cases at one time.

We have not heard of any case of "the disease called spotted fever," in Minnesota. A paragraph has been current in the newspapers about a mysterious disease of that sort in Philadelphia, we believe, and this is probably what the *Wisconsin* is dreaming about.

THE REBEL LOSS.

The Richmond papers assert that their loss in the recent battles of Chancellorsville will not exceed 5,000 or 6,000, which is simply false and ridiculous. The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes details of four regiments, as follows:

	Killed.	Wound'd.	Miss'g.	Total.
21st Mississippi	5	25	81	109
17th do	7	59	21	87
13th do	5	76	16	97
18th do	25	43	226	294
Total	10	197	344	581

The aggregate strength of these regiments did not probably exceed 2,000, or average 500 to each regiment. Yet more than one quarter of that number were put *hors du combat*. The lowest estimate of the rebel force engaged in the recent battles is 76,000. Taking the four regiments named above, it would bring the actual loss of the rebels up to some 23,000, and this, we believe, if the truth could be ascertained, would prove to be the case.

It is reported, unofficially, that Brigadier General Sully, while on his way to take the command mentioned in yesterday's PRESS, was ordered, by telegraph, to Sioux City, Iowa, and is now on his way to that place.

—It is interesting to know that some other members of the family of Jackson, who killed Col. Ellsworth, have been arrested. This time his sister and niece have been caught. That Jackson family is enormously large. Several hundred brothers and sisters of the "original Jacobs" were taken in 1862-3. The original telegram "all quiet on the Potomac," had for its constant refrain "the arrest of a relative of Jackson."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

—P. R. Pearl, of Owensboro, Indiana, applied to headquarters at Louisville for a pass, and upon being asked the usual question—"Are you a loyal citizen?"—he replied that he was a butternut Democrat of the Indiana school, and gave evidence by his conversation that left no doubt of his rebel proclivities. Col. Munday very considerately gave him a pass—*to the Military Prison*.

—The papers are rehashing the old anecdotes of Stonewall Jackson. We have one which is new and we believe authentic, illustrating his contempt for cowards and doughfaces. When one of the corps of the army of the Potomac was moving forward to join Gen. Burnside at the battle of Fredericksburg, an officer in one of the regiments, a Democratic Southern sympathizer, fell out within sound of the guns of the enemy, and was made a prisoner. He was taken to the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson, who learning of his cowardly conduct and Southern sympathies, ordered his shoulder-straps to be stripped off, and that he be sent back within the Union lines, remarking that he should be loth to believe that the Union army had many such officers.—*Boston Journal*.

—Mrs. Geo. D. Prentice, the wife of the Editor of the Louisville *Journal*, was not successful in obtaining the release of her son, Major Clarence Prentice, a rebel prisoner at Camp Chase, and he has been sent to Richmond for exchange.

—We notice that nearly all the newspapers, in attempting to give "Stonewall" Jackson's name in full, state that it was Thomas Jefferson Jackson. His name was Thomas Jonathan Jackson.

—The rebel raiders in Western Virginia, perhaps a thousand or two strong, are still hanging about Gilmer, Wirt, and adjoining counties, plundering a little and moving out of the country what they have already stolen. They appear to be doing pretty much as they please, and nobody seems to know anything as to their future designs.

—The Washington *Star* states that the last lot of rebel prisoners sent South from that city were accompanied by fourteen females, who had been in confinement in the Old Capitol. Among them were Mrs. Mitchell and her two daughters, arrested by Gen. Rosecrans for persistently aiding and abetting the escape of rebel prisoners; also, a woman who had served for some months as a rebel sergeant of cavalry—a regular bruiser—and the noted Miss Ford, of Fairfax Co., Va., arrested for participation in Mosby's abduction of Gen. Stoughton, &c. Miss Ford's behavior while a prisoner was so entirely modest and correct as to make friends for her of all whose duties were about the Old Capitol, and to impress them with the conviction that Gen. Stuart's commission, appointing her as one of his Aids-de-camp, which was found with her when arrested, was but a joke on the part of all concerned in it.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* denies the statement that one of Stephen A. Douglas' sons is on Burnside's staff. They are not in the military service, being mere children.

—The Chicago *Tribune* learns from a gentleman who participated in the recent campaign of General Grant, up to the time the enemy crossed the Big Black in the retreat towards Vicksburg, that in starting on the movement the General disencumbered himself of everything, setting an example to his officers and men. He took neither a horse nor a servant, overcoat nor blanket, nor tent, nor camp-chest, not even a clean shirt. His only baggage consisted of a tooth-brush. He shared all the hardships of the private soldier, sleeping in the front and in the open air, and eating tack and salt pork. He wore no sword, had on a low-crowned citizen's hat; and the only thing about him to mark him as a military man was his two stras on his undress military coat. On the battle-field he was omnipresent, riding everywhere, generally alone, into the thickest of the fight, inspiring the troops by his imperturbable coolness and bravery.

—The Richmond *Whig* contains the following notice:

In consequence of the *very heavy taxes* we have deemed it best to close our business. The copartnership of P. M. Tabb & Son has, therefore, been dissolved by mutual consent, either party being authorized to use the name of the concern in settlement.

The Arrest of Henry Clay Dean.

The Keokuk *Gate City*, of Saturday, gives the following detailed account of the arrest of Henry Clay Dean in that city, a brief mention of which we received by dispatch on Friday night:

The great Mogul of the Copperhead fraternity, Henry Clay Dean, arrived in our city last evening. Soon after his arrival a company of about 100 soldiers formed and marched up in regular order to the house of Mr. Clagett, whither Dean had gone, and brought him out and placed him at the head of the column and marched down to the corner of Main and Second. They now formed a hollow square, placing the ex-chaplain in the centre. They then proceeded to deliberate what should be done with him—whether they should deliver him over to the authorities to deal with him as they saw fit, or take him into their own hands and meet out justice to him in a summary manner. While they were thus consulting Dean asked liberty to speak. He then stated that he had never belonged to the order called the Knights of the Golden Circle, and that he had always preached peace on honorable terms.

Some one in the crowd asked him how about his speech at Pontiac, Illinois, and one or two other places. He said that he had seen some statements in the newspapers, but that they had misrepresented him. Some one again spoke and said that what the papers said was true, for he heard the speech himself, and that more treasonable sentiments could not be uttered by any man, and that it was he and his confederates that were producing this discord and ill session in the North, and that they, as soldiers, had enlisted and sworn to defend the Government against traitors, and as there were no specifications in the bill or no limitations, they proposed to keep their oath the same as they would in any other locality, and that they deemed him a traitor of the deepest dye, doing more injury to his country than he could by fighting against it. The soldiers then voted on the question that was put, and it was decided to deliver him over to the Provost Marshal. So, forming into line, they marched the arch-traitor to the Provost Marshal's office, where he was properly arrested and placed in confinement, where he will be kept until they hear from higher authority. The soldiers then very quietly dispersed.

General Averill's Expedition.

The Washington *Republican* publishes a semi-official account of the operations of the command of Gen. Averill, who it will be remembered, was relieved of his command by Hooker for non-compliance with orders. The account shows that General Averill acted constantly under orders, and was perfectly successful.

The orders given were that all, except one brigade of the cavalry corps, should be employed in turning the enemy's left, and throwing a force between him and Richmond, isolating him from his supplies, checking his retreat, and inflicting every possible injury upon him.

At the time this expedition started, Fitzhugh Lee's brigade of cavalry, 2,000 strong, was at Culpepper Court House, and it was to be attacked and dispersed. It was also believed that only a small provost guard of infantry was at Gordonsville. It was afterwards discovered that Jackson with a corps of 25,000 men, was at Gordonsville at the time, but that afterwards, by a forced march, he joined Lee in time for the battle of the Rappahannock.

The primary object of the cavalry expedition was to cut the lines of the enemy's communication; and, while Stoneman, Gregg, Kilpatrick, and Davis were doing this work, Gen. Averill was to keep the enemy's cavalry employed, and prevent any interference from him. This he did successfully.

He was to proceed by the way of Brandy Station to Culpepper Court House, and drive out Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, and destroy the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The object of this expedition was to keep engaged the cavalry of the enemy in that direction, while the rest of Stoneman's corps destroyed or cut off the bridges and communications between Lee's army and Richmond.

Stoneman was delayed, but he complied with his orders; went to Culpepper, dispersed the rebel force there, destroyed the provisions collected there or distributed them among the starving people; pursued the enemy by way of Cedar Mountain toward the Rapidan, anticipating in this respect orders received of Stoneman at Rapidan Station.

On the 2d of May, General Averill received an order from General Hooker, saying that he did not understand what he was doing at Rapidan Station, and directing him peremptorily to United States Ford, and to remain there until further orders. This order was so peremptory that it directed him to move toward headquarters, even if it should be received at one o'clock at night. The next morning General Averill sent a party to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, with the intention of throwing his cavalry division upon his flank. The country was found to be impassible for cavalry. He then proceeded to the United States Ford, and reported in person to Gen. Hooker, and exhibited his orders, and was directed to make his report, and hold his command in readiness for work that was to be done. At daylight the following morning he received an order dated nowhere, addressed to Gen. Pleasanton, directing Gen. Pleasanton to take command of Averill's division, and ordering Averill to report to Washington for orders.

Southern Minnesota.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

ROCHESTER, MINN., May 10, 1863.

As an old New Yorker and reader of *The Tribune*, having, after much reflection and wide observation, resolved to cast my lot henceforth in Southern Minnesota, allow me to give your readers some little idea of the region about me.

Olmstead is the second county back from the Mississippi and in the second tier north of the southern boundary of the State. It had no existance in 1850, and in 1760 had a population of 9,527, and rapidly increasing. It gave for President that year 1,343 votes for Lincoln to 428 for all others—or more than three Republicans to one of all sorts opposed—which will give you a just conception of the general intelligence and moral worth of its citizens. It is a prairie country, well watered by Root River, and its tributaries, on which timber—mainly oak—is found, and this is rapily growing and diffusing itself as the prairie-fires are restricted. The soil is a rich black mould, deep and strong, and produces abundantly.

Rochester, the county seat, 50 miles due west of Winona, lies on the Zumbro, a branch of Root river, affording excellent water powers at this place. A railroad from the Mississippi opposite La Crosee through the heart of the State to St. Paul, passing through this place is already graded, and will soon be in operation. Rochester has 1,800 to 2,000 inhabitants, six religious societies of different denominations, with a pastor settled over each. It has excellent schools, and an academy is soon to be opened. Though but seven or eight years old, the town has as fine buildings, bridges, streets, sidewalks, &c., as many a century old. Mills and manufactories are started; mechanics of most kinds are actively at work, yet there is room for more.

The scenery of this region is unsurpassed in beauty; water is abundant and excellent; while the health and vigor of the population are remarkable, and agues unknown. I have lived at the best hotels in New York, and never better than at the house (Cole's) where I am now stopping. I am assured that the other first-class houses are equally good. Wild land is still cheap in this vicinity, but improved farms are cheaper for those who are not accustomed to clearing. There may be a better country somewhere, out I never saw it; and, as might be expected, many, like myself, are coming in to settle, and stages from all directions come and go well filled.

Yours, A.

How the Rebel Armies are Recruited.

In a rebel mail recently captured by our forces in Tennesssee, a letter was found from a Confederate officer to his wife, informing her that he was engaged in "hunting conscripts." He says:

Yesterday I was out with four men. The first hiding-place we found was in a small thicket between a wagon road and a creek. One of our party accidentally stepped into the top of the chimney. The den had been dug in the earth a little larger than a grave. It had a snug little fire place, and a plenty of straw and a coffee pot in it. It was nicely covered with boards, with a snug trap or fall-door to go in at, and the whole covered with leaves and brush so as to make a natural appearance. But there was no person within. This was something new to us. We then proceeded to hunt further. On the opposite side of where the man lived, we found another den similar to the first, by the side of a large log. We have reason to believe there are many such places in this country. Therefore the catching of conscripts has become quite a tedious business.

—Gen. McNeill was wounded in the hip on the 15th inst. by the accidental discharge of the pistol of one of his Aids. His wound is not serious, but it will prevent his taking the field for several weeks.

—The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 14th, says that measures are already initiated to obtain a bronze statue of the late Gen. Jackson, and place it on the plateau in front of the south portico of the Capitol.

How the Rebels Feel the Loss of Stonewall Jackson.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED AND STORES CLOSED.

Why the Rebel Troops followed Him as they Did—"Superstitious Faith."

THE SCENE AT HIS FUNERAL.

From the Richmond Whig, May 12.

OUR DEAD HERO.

Since the death of Washington, no similar event has so profoundly and sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia as the death of Jackson. The surprise and admiration with which his earlier feats in the war were regarded, had long since ripened into cordial gratitude for his services, boundless confidence in his capacity, enthusiastic affection for his person, and sincere veneration for his character. They had come, too, to regard him as one of those men who have a mission to fulfill, and who bear a charmed life. The Providence on which he had so firmly relied had seemed to shield him from harm, and there was a sort of superstitious faith that he would pass unscathed through all dangers, to the end. They were not, therefore, prepared for the cruel mischance that struck him down, and still less for the fatal result which has so speedily followed. There is not one loyal heart in all this Commonwealth, not one in all this Confederacy, that has not, or will not, sicken and sink with grief at his fall. Were it possible to restore him, we believe there are thousands who would give their own lives to ransom him from the captivity of death.

For all this love for him living, and all this grief for him dead, there was reason enough; for in the great struggle which now engages all hearts and hands, he was himself a power equal to many regiments of armed men. He had thrown into it the energies of a mighty spirit, the resources of a great intellect. What others did or attempted, from impulses of ambitio 1, patriotism, or a sense of duty, he did from compulsion of conscience and a reverential conviction of obligation to his Maker. He did it with all the strength of mind, soul, and body. So actuated, he thought not of consequences to himself—of dangers to be encountered, or glory to be won; and, so acting, he left nothing undone that was possible of accomplishment.

There is no need now to rehearse his deeds—they are fresh in the memories of all. But memorable as those deeds are, and destined to become lessons for military students for long ages to come, it was not perhaps so much *what*, in his brief but crowded career, he accomplished, as the manner in which he did whatever most difficult feat lay before, and the ability he thus manifested for more arduous and momentous achievements; that explains the wonderful growth of his fame, and will give him a place in history amid the most renowned heroes and captains of all ages.

The old Mother State that bore him is not sterile. The Confederacy for which he fought is fruitful of men, but it is not to be expected that this war will produce, or this generation see one who, in all respects, will fill the great space he has left void. Others may have his genius to devise, others his energy to execute, others his purity of life, and others his stern and solemn self-consecration to the cause; but we may hope in vain to find all these united in one, and their potency so felt by his men as that—his will moving and his spirit animating all—they should become, as Jackson's men were, the very limbs of his body, moving and acting as he is willed, almost without conscious volition of their own.

Still, let none suppose that, because this great soldier will no more lead his inevitable battalions against the merciless and murderous invaders of our country, we shall be unable to defend ourselves against the hosts who muster for our destruction. The same Providence that gave us Jackson still rules the affairs of men; and, though He has taken the mighty chieftain from us, He leaves us his illustrious example to follow, and his grand spirit to fire every heart and nerve every arm. The men who for two years have felt the influence of such a presence, of such a presence, whose hearts burn with glowing memories of what he was, will never yield to mortal foe. Jackson, though dead, will still fight in the men whom he so often led to victory.

ARRIVAL OF JACKSON'S REMAINS

Yesterday was a sad day in Richmond. On Sunday afternoon the report of Gen. Jackson's death was current, but though preceded by the announcement from several pulpits that the condition of the illustrous chieftain was deemed critical, no one was willing to credit the tidings of his death without full assurance of the correctness of the unwelcome news.

The city papers yesterday morning contained the sad, sad announcement, and all doubts being removed, gloom and sorrow pervaded the coummunity.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor, all business was suspended after 10 o'clock A. M. Between 1 and 2 a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Broad street to witness the arrival of the special train expected with the remains of the departed hero.

The coffin was covered with wreaths, placed upon it by the ladies of Ashland. With as little delay as possible the body was removed, under military escort, to the Governor's mansion, followed by perhaps the largest assemblage of persons ever collected within the Capitol square.

THE FUNERAL OF JACKSON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 13.

The city was again, on yesterday, the scene of another tumultuous outburst of mourning, and the last officers of honor to the departed hero were performed with fitting magnificence. In no public ceremony, not even the grand display which attended the inauguration of the monument of Washington some years ago, has Richmond been rendered more memorable than upon this occasion, when every branch of the Confederate and State Governments, with an army of bronzed and hardy horses, and the whole city pouring forth its living tribute, aged and young of both sexes, joined in the pageant and gave it all the imposing grandeur which sympathy, sorrow, love and admiration united, could bestow.

The hearse being drawn up in front of the Capitol, the coffin was removed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where it was laid in state in front of the Speaker's seat. Thousands crowded into the building, many bearing splendid bouquets with which to adorn the coffin, and at night hundreds were turned away, after hours of fruitless efforts, without seeing the face of the beloved departed warrior. The remains will be sent to Lexington this morning.

Gen. Corcoran's Court of Inquiry.

We give below a sketch of the proceedings in the Court of Inquiry called at the request of Gen. Corcoran, to investigate the death of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, of the 9th Regiment, N. Y. V. The Court was composed of Brig.-Gen. E. Harland, Col. Col. D. W. Wardrop, commanding Brigade; Col. R. S. Foster, 13th Indiana, commanding Brigade; Lieut. J. D. Mahan, Judge-Advocate of Post.

Lieut. Anghes, 155th New York, deposed—On the morning of the 12th of Aril last I left the headquarters Gen. Corcoran, about 2 o'clock, in company with the General, Lieut. Tracy, an orderly, and a citizen from New York; I saw an order from Gen. Peck to have the troops under arms at 3 A. M.; we started out, but when we had reached the brigade hospital of the Irish Legion, a man stepped out from the gate, and ordered us to halt; the General said, "Is that you, Dr. Heath?" the man made no answer that I could hear; the General said, "Who are you?" he answered, "I want the countersign—it is none of your business who I am;" the General started his horse to within two or three paces of him, and again asked him who he was and what he commanded; he answered, "I command the 9th: it's none of your d—d business what I command;" the General said, "I'll be more polite with you; I'm Gen Corcoran; I am going to the front under orders from Maj.-Gen. Peck, and must pass;" the man turned round, walked a step or two away, and, at the same time drawing his sword, faced about and put it in position to thrust; the General drew a pistol from his holster, at the same time asking the man if he knew who he was talking to; he answered, "No," and that "he did not care a d—n;" the General asked him again to step aside; he replied, "I'll see you d—d first;" the General then shot him; he brought his sword to the ground and said, "Now God d—n you, shoot again;" the General then said, "Will you get out of my way, Sir;" he made no answer, but staggered and fell; at the point where this took place there never has been a picket to my knowledge; Colonel Kimball, I thought, was either drunk or insane, from the manner in which he acted; Corcoran's manner after shooting was the same as before; his tone of voice had not altered; on the night in question there was sufficient light to distinguish the shoulder straps of an officer; the place of this occurrence was on a public road leading to the Fort Dix front, or the Edenton front; Gen. Corcoran usually took this road, and he knew where the guards were stationed; he told Kimball that he had no right to stop him, and that he was sure Kimball was not on duty.

Q. by the Court. Had this man who stopped the General any guard or soldiers with him, or was he by himself?

A. He was alone.

Question by Judge-Advocate—From the manner of the man after the shot was fired, what was your impression?

A. I thought he was not injured.

Q. Was a second shot fired?

A. No.

Q. How much time elaps'd before he fell?

A. From ten to fifteen seconds.

Several other witnesses testified to substantially the same effect. The Court then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION—MAY 11.

Col. H. S. Fairchild testified that Kimball was sober about 11 o'clock the night of his death, but that he had been drinking some. Other witnesses proved that Kimball and his regiment were off duty that night, having just marched a great distance, and being greatly fatigued.

Brig. Gen. G. W. Getty deposed: I am commanding Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, stationed at Camp Suffolk, Va.; the 9th New York belonged to my division since I joined it in the Fall of 1862; Col. Kimball arrived here in advance of his regiment and reported to me; I gave him a letter to Gen. Peck, who referred him back to me; don't think on that night that I ordered the regiment, or any portion of it, on duty of any kind; think Col. Kimball was not placed on any duty; the last time I saw him he was sober; on the night in question the enemy was reported just outside the lines, and it was thought were besieging the place, which report since proved true; the 9th New York had marched from Portsmouth, a distance of 25 miles, and the Colonel reported them very much fatigued, which was why I did not put them on duty; I thought they should have a comfortable night's rest, so they might be in condition to work the next morning.

Philip Fitzimmons, Hospital Steward 155th New York—On the morning of the 12th of April I was in the brigade hospital of the Corcoran Legion; saw Col. Kimball, I think, between 3 and 4 o'clock; at that time I thought he was under the influence of liquor; I thought that he required assistance to stand up; his head went from one side to the other, as if he were intoxicated; about an hour afterward I saw his body on the porch of the hospital; I looked at him closely; I am certain that the dead man I saw was the same I had seen an hour before; at the time I saw Col. Kimball first some of his friends wanted him to go toward Suffolk; I think the friends I saw with him were not officers of his regiment, as they did not wear the uniform; they were, I think, citizens' clothes; I have never seen them since; they were not with Col. Kimball's body when I saw it; when I first saw Col. Kimball he was in front of the hospital; the next morning I saw a pool of blood about fifteen feet from where I first saw Col. Kimball stand.

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WANTED,

A situation as clerk in some store, by a young man of good education, but not much used to the business. Address
H. N. MORSE,
my22-1t* St. Paul, Min.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Disappeared from Minneapolis on Wednesday last, a BAY HORSE, eight years old, fifteen hands high, weight 905 pounds, white spot in his forhead, short mane and foretop, and without shoes. Any one giving any information of the whereabouts of this horse will be suitably rewarded. LUCIAN PUTNAM, Lumber Office,
my22-3t near Nicollet House, Minneapolis.

WATER POWER AND FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Best water power in the Northwest. 57 feet fall on the Vermillion Falls, giving 200 horse power in low water. Mill in good repair and running three run of 4 feet stones. Two warehouses and two dwellings, with 20 acres of land. Title perfect. C. G. HARRISON,
my22-3w Hastings, Min.

MISSING, AND SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED—From the War Eagle, during her up trip from Hastings to St. Paul, on Wednesday morning, May 20th, a young man named Wilfred Partridge. It is supposed that he unconsciously walked overboard. He was about fifteen years of age, above five feet in height; dressed in a sack coat over a roundabout and a pair of over alls over his pants, and a pair of thick boots. He had light brown hair, recently cut short. Any person finding the above body, will oblige by giving it a temporary interment, and immediately informing the undersigned, who will pay the expenses and give a liberal reward.
E. GRUESBECK,
my22-1t Minneapolis, Min.

JUST RECEIVED.

BEST CIDER VINEGAR,
BEST SYRUP,
FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,
COOKING EXTRACTS,
FRESH BUTTER, of the very best quality, and FRESH EGGS received every week.
A. H. WIMBISH,
my22 Jackson-st., between 5th and 6th.

MISCELLANEOUS AUCTION!

Fairchild & March sell a small lot of Furniture, a large lot of Groceries, Maps of the United States, of Minnesota, of St. Paul, of Virginia, and other States; Colored Engravings, Steel Plate Engravings, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c., this morning, Friday, May 22d, 1863, at 9 o'clock. Remember at NINE, at our rooms, Third-st., Rogers' Block, above the Bridge.
FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
my22-1t. Auction and Com. Merchants.

ST. PAUL UNION CLUB COURSE.

On Tuesday next, a purse of $20 will be given for Dray Horses, to go in Dray, best three in five Entrance free. Ten or more to make a field. Race to come off at 3 o'clock P. M.
my19-1w A. SPENCER.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

Joe Johnston Commanded the Rebels.

Two Federal Regiments Engage Each Other by Mistake.

Hooker Makes Correspondents Retract.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

A Washington special states that Halleck does not expect to hear from Grant until Friday.

Gen. Wilson has just returned from Falmouth, and expressed surprise at the high spirits, and fighting condition of the army.

Hooker has directed two correspondents to retract their denunciations of Carl Schurz, and the 11th corps.

A Cassville letter of the 19th, states that a rebel deserter reports the enemy's force on Blackwater at 30,000. Picket firing continued, and the rebels were removing rails from their end of the railroad.

The rebels indulge in firing into ambulance trains and solitary travellers between the camps.

The Suffolk expedition has accomplished its mission, and will soon return.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21

The *Enquirer* of this city publishes a letter from Suffolk, Va., stating that on Tuesday the 11th Rhode Island and 152d New York, were advancing from different directions, when, mistaking each other for rebels, a brisk fight began and continued until the fatal blunder was discovered. A number of each Regiment are reported killed and wounded.

On Monday two companies of New York mounted Rifles were suddenly attacked by the rebels and badly cut up.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Government has received official advices from Grant from Jackson the 15th and Memphis the 20th, of the capture of Jackson after a fight of three hours. Joe Johnston commanded. The enemy retreated north and evidently designed joining the Vicksburg forces.

Midnight Dispatches

UNION LEAGUES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

PITTSBURG, May 21.

The Union Leagues of Western Pennsylvania have been very active for the last few days. Meetings have been held at Pittsburg, Washington, Cannonsburg and other places addressed by Judge Shannon, who has recently returned. The League has received numerous accessions from the Democrats who sympathize with the Judge in loyalty for the Union.

New Advertisements.

1000 LBS. COPPER WANTED.

For which 20 cents per pound will be paid on delivery.
J. B. WEST & CO.,
my20-1w Robert st., bet. 3d and 4th.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

An immense

STOCK OF GOODS

JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW YORK STORE,

Minneapolis,

Which are to be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR MOTTO IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

Fifty dozen HOOP SKIRTS, of the various kinds, KID BOUND, which we offer at

Great Bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

We have always on hand a fine stock of

DRESS GOODS

Of the latest and best styles.

Our stock of BOOTS, SHOES and READY MADE CLOTHING, is unusually large.

We offer our whole stock of

HATS, CAPS, CALICOES, DENIMS, STRIPES SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

At prices which will defy competition, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
ap19-tf Minneapolis, near Suspension Bridge.

PURE OLD BOURBON AND Rye Whiskies,

Really Old and Strictly Pure

Recommended for Medicinal and Private Use, and of a quality appreciated by all good judges.

For sale by
my19-1w JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE VALLANDIGHAM HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

BEFORE JUDGE LEAVITT.

The Circuit Court Declines to Issue the Writ.

OPINION OF THE JUDGE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday.

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the Circuit Court room was crowded to hear the decision of Judge Leavitt on the application of C. L. Vallandigham for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The following is the decision of the court:

Ex-Parte—C. L. Vallandigham—Habeas Corpus.

The Court, referring at some length to a former decision of Justice Swayne, that this Court would not grant the writ of *habeas corpus* when it appeared that the detention or imprisonment was under military authority, said:

If it were my desire to do so, I have not now the physical strength to notice or discuss at length the grounds on which the learned counsel has attempted to prove the illegality of General Burnside's order for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and the duty of the Court to grant the writ applied for. The basis of the whole argument is the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, not being in the military or naval service of the Government, and not therefore subject to the rules and articles of war, was not liable to arrest under or by military power. And the various provisions of the Constitution, intended to guard the citizen against unlawful arrests and imprisonments, have been cited and urged upon the attention of the Court as having a direct bearing on the point. It is hardly necessary to quote these excellent guarantees of the rights and liberties of an American citizen, as they are familiar to every reader of the Constitution. And it may be conceded that if, by a just construction of the constitutional powers of the Government, in the solemn emergency now existing, they are applicable to, and must control the question of the legality of the arrest of the petioner, it cannot be sustained for the obvious reason that no warrant was issued "upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," as is required in ordinary arrests for alleged crimes. But are there not other considerations of a controlling character applicable to the question? Is not the Court imperatively bound to regard the present state of the country, and, in the light which it throws upon the subject, to decide upon the expediency of interfering with the exercise of the military power as invoked in the pending application? The Court cannot shut its eyes to the grave fact that war exists, involving the most imminent public danger, and threatening the subversion and destruction of the Constitution itself. In my judgment, when the life of the Republic is imperiled, he mistakes his duty and obligation as a patriot, who is not willing to concede to the Constitution such a capacity of adaptation to circumstances as may be necessary to meet a great emergency, and save the nation from hopeless ruin. Self-preservation is a paramount law, which a nation, as well as an individual, may find it necessary to invoke. Nothing is hazarded in saying, that the great and far-seeing men who framed the Constitution of the United States, supposed that they were laying the foundation of our National Government on an immovable basis. They did not contemplate the existence of the state of things with which the nation is now unhappily confronted; the heavy pressure of which is felt by every true patriot. They did not recognize the right of secession by one or more States, for the obvious reason that it would have been an incorporation of an element in the constitution for the destruction of the Union. In their glowing visions of futurity, there was no foreshadowing of a period when the people of a large geographical section would be guilty of the madness and the crime of arraying themselves in rebellion against a government, under whose mild and benignant sway there was so much of hope and promise for the coming ages. We need not be surprised, therefore, that in the organic law which they gave us, they made no specific provision for such a lamentable occurrence. They did, however, distinctly contemplate the possibility of foreign war, and vested in Congress the power to declare its existence, and "to raise and support armies" and provide and maintain a navy." They were aware that the grant of these powers implied all other powers necessary to give them full effect. They also declared that the President of the United States "shall be Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service," and they placed upon him the solemn obligation "to take care that the laws be carefully executed." Under this named provision, and in reference to a local rebellion, in which the laws of the Union were obstructed, the act of the 28th of February, 1795, was passed, providing, in substance, that whenever in any State the civil authorities of the Union were unable to enforce the laws, the President shall be empowered to call out such military force as might be deemed necessary for the emergency. Fortunately for the country, this law was in force when several States of the Union repudiated their allegiance to the National Government, and placed themselves in armed rebellion against it. It was sufficiently comprehensive in its terms to meet such an occurence, although it was not a case within the contemplation of Congress when the law was enacted. It was under this statute that the President issued his proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861. From that time the country has been in a state of war, the history and progress of which are familiar to all. More than two years have elapsed, during which the treasure of the nation has been lavishly contributed and blood has freely flowed, and this formidable rebellion is not yet subdued. The energies of the loyal people of the Union are to be put to further trials, and in all probability the enemy is yet to be encountered on many a bloody field.

It is not to be disguised that our country is in imminent peril, and that the crisis demands of every American citizen, a hearty support of all proper means for the restoration of the Union, and the return of an honorable peace. Those placed by the people at the head of the Government, are earnestly and sincerely devoted to its preservation and perpetuity. The President may not be the man of our choice, and the measures of his Administration may not be such as all can fully approve. But these are minor considerations, and can absolve no man from the paramount obligation of lending his aid for the salvation of his country. All should feel that no evil they can be called on to endure as the result of war, is comparable with the subversion of our chosen Government, and the horrors which must follow from such a catastrophe.

I have referred thus briefly to the present crisis of the country as having some bearing on the question before the Court. It is clearly not a time when any one connected with the Judicial Department of the Government, should allow himself, except from the most stringent obligations of duty, to embarrass or thwart the Executive in his efforts to deliver the country from the dangers which press so heavily upon it. Now, the question which I am called upon to decide is, whether General Burnside, as an agent of the Executive Department of the Government, has transgressed his authority in ordering the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. If the theory of his counsel is sustainable, that there can be no legal arrest except by warrant based on an affidavit of probable cause, the conclusion would be clear, that the arrest was illegal. But I do not think I am bound to regard the inquiry as occupying this narrow base. General Burnside, by the order of the President, has been designated and appointed to take the military supervision of the Department of the Ohio, composed of the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The precise extent of his authority in this responsible position is not known to the Court. It may, however, be properly assumed as a fair presumption, that the President has clothed him with all the powers necessary to the efficient discharge of his duties in the station, to which he has been called. He is the representative and agent of the President, within the limits of his Department. In time of war, the President is not above the Constitution, but derives his power expressly from the provisions of that instrument, declaring that he shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The Constitution does not specify the powers he may rightfully exercise in this character, nor are they defined by legislation. No one denies, however, that the President, in this character, is invested with very high powers, which it is well known have been exercised on various occasions during the present rebellion. A memorable instance of its exercise is seen in the Emancipation Proclamation issued by the President as Commander-in-Chief, and which he justifies as a military necessity. It is, perhaps, not easy to define what acts are properly within this designation, but they must undoubtedly be limited to such as are deemed essential to the protection and preservation of the Government and Constitution, which the President has sworn to protect and defend. And in deciding what he may rightfully do under this power, where there there is no express legislative declaration, the President is guided solely by his own judgment and discretion, and is only amenable for an abuse of his authority by impeachment, prosecuted according to the requirements of the Constitution. The occasion which calls for the exercise of this power exists only from the necessity of the case; and when the necessity exists, there is a clear justification of the act.

If this view of the power of the President is correct, it undoubtedly implies the right to arrest persons, who, by their mischievous acts of disloyalty, impede or endanger the military operations of the government. And, if the necessity exists, I see no reason why the power does not attach to the officer or general in command of a military department. The only reason why the appointment is made, is that the President cannot discharge the duties in person. He therefore constitutes an agent to represent him, clothed with the necessary power for the efficient supervision of the military interests of the government throughout the department. And it is not necessary that martial law should be proclaimed or exist, to enable the general in command to perform the duties assigned to him. Martial law is well defined by an able jurist to be "the will of a military commander operating without any restraint, save his judgment upon the lives, upon the persons, upon the entire social and individual condition of all over whom this law extends." It cannot be claimed that this law was in operation in Gen. Burnside's department when Mr. Vallandigham was arrested.

Nor is it necessary that it should have been in force to justify the arrest. The power vested by virtue of the authority was conferred by the appointment of the President. Under that appointment General Burnside assumed the command of this Department. That he was a man eminently fitted for the position there is no room for a doubt. He had achieved during his brief national career a national reputation as a wise, discreet, patriotic and brave General. He not only enjoyed the confidence and respect of the President and Secretary of War, but of the whole country. He had nobly laid his party preferences and predilections upon the altar of his country, and consecrated his life to her service. It was known that the widely extended Department, with the military supervision of which he was charged, was one of great importance, and demanded great vigilance and ability in the administration of its military concerns. Kentucky was a border State, in which there was a large element of disaffection toward the National Government, and sympathy with those in rebellion against it. Formidable invasions have been attempted, and are now threatened. Four of the States have a river border, and are in perpetual danger of invasion. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois a class of mischievous politicians had succeeded in poisoning the minds of a portion of the community with the rankest feeling of disloyalty. Artful politicians, disguising their latent treason under the hollow pretensions of devotion to the Union, were striving to disseminate their pestilent heresies among the masses of the people. The evil was one of alarming magitude, and threatened seriously to impede the military operations of the Government, and greatly to protract the suppression of the rebellion. Gen. Burnside was not slow to perceive the dangerous consequences of these disloyal efforts, and resolved, if possible, to suppress them. In the exercise of his discretion, he issued the order—No. 38—which has been brought to the notice of this Court. I shall not comment on that order, or say anything more in vindication of its expediency. I refer to it because General Burnside, in his manly and patriotic communication to the Court, has stated fully his motives and reasons for issuing it, and also that it was for its supposed violation that he ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. He he has done this under his responsibility as the Commanding General of this Department, and in accordance with what he supposed to be vested in him by the appointment of the President. It was virtually the act of the Executive Department under the power vested in the President by the Constitution; and I am unable to perceive on what principle this judicial tribunal can be invoked to annul or reverse it. In the judgment of the Commanding General, the emergency required it, and whether he acted wisely and discreetly, is not properly a subject for judicial review.

It is worthy of remark here, that this arrest was not made by General Burnside under any claim or pretension that he had authority to dispose of or punish the party arrested, according to his own will, without trial and proof of the facts alleged as the ground for his arrest, but with a view to an investigation by a military court or commission. Such an investigation has taken place, the result of which has not been made known to this Court. Whether the Military Commission for the trial of the charges against Mr. Vallandigham was legally constituted and had jurisdiction of the case, is not a question before the Court. There is clearly no authority in this Court, on the pending motion, to revise or reverse the proceedings of the Military Commission, if they were before the Court. The sole question is, whether the arrest was legal; and as before remarked, its legality depends on the necessity which existed for making it; and of that necessity, for the reason stated, this Court cannot judicially determine. General Burnside is unquestionably amenable to the Executive Department for his conduct. If he has acted arbitrarily and upon insufficient reasons, it is within the power, and would be the duty of the President, not only to annul his acts, but to visit him with decisive marks of his disapprobation. To the President, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he must answer for his official conduct. But under our Constitution, which studiously seeks to keep the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government from all interference and conflict with each other, it would be an unwarrantable exercise of the judicial power to decide that a co-ordinate branch of the Government, acting under its high responsibilities, had violated the Constitution, in its letter or its spirit, by authorizing the arrest in question. Especially in these troublesome times, when the national life is in peril, and when union and harmony among the different branches of the Government are so imperatively demanded, such interference would find no excuse or vindication. If the doctrine is to obtain, that every one charged with, and guilty of acts of mischievous disloyalty, not within the scope of the criminal laws of the land, in custody under military authority, is to be set free by courts or judges on *habeas corpus*, it requires no argument to prove that the most alarming conflicts must follow, and the power of the Government be most seriously impaired. I dare not, in my judicial position, assume the fearful responsibility implied in the sanction of such a doctrine.

And here, without subjecting myself to the charge of trenching upon the domain of political discussions, I may be indulged in the remark that there is too much of the pestilential leaven of disloyalty in the community. There is a class of men in the loyal States who seem to have no just appreciation of the deep criminality of those who are in arms avowecly for the overthrow of the Government, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. They have not, I fear, risen to any right estimate of their duties and obligations, as American citizens, to a Government, which has strown its blessings with a profuse hand.

I may venture the assertion that the page of history will be searched in vain for an example of a rebellion so wholly destitute of excuse or vindication, and so dark with crime, as that which our bleeding country is now called upon to confront, and for the suppression of which all her energies are demanded. Its cause is to be found in the unhallowed ambition of political aspirants and agitators, who boldly avow their aim, not a government for the better security of human rights, but one in which all political power is to be concentrated in an odious and despotic oligarchy. It is indeed consolatory to know that in most sections of the North, those who sympathize with the rebellion, are not so numerous and formidable, as the apprehensions of some would seem to indicate. It may be assumed, I trust, that in most of the Northern States reliable and unswerving patriotism is the rule, and disloyalty and treason the exception. But there should be no division of sentiment upon this momentous question. Men should know, and lay the truth to heart, that there is a course of conduct not involving overt treason, and not therefore subject to punishment as such, which nevertheless implies moral guilt and a gross offense against their country. Those who live under the protection and enjoy the protection of our benignant Government, must learn that they cannot stab its vitals with impunity. If they cherish hatred and hostility to it, and desire its subversion, let them withdraw from its jurisdiction, and seek the fellowship and protection of those who are in sympathy. If they remain *with* us, while they are not *of* us, they must be subject to a course of dealing as the great law of self-preservation prescribes and will enforce. And let them not complain, if the stringent doctrine of military necessity should find them to be the legitimate subject of its action. I have no fears that the recognition of this doctrine will lead to an arbitrary invasion of the personal security, or personal liberty of the citizen. It is rare indeed that a charge of disloyalty will be made upon insufficient grounds. But if there should be an occasional mistake such an occurrence is not to be put in competition with the preservation of the life of the nation. A I confess, I am but little moved by the eloquent appeals of those who, while they indignantly denounce, violations of personal liberty, look with no horror upon a despotism as unmitigated as the world has ever witnessed.

But I can not pursue the subject further. I am aware there are points made by the learned counsel representing Mr. Vallandigham, to which I have not adverted. I have had neither time nor strength for a more elaborate consideration of the question involved in this application. For the reasons which I have not attempted to set forth, I am led clearly to the conclusion that I can not judicially pronounce the order of Gen. Burnside for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as a nullity, and must, therefore, hold that no sufficient ground has been exhibited for granting the writ applied for. And I may properly add here, that I am fortified in my conclusion by the fact just brought to my notice, that the Legislature of Ohio, at its last session, has passed two statutes, in which the validity and legality of the arrests in this State under military authority are distinctly sanctioned. This is a clear indication of the opinion of that body that the rights and liberties of the people are not to be put in jeopardy by the exercise of the power in question, and is, morover, a concession that the present state of the country requires and justifies its exercise. It is a clear intimation that the people of our patriotic State will sanction such a construction of the Constitution as, without a clear violation of its letter, will adapt it to the existing emergency.

England's War Fever Cooled Off.

MR. SEWARD'S POSITION ON THE PETERHOFF CASE APPLAUDED IN PARLIAMENT.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

In the House of Commons on the 30th of April the Attorney General, in reply to Mr. Whiteside, said he could not state when the case of the owners of the Alexandra would be tried.

Mr. Lazard said he had much satisfaction in stating that a dispatch had been received from Lord Lyons, announcing that Mr. Seward had given directions that the mails on board the Peterhoff should be sent to their destination unopened. (Cheers.)

In the House of Lords on the 30th of April Earl Russell said that, as the question of the Peterhoff and the detention of her Majesty's mails had been the subject of discussion, it might be convenient that he should state the substance of the intimations he had received from Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons stated that in answer to his application Mr. Seward had informed him that the American government had determined not to release the vessel and cargo, but to send them before a prize court. With regard to the mails, in conformity to the letter of the 31st of October, they would be forwarded to their destination. Mr. Seward stated that in any similar case the same course would be pursued until some agreement was arrived at upon the subject. The law of nations did not appear to have laid down any precise and clear rule with regard to the practice, which was somewhat novel, of sending mail bags by private ships. Therefore Mr. Seward was anxious to make a communication to her Majesty's government on the subject. It was not stated what that communication would be, and therefore it would become a matter for subsequent consideration.

The London *Observer* of the 2d of May, in a pacific article, does justice to President Lincoln and his advisers, who, it says, *evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and to avoid giving just cause of offense.*

The London *Times* of the 2d, editorially recommends the Americans, if they want to be advised, to take a lesson from history and look at what England and other nations have given up without being any the worse for it. England has been quite as proud as the United States, and has found the latter quite as useful since they ceased to be her own. All just men have come to the conclusion that the States had a right to be independent, and it was best they should be so. The inference cannot escape that the Federals will one day come to the same conclusion with regard to the Southern States.

The London *Times* applauds the courage exhibited on both sides, and says that the Federals ought to admire the gallantry of the Southerners, who have shown themselves worthy to be sons of freedom and capable of self-government and neighbors worthy of being attached to in a cordial and friendly alliance.

The *Morning Post* editorially deplores the warlike bravado of the Americans against England that has prevailed; *contends that there are no grounds for war* between the two countries, and does *not believe in its probability.*

Vagaries of a Presbyterian Elder.

SCRIPTURE ARGUMENT AGAINST SAUSAGES

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"An Elder in an Old School Presbyterian Church," has written a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, with a Greek and a Hebrew motto upon the title page—and all he effects is to prove what there was no need of proving—that the Jews held slaves. He takes it for granted that because the Jews held slaves, it is our duty as Christians to hold them. Anything more utterly superb and untenable cannot well be conceived. Why does not this Presbyterian Elder write another little yellow covered pamphlet in defense of circumcision? Why does he not assault the pork-shops? Why, we can make a beautiful argument against sausages—and, faith! we will try it:

"THE SCRIPTURE ARGUMENT AGAINST SAUSAGES.—The carnal man, the Deist, the Atheist of the nineteenth century, wiser in his day and generation than the revealed word of the Almighty, disregards the plain teachings of Scripture, and continues to eat sausages, which are supposed to be made of pork. In this respect he sinks lower in the moral scale than even the Egyptians, for they, we are informed in the Second Book of Herodotus, ate no pork, except by special dispensation when the moon was completely full. On the other hand, we find those miserable idolaters, the Scandinavians, believe that in the celestial Walhalla, Schrimner, the Sacred Hog, was cut up daily and eaten by the Blessed, that he collected his fragments in the night, and was in his sty again ready for slaughter the next morning. We have not been left in the dark, we cannot plead ignorance upon this most important subject. The express teaching of the Seventh Verse of the Eleventh Chapter of Leviticus is as follows: 'And the Swine, though he divide the hoof, and be cloven-footed, yet he cheweth not the cud; he is unclean to you. Of their flesh shall ye not eat, and their carcass shall ye not touch; they are unclean to you.' The Free-thinker is not contented to accept humbly these plain provisions of the Law. In the pride of his heart and the strength of his stomach, he cries, Why should I not eat sausages? do they not always agree with me? do they not relish exceedingly? This is the blasphemous defiance of the reckless epicure, who thinks more of his Body than of his Bible. Thus is it that frail, weakening Human Reason is pressed into the service of human appetite. But the question addressed to our consciences, as responsible beings, is not whether we like sausages, nor whether they agree with us, nor whether we can see the Infinite Justice of forbidding them; but simply and solely whether or not they are forbidden? Our business is not to cavil, but to submit. That this law was not abrogated under the new Dispensation, is equally clear from the fact that the devils were conjured into a drove of pigs by our Saviour; nor can it be clearly shown by any violater of this law, that the sausage which he proposes to eat for his breakfast to-morrow morning, will not be manufactured from a direct descendant of some one of that herd which were driven into the sea—some individual pig, saved upon that occasion, for the most nefarious purposes, by the special interposition of the Enemy of Mankind."

Here we may suppose the great argument against sausages to end. Those who are addicted to that dainty will consider it to be futile; but its quite as good an argument against Pork-Eating as the "Cursed be Canaan" text is in slaveholding. We do not know why the eleventh chapter of Leviticus is not as much authority for tender consciences as the ninth chapter of Genesis.

Temporary Hymenial Arrangement.

Army of Potomac Correspondence N. Y. Commercial.

HYMENIAL.

It is said that quite a number of the Irish brigade have wooed and won the maidens and widows hereabouts, who thus acquire "protection" for what remains of their homesteads—their male relatives being engaged, as they say, "a fightin' over dare." Protection! why, they also obtain supplies of flour and coffee, salt beef and pork, with the delicacies of the commissary, besides an ultimated amount of washing and mending at fabulous prices. It is said of one wearer of green shoulder-straps who has thus become the master of quite an establishment that he was reproached a few days since by a friend from New York with having deserted an affianced bride at home. "Whist, my boy?" exclaimed Captain——, "its all right—shure this marriage is only for three years, or until the war is over." Phibb declars that he heard as a sequal that the madame does not object, as she is not sure, after all, that her husband fell in the Confederate ranks at Fair Oks, in which case he may return "when this cruel war is over."

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

a1-6m NICOLS & DEAN. P. F. HODGES.

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers, On Third-st., second door from the ap30 Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

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J. WATSON WEBB, JR.,

(Successor to Walter W. Webb,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS AND OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.

ap1-tf SIBLEY BLOCK, THIRD-ST.

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

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John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
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50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

mi-3mo] HARMON, GALE & CO.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 22d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.

HENRY RUBLES,

my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER, ap10tf Irvine's Block

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

Is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. B. TENNEY.

mar27-3m. Rogers' Block. St. Paul.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And als., for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.

Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

DRY GOODS,

AND

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM

H. KNOX TAYLOR

Has just returned from

NEW YORK,

And is now receiving his

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

OF

GOODS,

Bought during the "LATE PANIC," and many of them coming from the late

AUCTION SALES

In that city, he

CAN AND WILL SELL THEM

TO HIS CUSTOMERS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

We do not propose to

Sell Our Goods at Cost,

BUT HAVING BOUGHT THEM LOW

We are determined to give our customers the benefit of it.

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD, UPWARDS.

The following are some of the Varieties:

CHECKED POPLINS,

STRIPED CRAPES,

MOZAMBIQUES,

HIMALAYAS,

ARABIAN GLACE,

Checked Lenos, &c., &c.

ALSO

COLORED ALPACCAS

AND

ORIENTAL LUSTRES

Which are all the rage in New York City.

BLACK SILKS.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

French, English and American,

SOME VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Our stock of

Ladies' Collars

Cannot be surpassed in the city. We have Embroidered Collars, Maltese Collars, Plain and Ruffled Collars.

We have Embroidered Collars as low as 15 cents.

IN SHAWLS WE HAVE

Stella Broche, Striped Broche, &c.

ALSO

Ladies' Cloakings.

GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND HOSIERY, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

In Bleached Muslins, Stripe, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades and all other Domestic Goods,

We can offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to all wishing to buy either by the piece or single yard.

BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND TWEEDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Flannels,

White, Red, Yellow, Grey and Blue.

Also, Angola, Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels, Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and Linen; do do Hemstich and Mourning.

White Goods and Embroideries.

BALMORALS AND CORDED SKIRTS.

Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelings, and Diapers.

In fact, if you want anything in the way of

Dry Goods or Yankee Notions,

Go to the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."

ap28-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap26-tf 142 Third-st

DRY GOODS

SALE CONTINUED.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

NEW GOODS,

AT

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.

A splendid stock of

New Dress Goods,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

ARE ASSURED THAT WE

Will Sell at Chicago and Milwaukee Prices,

FREIGHT ADDED.

WE OFFER

OUR WHOLE STOCK

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

All purchasers of

DRY GOODS

Are invited to call at

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.'s,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

ap18-tf

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE VALLANDIGHAM HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

BEFORE JUDGE LEAVITT.

The Circuit Court Declines to Issue the Writ.

OPINION OF THE JUDGE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday.

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the Circuit Court room was crowded to hear the decision of Judge Leavitt on the application of C. L. Vallandigham for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The following is the decision of the court:

Ex-Parte—C. L. Vallandigham—Habeas Corpus.

The Court, referring at some length to a former decision of Justice Swayne, that this Court would not grant the writ of *habeas corpus* when it appeared that the detention or imprisonment was under military authority, said:

If it were my desire to do so, I have not now the physical strength to notice or discuss at length the grounds on which the learned counsel has attempted to prove the illegality of General Burnside's order for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and the duty of the Court to grant the writ applied for. The basis of the whole argument is the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, not being in the military or naval service of the Government, and not therefore subject to the rules and articles of war, was not liable to arrest under or by military power. And the various provisions of the Constitution, intended to guard the citizen against unlawful arrests and imprisonments, have been cited and urged upon the attention of the Court as having a direct bearing on the point. It is hardly necessary to quote these excellent guarantees of the rights and liberties of an American citizen, as they are familiar to every reader of the Constitution. And it may be conceded that if, by a just construction of the constitutional powers of the Government, in the solemn emergency now existing, they are applicable to, and must control the question of the legality of the arrest of the petioner, it cannot be sustained for the obvious reason that no warrant was issued "upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," as is required in ordinary arrests for alleged crimes. But are there not other considerations of a controlling character applicable to the question? Is not the Court imperatively bound to regard the present state of the country, and, in the light which it throws upon the subject, to decide upon the expediency of interfering with the exercise of the military power as invoked in the pending application? The Court cannot shut its eyes to the grave fact that war exists, involving the most imminent public danger, and threatening the subversion and destruction of the Constitution itself. In my judgment, when the life of the Republic is imperiled, he mistakes his duty and obligation as a patriot, who is not willing to concede to the Constitution such a capacity of adaptation to circumstances as may be necessary to meet a great emergency, and save the nation from hopeless ruin. Self-preservation is a paramount law, which a nation, as well as an individual, may find it necessary to invoke. Nothing is hazarded in saying, that the great and far-seeing men who framed the Constitution of the United States, supposed that they were laying the foundation of our National Government on an immovable basis. They did not contemplate the existence of the state of things with which the nation is now unhappily confronted; the heavy pressure of which is felt by every true patriot. They did not recognize the right of secession by one or more States, for the obvious reason that it would have been an incorporation of an element in the constitution for the destruction of the Union. In their glowing visions of futurity, there was no foreshadowing of a period when the people of a large geographical section would be guilty of the madness and the crime of arraying themselves in rebellion against a government, under whose mild and benignant sway there was so much of hope and promise for the coming ages. We need not be surprised, therefore, that in the organic law which they gave us, they made no specific provision for such a lamentable occurrence. They did, however, distinctly contemplate the possibility of foreign war, and vested in Congress the power to declare its existence, and "to raise and support armies" and provide and maintain a navy." They were aware that the grant of these powers implied all other powers necessary to give them full effect. They also declared that the President of the United States "shall be Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service," and they placed upon him the solemn obligation "to take care that the laws be carefully executed." Under this named provision, and in reference to a local rebellion, in which the laws of the Union were obstructed, the act of the 28th of February, 1795, was passed, providing, in substance, that whenever in any State the civil authorities of the Union were unable to enforce the laws, the President shall be empowered to call out such military force as might be deemed necessary for the emergency. Fortunately for the country, this law was in force when several States of the Union repudiated their allegiance to the National Government, and placed themselves in armed rebellion against it. It was sufficiently comprehensive in its terms to meet such an occurence, although it was not a case within the contemplation of Congress when the law was enacted. It was under this statute that the President issued his proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861. From that time the country has been in a state of war, the history and progress of which are familiar to all. More than two years have elapsed, during which the treasure of the nation has been lavishly contributed and blood has freely flowed, and this formidable rebellion is not yet subdued. The energies of the loyal people of the Union are to be put to further trials, and in all probability the enemy is yet to be encountered on many a bloody field.

It is not to be disguised that our country is in imminent peril, and that the crisis demands of every American citizen, a hearty support of all proper means for the restoration of the Union, and the return of an honorable peace. Those placed by the people at the head of the Government, are earnestly and sincerely devoted to its preservation and perpetuity. The President may not be the man of our choice, and the measures of his Administration may not be such as all can fully approve. But these are minor considerations, and can absolve no man from the paramount obligation of lending his aid for the salvation of his country. All should feel that no evil they can be called on to endure as the result of war, is comparable with the subversion of our chosen Government, and the horrors which must follow from such a catastrophe.

I have referred thus briefly to the present crisis of the country as having some bearing on the question before the Court. It is clearly not a time when any one connected with the Judicial Department of the Government, should allow himself, except from the most stringent obligations of duty, to embarrass or thwart the Executive in his efforts to deliver the country from the dangers which press so heavily upon it. Now, the question which I am called upon to decide is, whether General Burnside, as an agent of the Executive Department of the Government, has transgressed his authority in ordering the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. If the theory of his counsel is sustainable, that there can be no legal arrest except by warrant based on an affidavit of probable cause, the conclusion would be clear, that the arrest was illegal. But I do not think I am bound to regard the inquiry as occupying this narrow base. General Burnside, by the order of the President, has been designated and appointed to take the military supervision of the Department of the Ohio, composed of the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The precise extent of his authority in this responsible position is not known to the Court. It may, however, be properly assumed as a fair presumption, that the President has clothed him with all the powers necessary to the efficient discharge of his duties in the station, to which he has been called. He is the representative and agent of the President, within the limits of his Department. In time of war, the President is not above the Constitution, but derives his power expressly from the provisions of that instrument, declaring that he shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The Constitution does not specify the powers he may rightfully exercise in this character, nor are they defined by legislation. No one denies, however, that the President, in this character, is invested with very high powers, which it is well known have been exercised on various occasions during the present rebellion. A memorable instance of its exercise is seen in the Emancipation Proclamation issued by the President as Commander-in-Chief, and which he justifies as a military necessity. It is, perhaps, not easy to define what acts are properly within this designation, but they must undoubtedly be limited to such as are deemed essential to the protection and preservation of the Government and Constitution, which the President has sworn to protect and defend. And in deciding what he may rightfully do under this power, where there there is no express legislative declaration, the President is guided solely by his own judgment and discretion, and is only amenable for an abuse of his authority by impeachment, prosecuted according to the requirements of the Constitution. The occasion which calls for the exercise of this power exists only from the necessity of the case; and when the necessity exists, there is a clear justification of the act.

If this view of the power of the President is correct, it undoubtedly implies the right to arrest persons, who, by their mischievous acts of disloyalty, impede or endanger the military operations of the government. And, if the necessity exists, I see no reason why the power does not attach to the officer or general in command of a military department. The only reason why the appointment is made, is that the President cannot discharge the duties in person. He therefore constitutes an agent to represent him, clothed with the necessary power for the efficient supervision of the military interests of the government throughout the department. And it is not necessary that martial law should be proclaimed or exist, to enable the general in command to perform the duties assigned to him. Martial law is well defined by an able jurist to be "the will of a military commander operating without any restraint, save his judgment upon the lives, upon the persons, upon the entire social and individual condition of all over whom this law extends." It cannot be claimed that this law was in operation in Gen. Burnside's department when Mr. Vallandigham was arrested.

Nor is it necessary that it should have been in force to justify the arrest. The power vested by virtue of the authority was conferred by the appointment of the President. Under that appointment General Burnside assumed the command of this Department. That he was a man eminently fitted for the position there is no room for a doubt. He had achieved during his brief national career a national reputation as a wise, discreet, patriotic and brave General. He not only enjoyed the confidence and respect of the President and Secretary of War, but of the whole country. He had nobly laid his party preferences and predilections upon the altar of his country, and consecrated his life to her service. It was known that the widely extended Department, with the military supervision of which he was charged, was one of great importance, and demanded great vigilance and ability in the administration of its military concerns. Kentucky was a border State, in which there was a large element of disaffection toward the National Government, and sympathy with those in rebellion against it. Formidable invasions have been attempted, and are now threatened. Four of the States have a river border, and are in perpetual danger of invasion. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois a class of mischievous politicians had succeeded in poisoning the minds of a portion of the community with the rankest feeling of disloyalty. Artful politicians, disguising their latent treason under the hollow pretensions of devotion to the Union, were striving to disseminate their pestilent heresies among the masses of the people. The evil was one of alarming magitude, and threatened seriously to impede the military operations of the Government, and greatly to protract the suppression of the rebellion. Gen. Burnside was not slow to perceive the dangerous consequences of these disloyal efforts, and resolved, if possible, to suppress them. In the exercise of his discretion, he issued the order—No. 38—which has been brought to the notice of this Court. I shall not comment on that order, or say anything more in vindication of its expediency. I refer to it because General Burnside, in his manly and patriotic communication to the Court, has stated fully his motives and reasons for issuing it, and also that it was for its supposed violation that he ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. He he has done this under his responsibility as the Commanding General of this Department, and in accordance with what he supposed to be vested in him by the appointment of the President. It was virtually the act of the Executive Department under the power vested in the President by the Constitution; and I am unable to perceive on what principle this judicial tribunal can be invoked to annul or reverse it. In the judgment of the Commanding General, the emergency required it, and whether he acted wisely and discreetly, is not properly a subject for judicial review.

It is worthy of remark here, that this arrest was not made by General Burnside under any claim or pretension that he had authority to dispose of or punish the party arrested, according to his own will, without trial and proof of the facts alleged as the ground for his arrest, but with a view to an investigation by a military court or commission. Such an investigation has taken place, the result of which has not been made known to this Court. Whether the Military Commission for the trial of the charges against Mr. Vallandigham was legally constituted and had jurisdiction of the case, is not a question before the Court. There is clearly no authority in this Court, on the pending motion, to revise or reverse the proceedings of the Military Commission, if they were before the Court. The sole question is, whether the arrest was legal; and as before remarked, its legality depends on the necessity which existed for making it; and of that necessity, for the reason stated, this Court cannot judicially determine. General Burnside is unquestionably amenable to the Executive Department for his conduct. If he has acted arbitrarily and upon insufficient reasons, it is within the power, and would be the duty of the President, not only to annul his acts, but to visit him with decisive marks of his disapprobation. To the President, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he must answer for his official conduct. But under our Constitution, which studiously seeks to keep the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government from all interference and conflict with each other, it would be an unwarrantable exercise of the judicial power to decide that a co-ordinate branch of the Government, acting under its high responsibilities, had violated the Constitution, in its letter or its spirit, by authorizing the arrest in question. Especially in these troublesome times, when the national life is in peril, and when union and harmony among the different branches of the Government are so imperatively demanded, such interference would find no excuse or vindication. If the doctrine is to obtain, that every one charged with, and guilty of acts of mischievious disloyalty, not within the scope of the criminal laws of the land, in custody under military authority, is to be set free by courts or judges on *habeas corpus*, it requires no argument to prove that the most alarming conflicts must follow, and the power of the Government be most seriously impaired. I dare not, in my judicial position, assume the fearful responsibility implied in the sanction of such a doctrine.

And here, without subjecting myself to the charge of trenching upon the domain of political discussions, I may be indulged in the remark that there is too much of the pestilential leaven of disloyalty in the community. There is a class of men in the loyal States who seem to have no just appreciation of the deep criminality of those who are in arms avowecly for the overthrow of the Government, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. They have not, I fear, risen to any right estimate of their duties and obligations, as American citizens, to a Government, which has strown its blessings with a profuse hand.

I may venture the assertion that the page of history will be searched in vain for an example of a rebellion so wholly destitute of excuse or vindication, and so dark with crime, as that which our bleeding country is now called upon to confront, and for the suppression of which all her energies are demanded. Its cause is to be found in the unhallowed ambition of political aspirants and agitators, who boldly avow their aim, not a government for the better security of human rights, but one in which all political power is to be concentrated in an odious and despotic oligarchy. It is indeed consolatory to know that in most sections of the North, those who sympathize with the rebellion, are not so numerous and formidable, as the apprehensions of some would seem to indicate. It may be assumed, I trust, that in most of the Northern States reliable and unswerving patriotism is the rule, and disloyalty and treason the exception. But there should be no division of sentiment upon this momentous question. Men should know, and lay the truth to heart, that there is a course of conduct not involving overt treason, and not therefore subject to punishment as such, which nevertheless implies moral guilt and a gross offense against their country. Those who live under the protection and enjoy the protection of our benignant Government, must learn that they cannot stab its vitals with impunity. If they cherish hatred and hostility to it, and desire its subversion, let them withdraw from its jurisdiction, and seek the fellowship and protection of those who are in sympathy. If they remain *with* us, while they are not *of* us, they must be subject to a course of dealing as the great law of self-preservation prescribes and will enforce. And let them not complain, if the stringent doctrine of military necessity should find them to be the legitimate subject of its action. I have no fears that the recognition of this doctrine will lead to an arbitrary invasion of the personal security, or personal liberty of the citizen. It is rare indeed that a charge of disloyalty will be made upon insufficient grounds. But if there should be an occasional mistake such an occurrence is not to be put in competition with the preservation of the life of the nation. A I confess, I am but little moved by the eloquent appeals of those who, while they indignantly denounce, violations of personal liberty, look with no horror upon a despotism as unmitigated as the world has ever witnessed.

But I can not pursue the subject further. I am aware there are points made by the learned counsel representing Mr. Vallandigham, to which I have not adverted. I have had neither time nor strength for a more elaborate consideration of the question involved in this application. For the reasons which I have not attempted to set forth, I am led clearly to the conclusion that I can not judicially pronounce the order of Gen. Burnside for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as a nullity, and must, therefore, hold that no sufficient ground has been exhibited for granting he writ applied for. And I may properly add here, that I am fortified in my conclusion by the fact just brought to my notice, that the Legislature of Ohio, at its last session, has passed two statutes, in which the validity and legality of the arrests in this State under military authority are distinctly sanctioned. This is a clear indication of the opinion of that body that the rights and liberties of the people are not to be put in jeopardy by the exercise of the power in question, and is, morover, a concession that the present state of the country requires and justifies its exercise. It is a clear intimation that the people of our patriotic State will sanction such a construction of the Constitution as, without a clear violation of its letter, will adapt it to the existing emergency.

England's War Fever Cooled Off.

MR. SEWARD'S POSITION ON THE PETERHOFF CASE APPLAUDED IN PARLIAMENT.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

In the House of Commons on the 30th of April the Attorney General, in reply to Mr. Whiteside, said he could not state when the case of the owners of the Alexandra would be tried.

Mr. Lazard said he had much satisfaction in stating that a dispatch had been received from Lord Lyons, announcing that Mr. Seward had given directions that the mails on board the Peterhoff should be sent to their destination unopened. (Cheers.)

In the House of Lords on the 30th of April Earl Russell said that, as the question of the Peterhoff and the detention of her Majesty's mails had been the subject of discussion, it might be convenient that he should state the substance of the intimations he had received from Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons stated that in answer to his application Mr. Seward had informed him that the American government had determined not to release the vessel and cargo, but to send them before a prize court. With regard to the mails, in conformity to the letter of the 31st of October, they would be forwarded to their destination. Mr. Seward stated that in any similar case the same course would be pursued until some agreement was arrived at upon the subject. The law of nations did not appear to have laid down any precise and clear rule with regard to the practice, which was somewhat novel, of sending mail bags by private ships. Therefore Mr. Seward was anxious to make a communication to her Majesty's government on the subject. It was not stated what that communication would be, and therefore it would become a matter for subsequent consideration.

The London *Observer* of the 2d of May, in a pacific article, does justice to President Lincoln and his advisers, who, it says, *evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and to avoid giving just cause of offense.*

The London *Times* of the 2d, editorially recommends the Americans, if they want to be advised, to take a lesson from history and look at what England and other nations have given up without being any the worse for it. England has been quite as proud as the United States, and has found the latter quite as useful since they ceased to be her own. All just men have come to the conclusion that the States had a right to be independent, and it was best they should be so. The inference cannot escape that the Federals will one day come to the same conclusion with regard to the Southern States.

The London *Times* applauds the courage exhibited on both sides, and says that the Federals ought to admire the gallantry of the Southerners, who have shown themselves worthy to be sons of freedom and capable of self-government and neighbors worthy of being attached to in a cordial and friendly alliance.

The *Morning Post* editorially deplores the warlike bravado of the Americans against England that has prevailed; *contends that there are no grounds for war* between the two countries, and does *not believe in its probability.*

Vagaries of a Presbyterian Elder.

SCRIPTURE ARGUMENT AGAINST SAUSAGES

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"An Elder in an Old School Presbyterian Church," has written a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, with a Greek and a Hebrew motto upon the title page—and all he effects is to prove what there was no need of proving—that the Jews held slaves. He takes it for granted that because the Jews held slaves, it is our duty as Christians to hold them. Anything more utterly superb and untenable cannot well be conceived. Why does not this Presbyterian Elder write another little yellow covered pamphlet in defense of circumcision? Why does he not assault the pork-shops? Why, we can make a beautiful argument against sausages—and, faith! we will try it:

"THE SCRIPTURE ARGUMENT AGAINST SAUSAGES.—The carnal man, the Deist, the Atheist of the nineteenth century, wiser in his day and generation than the revealed word of the Almighty, disregards the plain teachings of Scripture, and continues to eat sausages, which are supposed to be made of pork. In this respect he sinks lower in the moral scale than even the Egyptians, for they, we are informed in the Second Book of Herodotus, ate no pork, except by special dispensation when the moon was completely full. On the other hand, we find those miserable idolaters, the Scandinavians, believe that in the celestial Walhalla, Schrimner, the Sacred Hog, was cut up daily and eaten by the Blessed, that he collected his fragments in the night, and was in his sty again ready for slaughter the next morning. We have not been left in the dark, we cannot plead ignorance upon this most important subject. The express teaching of the Seventh Verse of the Eleventh Chapter of Leviticus is as follows: 'And the Swine, though he divide the hoof, and be cloven-footed, yet he cheweth not the cud; he is unclean to you. Of their flesh shall ye not eat, and their carcass shall ye not touch; they are unclean to you.' The Free-thinker is not contented to accept humbly these plain provisions of the Law. In the pride of his heart and the strength of his stomach, he cries, Why should I not eat sausages? do they not always agree with me? do they not relish exceedingly? This is the blasphemous defiance of the reckless epicure, who thinks more of his Body than of his Bible. Thus is it that frail, weakening Human Reason is pressed into the service of human appetite. But the question addressed to our consciences, as responsible beings, is not whether we like sausages, nor whether they agree with us, nor whether we can see the Infinite Justice of forbidding them; but simply and solely whether or not they are forbidden? Our business is not to cavil, but to submit. That this law was not abrogated under the new Dispensation, is equally clear from the fact that the devils were conjured into a drove of pigs by our Saviour; nor can it be clearly shown by any violater of this law, that the sausage which he proposes to eat for his breakfast to-morrow morning, will not be manufactured from a direct descendant of some one of that herd which were driven into the sea—some individual pig, saved upon that occasion, for the most nefarious purposes, by the special interposition of the Enemy of Mankind."

Here we may suppose the great argument against sausages to end. Those who are addicted to that dainty will consider it to be futile; but its quite as good an argument against Pork-Eating as the "Cursed be Canaan" text is in slaveholding. We do not know why the eleventh chapter of Leviticus is not as much authority for tender consciences as the ninth chapter of Genesis.

Temporary Hymenial Arrangement.

Army of Potomac Correspondence N. Y. Commercial.

HYMENIAL.

It is said that quite a number of the Irish brigade have wooed and won the maidens and widows hereabouts, who thus acquire "protection" for what remains of their homesteads—their male relatives being engaged, as they say, "a fightin' over dare." Protection! why, they also obtain supplies of flour and coffee, salt beef and pork, with the delicacies of the commissary, besides an ultimated amount of washing and mending at fabulous prices. It is said of one wearer of green shoulder-straps who has thus become the master of quite an establishment that he was reproached a few days since by a friend from New York with having deserted an affianced bride at home. "Whist, my boy?" exclaimed Captain——, "its all right—shure this marriage is only for three years, or until the war is over." Phibb declars that he heard as a sequal that the madame does not object, as she is not sure, after all, that her husband fell in the Confederate ranks at Fair Oks, in which case he may return "when this cruel war is over."

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $100; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,
ap2tf On Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
ap2tf JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

J. WATSON WEBB, JR.,

(Successor to Walter W. Webb,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS AND OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.

an1-tf *SIBLEY BLOCK, THIRD-ST.*

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John C. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston
feb7daolm&wly w

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

ap1-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.

HENRY RUBLES,
my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. R. TENNEY.
mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.
Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

DRY GOODS,

AND

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM

H. KNOX TAYLOR

Has just returned from

NEW YORK,

And is now receiving his

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

OF

GOODS,

Bought during the "LATE PANIC," and many of them coming from the late

AUCTION SALES

In that city, he

CAN AND WILL SELL THEM

TO HIS CUSTOMERS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

We do not propose to

Sell Our Goods at Cost,

BUT HAVING BOUGHT THEM LOW

We are determined to give our customers the benefit of it.

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD, UPWARDS.

The following are some of the Varieties:

CHECKED POPLINS,
STRIPED CRAPES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
HIMALAYAS.

ARABIAN GLACE,

Checked Lenos, &c., &c.

ALSO

COLORED ALPACCAS

AND

ORIENTAL LUSTRES

Which are all the rage in New York City.

BLACK SILKS.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

French, English and American,

SOME VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Our stock of

Ladies' Collars

Cannot be surpassed in the city. We have Embroidered Collars, Maltese Collars, Plain and Ruffled Collars.

We have Embroidered Collars as low as 15 cents.

IN SHAWLS WE HAVE

Stella Broche, Striped Broche, &c.

ALSO

Ladies' Cloakings.

GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND HOSIERY, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

In Bleached Muslins, Stripe, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades and all other Domestic Goods,

We can offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to all wishing to buy either by the piece or single yard.

BLACK CLOTHS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS AND TWEEDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Flannels,

White, Red, Yellow, Grey and Blue.

Also, Angola, Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels.

Handkerchiefs, Silk, Cotton and Linen; do do Hemstich and Mourning.

White Goods and Embroideries.

BALMORALS AND CORDED SKIRTS.

Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towelings, and Diapers.

In fact, if you want anything in the way of

Dry Goods or Yankee Notions,

Go to the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."

ap28-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having those claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS.

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINGS, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap26-tf 142 Third-st

DRY GOODS

SALE CONTINUED.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

NEW GOODS,

AT

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.

A splendid stock of

New Dress Goods,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

ARE ASSURED THAT WE

Will Sell at Chicago and Milwaukee Prices,

FREIGHT ADDED.

WE OFFER

OUR WHOLE STOCK

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

All purchasers of

DRY GOODS

Are invited to call at

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.'s,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

ap18-tf

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $1 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

		One Square.	Each add. Square.
One Square.	One time..	$0 80	$0 10
	Three times	1 50	75
	Six days..	2 00	1 00
	Two weeks	3 00	1 50
	Three weeks	4 00	2 00
	One month	5 00	2 50
	Two months	8 00	4 00
	Three months	10 00	5 00
	Six months	14 00	7 00
	Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $3 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
SAINT PAUL, Minn. }

Wanted, for the Indian Expedition, two hundred Teamsters; liberal wages will be given.

For further information, apply at my office.

E. B. CARLING, Captain, and
ap3-tf A. Q. M. U. S. A.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1512, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar11tf J. WEST.

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.

The best family brands Flour.

Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

Durkee's Spices.

The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.'

Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.

Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan5-d&wly

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

F. M JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

RAISINS.—500 WHOLE, HALF, and Quarter Boxes, standard brands, cheap at

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Alexander Wilkin, (by Wescott Wilkin, his attorney in fact,) mortgagor, to Henry Coggill, mortgagee, bearing date and duly acknowledged by said mortgagor on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1857, which mortgage (containing a power of sale that by such default has become operative,) was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey county, Minnesota, on said fourth day of August, A. D. 1857, at two o'clock and thirty minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office in Book "M" of Mortgages, on pages 69 and 70: Said Mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in three equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the condition of a certain bond or obligation bearing even date with said mortgage, and thereon referred to: It was duly assigned by said mortgagee to George Coggill, on or about the eighth day of May, A. D. 1862, and the assignment thereof (acknowledged on that day) was duly recorded on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in Book "P" of Assignments, on pages 250 and 251.

The said George Coggill now owns and holds the said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due and is actually due thereon, at the date of this notice, the sum of three thousand and seventeen dollars and ninety-eight cents ($3,017,98).

In an action brought upon said bond (and certain other bonds) in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, judgment was rendered against the said mortgagor on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1860, and upon such judgment execution was duly issued on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1860, and was afterwards returned wholly unsatisfied: No suit or proceeding at law, other than that above mentioned, has been instituted to collect the debt remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those pieces or parcels of land situate in Ramsey county, Minnesota, in Whitney & Smith's Addition to the Town of Saint Paul, known as lots Numbers Three (3) and Four (4), in Block Seven, (7,) according to the plat of said Addition as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Ramsey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated St. Paul, April 4th, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE COGGILL, Assignee of Mortgage.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,
Att'ys for Assignee of Mortgage. fap4-d

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Alexander Wilkin, (by Wescott Wilkin, his attorney in fact,) mortgagor, to Henry Coggill, mortgagee, bearing date and duly acknowledged by said mortgagor on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1857, which mortgage (containing a power of sale that by such default has become operative,) was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey county, Minnesota, on said fourth day of August, A. D. 1857, at two o'clock and thirty minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office in Book "M" of Mortgages, on pages 69 and 70: Said Mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in three equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the condition of a certain bond or obligation bearing even date with said mortgage, and thereon referred to: It was duly assigned by said mortgagee to George Coggill, on or about the eighth day of May, A. D. 1862, and the assignment thereof (acknowledged on that day) was duly recorded on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in Book "P" of Assignments, on pages 250 and 251.

The said George Coggill now owns and holds the said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due and is actually due thereon, at the date of this notice, the sum of four thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-eight cents (4,699.48.)

In an action brought upon said bond (and certain other bonds) in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, judgment was rendered against the said mortgagor on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1860, and upon such judgment execution was duly issued on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1860, and was afterwards returned wholly unsatisfied: No suit or proceeding at law other than that above mentioned has been instituted to collect the debt remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those pieces or parcels of land situate in Ramsey county, Minnesota, in Whitney & Smith's Addition to the Town of Saint Paul, known as lots Numbers Three (3) and Four (4), in Block Eleven, (11,) according to the plat of said Addition as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey County.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.

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The said George Coggill now owns and holds the said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due and is actually due thereon, at the date of this notice, the sum of three thousand and seventeen dollars and ninety-eight cents ($3,017,98).

In an action brought upon said bond (and certain other bonds) in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, judgment was rendered against the said mortgagor on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1860, and upon such judgment execution was duly issued on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1860, and was afterwards returned wholly unsatisfied: No suit or proceeding at law, other than that above mentioned, has been instituted to collect the debt remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All that piece or parcel of land situate in Ramsey county, Minnesota, in Whitney & Smith's Addition to the Town of Saint Paul, known as lot Number Ten, (10,) in block number Fourteen, (14,) according to the plat of said Addition as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated St. Paul, April 4th, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE COGGILL, Assignee of Mortgage.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,
Att'ys for Assignee of Mortgage. fap10

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Alexander Wilkin, (by Wescott Wilkin, his attorney in fact,) mortgagor, to Henry Coggill, mortgagee, bearing date and duly acknowledged by said mortgagor on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1857, which mortgage (containing a power of sale that by such default has become operative,) was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey county, Minnesota, on said fourth day of August, A. D. 1857, at two o'clock and thirty minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office in Book "M" of Mortgages, on pages 69 and 70: Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, ($5,550,) in three equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the condition of a certain bond or obligation, bearing even date with said mortgage, and therein referred to: it was duly assigned by said mortgagor to George Coggill on or about the eighth day of May, A. D. 1862, and the assignment thereof (acknowledged on that day) was duly recorded on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in Book "P" of Assignments, at page 250.

The said George Coggill now owns and holds the said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due and is actually due thereon, at the date of this notice, the sum of six thousand and fifty-eight dollars and twenty cents ($6,058,20).

In an action brought upon said bond (and certain other bonds) in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, judgment was rendered against the said mortgagor on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1860, and upon such judgment execution was duly issued on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1860, and was afterwards returned wholly unsatisfied: No suit or proceeding at law other than that above mentioned has been instituted to collect the debt remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those pieces or parcels of land situate in Ramsey county, Minnesota, in Whitney & Smith's Addition to the Town of Saint Paul, known as lots numbers Three (3) and Four (4), in Block Eleven, (11,) according to the plat of said Addition as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey County.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated St. Paul, April 4th, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE COGGILL, Assignee of Mortgage.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,
Att'ys for Assignee of Mortgage. fap10

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL, MIN., }
May 14th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until

MAY 30th, 1863,

For furnishing

FRESH BEEF

TO THE TROOPS AT THE FOLLOWING NAMED POSTS:

POMME DE TERRE,
ALEXANDRIA,
SAUK CENTRE,
PAYNESVILLE,
RICHMOND,
MANNANNAH,
KINGSTON,
FOREST CITY,
HUTCHINSON.

The contract for Richmond and Paynesville to commence at the termination of the present one.

The contract to commence June 1st, 1863, or as soon after as practicable, and to be in force for six months.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include the whole number of posts.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his sureties.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.

☞ St. Cloud Democrat please copy and charge Press. my15-td

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

invite the early attention of Sutlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES.....500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES.....200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES.....200 do do do
CHERRIES.....200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES.300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 14, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Bobert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms.....CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons,
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks,
Prints and DeLaines,
Pant Stuff in great varety.
All kinds of Dress Goods,
Spring Balmoral Skirts,
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen,

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain: Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long: No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Bruce.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

6m4 tw&wly

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL.....MINNESOTA.

jan29-1y

STRONG'S NEW CARPET HALL,

ROGER'S BLOCK NEXT DOOR TO FAIRCHILD & MARCH'S AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber is now opening new Rooms, where can be found at all times a general assortment of

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c. In fact, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at very small profits.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No humbug! call and see and be convinced.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HOPS! HOPS!

On hand and to arrive by first boats, a quantity of

Otsego County Hops.

These Hops are commission goods, and will be sold at very low figures for cash.

L. B. & C. GREIG,

ap12 2m Corner Third and Sibley Streets.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street, **Saint Paul.**

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warrened precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., if our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY IN MINNESOTA, AT

DUGAN'S,

Below Day & Jenk's Drug Store, Third-st. St. Paul, Minnesota.

We have just opened—
250 doz. Shaker Hoods.
100 doz. Bonnet Ruches.
100 doz. Ladies' and Children's Bonnets and Hats.
115 Boxes Rich Flowers.
50 do Carton's Bonnet Ribbons.
20 Patterns New Spring Cloaks.

With Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, Balmoral Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Undergarments, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols and Fans, with the thousands of Fixings and Fancy Articles kept in our line. We solicit an early call.

MRS. J. J. DUGAN.

ap16-tm23

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Amber, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISKEY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONEY Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 3,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery department, where I will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

mar5 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS, FORGING, &c., at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

BUGBEE'S CARPET STORE.

NEW CARPETS!

FRESH STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

These Goods are arriving daily from New York, and having been purchased before the late rise, are sold at but a slight advance on old prices. It is worth more than the interest on your money to purchase now.

FARMERS,

Send in your orders, and they will be promptly attended to. No person should enter St. Paul and not stop at BUGBEE'S CASH CARPET STORE, next door to Primrose's Furniture Store,

Third Street, St. Paul.

ap12tf

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers.

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly. Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.

mar13-tf JNO. S.

THE CITY.

"THREE DAYS AND OUT."—For three days we have been "blowed." The old song that tells about "the winds the rebels keep," does not probably allude to the Southern Confederacy for their whole stock in trade couldn't make such a blow as we have been favored with since Tuesday morning. Everybody and and his children are an admixture of dirt and sand, the proportions being about equal, there being just about as much dirt as sand, while at the same time the quantity of sand is as great as that of dirt. We noticed one man yesterday who had the breath of life blown out of his body as he was coming out of the post-office, and a lively race ensued between him and the wind, as far as the Merchants, where he managed to get his foot on his breath and held it until he could pick it up. Toes up, heels down and lean a little backwards, was the only way you could prevent being blown into next week or the river according to your locality at the time. The crews from several steamboats at the levee were blown clear up to lager beer saloons on Third street, and one poor fellow who opened his mouth to throw a stern line around his teeth had the whole top of his head blown off, with such force as to bury everything but his nose in the pit of his comrade's stomach, who was behind him.

The remark made concerning female ladies who dared to make their appearance, "There she blows," was literally true, though you couldn't turn your head before they would be out of sight. Teeth became so gritty and full of sand that it was necessary to clean them with a rat-tail file, to enable one to open his mouth at dinner time. It was a common thing to see persons on the street with a pebble the size of a hens egg protruding from their ear, but the wind blew so hard they wouldn't notice it. The difficulty experienced by ladies was too heart-rending to be portrayed. We noticed one that was blown head first through a water-cart that had just been filled at the river, but she came out enveloped in a cloud of dust. The numerous skeletons that have been collected tell the sad story of disappointed hopes and a windy day, and we draw a gauze veil over the picture.

Everything is unusual up here and such a windy season is of course under the usual head. It blows as hard as it can one day, the next day a little harder, and the third harder still, but "it is very unusual to have such a wind as this."

Having suffered for the magic number of "three" days, we may hope for a slight relief. In fact we had a symptom, in a light sprinkle about 11 o'clock last night, that the worst was over. We repeat it, let her rain. An eloquent discourse might be delivered at the present time upon the balmy influence of a benign shower, descending like the gentle dew upon the fragile zephyr what's waving in the wind, but if it shouldn't rain after all, ignorant people might not consider it appropriate, and we accordingly permit the panegyric that "might have been," to mix in with the spicy breezes that are supposed to "blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle."

DIDN'T GO.—We regret to announce that the Hawkeye State did not take down the last of the Winnebagoes yesterday. There are between one and two hundred that have been coming down the Minnesota for several and various days, but as the bottom of the river continues to rise they make slow progress and have sunk in two inches of water several times. It was reported about town last night that one of the Indians got wet by falling overboard, but those most familiar with Minnesota river boating indignantly deny the statement, and in proof of their denial assert that he would have to fall with sufficient force to go through the bottom of the river if any water was reached. It is safe to say that the Indians are on the Minnesota or elsewhere; and if the report that the boat having them on board had divided in twain is correct, they are probably at the latter place. In these days of uncertain boating it would not be best to speculate on the probability of their arrival. They were started in time to have reached the Fort a day before the Hawkeye State arrived, but they failed to connect. It is hoped that they will be ready for the Canada, the next St. Louis boat, and in the meantime they will draw their rations punctually.

DRESSING UP.—The appropriation made by the late legislature for repairs at the Capitol, is being expended in a manner that improves the internal appearance of the building. The State Treasurers office being the most out of repair came in for a considerable share of the expenditure, and consequently is completely rejuvenated. The other offices are cast in the shade by its appearance, one great reason for this, being that as the carpet is new it is clean, and besides, with the exception of the Adjutant General's its texture is superior to the others.

There was so much room for improvement that it is doubtful whether the appropriation will be sufficient to polish the whole building, but we hope it will be found large enough to renovate and put in good order the offices of the Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Superintendent of the Insane, as next to the Treasurer's office, they are in the worst condition.

POLICE COURT.—David Hastiff and Thos. Clacy, two Dutchmen, took it into their heads that it would be a good thing to clean out the Dakota House on the corner of Fort and Third streets. The conservers of the public peace being called in Mynheers discovered that it was not a good thing after all, and were more severely impressed with this view upon being mulcted in the sum of $10 each. Having the fear of the work house before their eyes the fine was paid.

James Corbitt being miscellaneously disorderly and also out of money was sent to jail. He is the first commitment under the late ordinance providing for a work house.

DISTRICT COURT—THURSDAY.—The entire day was occupied with Bridget C. Daly vs. the City of St. Paul. Jury trial. Lorenzo Allis for Plaintiff, S. M. Flint and H. J. Horne for the City. Suit was brought to recover damages to real estate, alleged to have been occasioned by the opening of Fort street. Damages claimed to be over $2,000. At the conclusion of the testimony counsel for the defendant made a motion for non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to present sufficient evidence. The motion was granted and the jury discharged.

Judge Vanderburgh left for his home last evening, and Judge Palmer will resume his position to-day.

PERSONAL.—Winneshiek, the somewhat celebrated Winnebago Chief, was in town yesterday. He was accompanied by Waken and a squaw, who acted as interpreter. They came down to see Gen. Sibley and ask some questions concerning their new location. Winneshiek is a beauty, resembling very much the supposed appearance of an imp of darkness, that had been hit with a club.

WAS the lamp-lighter asleep, drunk, crazy or what was it that prevented the streets being lighted last night? It was one of the darkest nights for several weeks but nary gas illumined the street. When the almanac says "about this time expect a moon" do they shut off on gas whether it comes or not?

THE mercury ranged from ninety to ninety-two in the shade yesterday. We rather think we are ahead of the people down East on warm weather and Indians.

Michigan Judicial Election.

The official canvass of the recent Judicial election in Michigan foots up as follows:

For Campbell, (Union,) 69,283; Johnson, (Copperhead) 61,331. No returns were received from the counties of Chippewa, Delta, Manitow and Menominee. Union Judges are elected in the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 10th Districts, and Copperheads in the 3d, 6th and 9th Districts. All the Union candidates for Regents of the University by an average of about 7,000.

LOCAL NOTICES:

SWEEPSTAKES FOR $75.—To come off on Tuesday next, over the Union Club Course, at 3 P. M., W. B. Langley names his sorrel pacers, C Doble names his bay trotting team, A. Spencer names his bay trotting team. td

BEANS WANTED.—Cash paid for prime White Beans. C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

POTATOES WANTED.—We are paying cash for all the Potatoes of first quality.
L. B. & C. GREIG,
C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner of Sibley and Third streets.
St. Paul, May 17th. 1w

IMPORTANT—To all that are indebted to the late firm of Strong & Wylie:—You are hereby notified to call and settle immediately with either party, in order to save costs, as the firm's business must be settled.
R. O. STRONG.
my20-1w JAS. WYLIE.

OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION.—The Annual meeting of "The Old Settlers Association," will be held at the Capital on Monday, the first day of June at 3 o'clock P. M. The attendance of all the Members is requested.
H. F. MASTERSON.
Chairman Ex-Committee.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.
Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.
VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.
VIA LA CROSSE,
Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.
No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.
☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.
No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.
E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.
my16-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

River and Steamboat News.

☞ The Hawkeye State from St. Louis arrived yesterday forenoon and left again towards evening. The last load of Indians not having arrived at the Fort, she did not return with a heathen cargo. She took among other freight on her return trip, 382 bbls. potatoes, 203 sacks ditto, 82 sacks of beans, 10 bbls. scrap iron and 42 cases of oysters.

☞ The Minnesota river was not represented at the levee yesterday, there not being a single arrival from or departure to that part of the world.

☞ The Itasca left at the usual hour in the evening.

☞ The McLellan, Capt. Davidson, goes down the river this morning.

☞ The Favorite went up to Mendota in the morning to bring down the barges she had left on the bar and returned at seven in the evening with them in tow.

☞ The Northern Light is the evening boat.

RECEIPTS.

Per Hawkeye State—Borup & Champlin 466 pieces stone ware, 5 bxs tobacco, 1 reaper; Temple & Beaupre lot agricultural implements, 6 bxs tobacco, 4 bxs soap; S Bensburg 1 bbl raisins; Cooley, Carver & Co 4 bxs wine, 25 bxs G ware; C Weide & B 10 bxs tobacco; J C Raguet & Co 10 bxs tobacco, 15 bbls do; G Schiether 1 iron safe; Lawter & Rose 2 bbls linseed oil; Capt. M P Small 3 tarpolins; Post ord. off, 53 bxs ordnance stores; Capt T M Saunders 11 bxs medical stores; Capt E B Cavalry 15 bdls wagon bows.

Per Itasca.—J P Holmes 100 sks bran; C A Upham 8 bbls apples; S Ford 5 bxs oranges, 5 bbls apples; C F Metzner 1 hhd coal; G Bentz 2 bxs, 4 baskets liquor; Nichols & D. 1 box; Rev A Spor 5 bxs; D L Howe 1 bx drugs; D D Merrill 4 bxs; D D Evans 3 bxs; W H Greenleaf 1 box; S J Duffy 18 bdls scythes; E H & E S Davis 8 bdls scythes; N P Harworth 36 stoves, 9 ovens, 72 pkgs h ware, 21 bdls wire, &c, 11 bxs tin, 9 bdls s iron, 5 bxs h ware, 1 roll zinc, 1 reservoir; Fairchild & M. 15 bxs; D Morrison 2 pkgs; O Ward 5 pkgs; C L Sl-2 bxs; Nichols & Dean 200 skeins pkgs h ware, 21 bdls wire, &c, 11 bxs tin, 9 bdls s iron, 5 bxs h ware, 1 roll zinc, 1 reservoir; Fairchild & M. 15 bxs; D Morrison 2 pkgs; O Ward 5 pkgs; C L Sl-2 bxs; Nichols & Dean 200 skeins bdls s plates; S A Roberts 3 bxs; G P Peabody 3 bbls whiskey; J E Way 100 sks bran.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy,
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters.
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!
Geo. E. Schnabel,
CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.,
Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.
mar21-d&w

Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

MINNESOTA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, June 11, 1863, (to be decided by the 12th,) for conveying the Mails of the United States for three years, commencing July 1, 1863, and ending June 30, 1866, in the State of Minnesota, on the route and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

13625 From New Ulm, by Milford and West Newton, to Fort Ridgely, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New Ulm Monday and Thursday, on arrival of the mail from Saint Peter—say at 4 p. m.;
Arrive at Fort Ridgely by 9 p. m.;
Leave Fort Ridgely Monday and Thursday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at New Ulm by 2 p. m.

Proposals for once-a-week and for three-times-a-week service are also invited.

Bidders may also propose for the service by a schedule to leave New Ulm and run to Fort Ridgely, as above stated, and return to New Ulm the next day—say, leaving Fort Ridgely at 5 a. m., and arriving at New Ulm by 9 a. m.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions containing conditions to be embraced in the contracts, &c., see pamphlet advertisements of November 30, 1861, and July 31, 1862, (or either of them) for carrying the mails in Minnesota, &c., to be found at the principal post offices.
M. BLAIR,
f nys-4w Postmaster General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, May 18th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., *MAY 25th, 1863,* For furnishing such of the following articles of

STATIONERY,

As may be from time to time required by the Subsistance Department, prior to January 1st, 1864.

Reams white wide ruled "Congress" Letter Paper.
Reams Envelope Paper.
Reams white Foolscap Paper, ruled.
Reams white Legal Cap Paper, ruled.
Reams white Folio Post Paper, ruled.
Reams white Note Paper, ruled.
Reams white Note Paper, wide ruled.
Reams white double Flat Cap, faint lined.
Reams white Blotting Paper, heavy.
Envelopes official, white, medium size.
Small Envelopes, yellow.
Envelopes official, yellow, medium size.
Small Envelopes, white.
Memorandum Books.
Pass Books.
Two quire Blank Books, cap size, ruled.
Three quire Blank Books, cap size, ruled.
Pounds red Sealing Wax.
Pounds of Wafers.
Bottles of Black Ink, quarts,
Bottles Arnold's Copying Ink,
Bottles of Black Ink, pints,
Bottles Arnold's Fluid, quarts,
Bottles Red Ink,
Small Bottles of Red Ink.
Pieces of Red Tape.
Rulers Flat—20 inches long.
Dozen Lead Pencils—(Eagle.)
Gross Steel Pens.
Quills.
Pen Holders.
Wooden Ink Stands—large size.
Wooden Ink Stands, medium size.
Paper Cutters—Tin.
Erasers.
Indian Rubber—Pieces of.
Bottles of Mucilage (Davids & Co.)
Rubber Bands—for filing Papers.

The Stationery to be delivered free of drayage and to be well packed in stout boxes.

No bids will be received except for furnishing all the articles above enumerated.

The bids will state the price at which each article as described and of the best quality will be furnished.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head.

The articles to be paid for in such funds as the United States may furnish.

Samples of Articles required.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "*Proposals for furnishing Commissary Property,*" and addressed to M. P. SMALL,
my19-td Captain & C. S.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN. May 18th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this Office until June 5th, 1863, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

To the Troops at the following named Posts:
POST ON SOUTH BRANCH ON WATONWAN
PRINCETON,
CAMP POPE,
FAIRMOUNT,
NEW ULM.
MANKATO,
ST. PETERS,
HENDERSON.

In case other Posts are established on or near the Minnesota River, the Contractor will be required to furnish said Posts with Fresh Beef at the contract price.

Separate Bids will be received for each of the above Posts or one bid may include all of them. The Contract to commence June 15th, and to be in force 6 months.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks to be excluded.)

The bids to state the price per net pound at which the Beef will be furnished.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids; from disloyal persons; those interested in more than one bid; or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

A bond with good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARRANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarrantee that ——, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded to him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

Bids to be directed to "Captain M. P. Small, C. S.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL.
Captain and Com. of Subsistence.
my19 td

Mankato *Independent* please copy, send three copies and charge PRESS.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF
Thompson Bro's.,
ST. PAUL, May 19, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds.....	½ per ct. prem.
American Gold.....	45 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

ATTENTION

At present we are selling a very fine French LASTING HEELED GAITER for $1.25, former price $2.50. BUY SOON!

Black and Brown Lace Heel Gaiters, 75c.

Black, Brown and Drab Gaiters, 50c.

A GOOD KID BUSKIN, 50c.

A nice Kid Heel Slipper, 65c.

A very fine French Lasting Lace Gaiter for 75c, former price $2.00.

A fine Kid Lace Heel Boot, $1.25.

A good Kid Congress Gaiter, without heel, for $1.

Misses very nice Kid Lace Gaiters, without heels, 50c—worth $1.00.

Misses Black and Drab Lasting Gaiters, for 25c—don't ask them for less.

MISSES BUTTON BOOTS, 50c.

MISSES KID BUSKINS, 25c.

MISSES FINE KID SLIPPERS, 40c.

BOYS:

Boys Patent Leather Boots, $1.50.

BOYS CALF OXFORD TIE, 90c.

Boys fine Enameled Tie Shoe, $1.00.

A first-rate Double Sole Sewed Kid Lace Boot, without Heels, for $1.00—worth $1.50.

The best $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 LASTING GAITERS IN THE CITY, SURE.

GENTLEMEN:

We are selling at $2.50—to raise money—a tip-top PATENT LEATHER GAITER

Regular price $4.50.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD

A pegged *PATENT LEATHER GAITER,*

A real good one, $1.50—worth $2.50.

THESE ALSO MUST BE SOLD.

We have the BEST PATENT LEATHER BOOT IN AMERICA,

At a Low Price.

Cash Buyers only Invited.

P. S.—Purchasers wanting any of the above goods, will please ask for them and they will be shown forthwith; it won't pay to dwell very long on them.

S. KILPATRICK.
St. Paul, May 13, 1863. my14

KIRBY'S COMBINED
Reaper and Mower.
H. A. PITT & CO'S
THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.
je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

NEW PAPER AND STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,
FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,
Commercial and Ladies' Note,
PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,
Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.
WHEELER & CHAFFEE,
No. 230 Third-St.,
One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders.
my16-1m

WANTED!

TWO GOOD GIRLS, to do dining-room and kitchen work. Apply at the Central House, corner of Minnesota and Branch-sts. my17-1w

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—1&w3m

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES, EMBRACING a choice variety of Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, English, Breakfast, Japanese, Oolong, &c., selected with special reference to their fine drawing qualities. We intend to make TEAS a *specialty* in our business, and invite all who desire a really *fresh, fragrant* Tea, to inspect the large stock now offering very low for cash, at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

CANDY.—500 BOXES ASSORTED Stick and Fancy, including a superb assortment of Gum Drops, Lozenges, Fig Paste, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for our trade.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

LIQUORS.—1,000 PACKAGES IMPORTED and Domestic, including all the *choice and popular* brands of our own introduction, which have been received with such marked favor. Our stock of Liquors, in *extent, variety and cheapness,* defies comparison. Look in at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

FISH.—100 BOXES CODFISH. 50 do. Cake, 50 do. Smoked Halibut, 100 barrels Pickled Herring, 200 boxes Scaled do., 100 kegs Dutch do., and Mackerel in half barrels and kits—all at low prices.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—FIFTY gross—every variety and flavor—Durkee's popular brand.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—FIGS, IN fancy boxes and drums, fresh and fine, Dates, new and nice; Currants, do.; Prunes—a large stock in wood and glass; Citron, &c., &c., &c. We sell them cheap.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.—200 cases Field's unrivalled Cove Oysters; 50 do. Lobsters; 100 do. Sardines—half and quarter boxes—cheap at
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,
my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

TOBACCOES — 300 PACKAGES, embracing a great variety of standard brands—Plugs, Fine-Cut Chewing, Smoking, Anderson's "Solace," &c.—at low prices.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING to the GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE, may be found (*cheap as the cheapest*) in the extensive stock now opening at
my6-tf COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

SUGARS AND COFFEES.—600 Packages, including every known variety and grade, bought "in the dark of time," will be sold at very clear margins. I've mean it.
my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FOR THE GOLD FIELDS!
Overland Expedition
SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the request of members who could not sooner complete their arrangements for the trip, the time for departure of the Overland Expedition from St. Cloud is extended one week, or till
Monday, the 8th of June.

The line of travel decided upon, will avoid the Hostile Indian Country, and insure, it is believed, a safe and expeditious journey.

I will take pleasure in conveying letters or any small parcels which friends may desire to send to persons who went through with me last year.

I shall move from St. Paul on Thursday, the 28th inst., will camp three miles above Minneapolis on Friday night, near Anoka Saturday night and Sunday, &c.

☞ Men of the Guard, enrolled for the Mounted Corps, will report here on the 27th inst.
JAS. L. FISK,
Capt. Comd'ng Expedition.
Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, May 19th.
my20-d&w1w

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,
Has in store a large and well assorted stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Consisting in part of
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SOAP, CANDLES, FISH, RAISINS, NUTS, CANDY, FIGS, FRIED FRUITS,
In short every thing belonging to the
GROCERY BUSINESS
Including
Tobaccos, Cigars, Wines, Liquors
AND
Pure Old Rye & Bourbon WHISKIES.

These goods will be sold at the lowest market rates, and all buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine the goods, and compare prices before making their purchases. Call at the old stand, *corner of Third and Jackson streets.*
J. I. BEAUMONT.
my8-d&w2w

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply
Families and Boats,
As usual during the Summer of 1863.
m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
my16 ST. PAUL.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE
AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Over Messrs. THOMPSON & BRO'S. BANK, Third-st., Saint Paul. ap28-1m

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
A. BLAKEMAN,

Has located his
JEWELRY STORE
On Third Street,
Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of
JEWELRY,
Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.
I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of
JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silver and Plated Ware,
FANCY GOODS,
And everything in my line.
JUST RECEIVED,
15 Cases Clocks,
Manufactured by the
Seth Thomas Clock Company.
All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
Are now ready to FORWARD FREIGHT at
Moderate Rates,
to and from
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, SAINT PAUL, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
☞ Goods called for.
Orders to be left at the office, No. 172 Third street.
A. J. GOODRICH, Agent.
W. J. CULLEN, Managing Director. my12 2w

TWO IRON SAFES
FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,
FOR ONE WEEK.
J. B. BRADEN,
May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Crockery
PLATED WARE,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
House Furnishing Goods
of every description.
Have removed from Robert Street, to UNION BLOCK, 3d-st., 2d door from Roberts-st.
sep22-d&w

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents,
Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

METAL WAREHOUSE.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Tin Plate &c.,
AND DEALERS IN TINNER'S STOCK. | METALS | AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES
199 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.
dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

250 BOXES FANCY AND STICK CANDY,
Just received, and for sale cheap at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BY
ap21-1y JOHN GETZ.
Rogers' Block, Third-st.

REMOVAL!
COMBS
Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the
POST OFFICE BLOCK,
Third-St., St. Paul,
And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. Jan23

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
Goods Adapted to Men's Wear,
That has ever been brought to this market,
CONSISTING OF
CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS,
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.
All that we want is a call from the people to prove to their satisfaction that our Goods are Good, Neat and in Style.
As for Price, none will or can undersell us.
W. H. TEMPLE,
Third street, building formerly occupied by Justice & Forepaugh. my2-1y

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., P'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under his direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.
MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
my12-43d Saint Paul, Min.

MILLINERY OPENING.
MISS WASS
Begs to inform her friends and the LADIES generally, that she has just returned from
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
With one of the LARGEST and RICHEST Stocks of
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
AND
Trimming Goods,
Ever brought to Minnesota, all of which have been selected with great care and purchased for
CASH,
And will be open for inspection to-morrow,
WEDNESDAY.
I invite the LADIES to call and examine the
Thousand Beautiful Articles
Which I have not time to enumerate, believing you cannot fail to be suited.
MISS E. WASS.
ap28-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wholesale and Retail.
NEW STORE---NEW STOCK,
113 Third Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
MEN'S WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S
BOOTS, SHOES,
BALMORALS,
AND
CONGRESS GAITERS,
In every variety,
AT LOW PRESSURE PRICES FOR CASH.
E. D. BROWN,
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, 113 THIRD ST., One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
my2-1m

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York.
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds Interest in the whole business, stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SAM'L HOWE,
Commission Merchant,
148 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,
Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc., for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East. mar18-3m

LIGHTNING RODS,
The best in use, and
AT LOW PRICES
Orders for Lightning Rods, Points, Insulators, or attachments, will receive prompt attention.
CUTLER, BALL & CO.,
Office and Factory, 93 Kinzie St., Chicago.
ap7-2m.

J. MAINZER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND
Notary Public,
McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,
ap18-2m* MINNESOTA.

DEFECTIVE PAGE